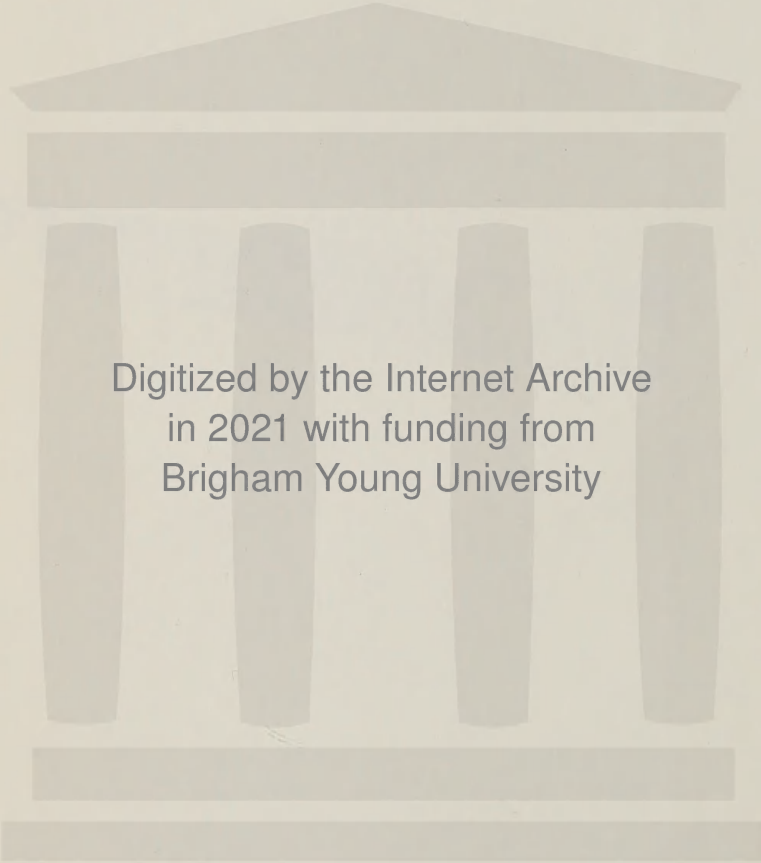




THE LIBRARY
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
PROVO, UTAH

PERIODICAL

1890



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2021 with funding from
Brigham Young University

TP
890
.A6

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

VOLUME 9

1921

*Reprinted with the permission of the Howes Publishing Company, Inc., and the
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.*

JOHNSON REPRINT CORPORATION
111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10003

JOHNSON REPRINT COMPANY LIMITED
Berkeley Square House, London, W. 1

By arrangement with the original publishers, pages containing advertisements in the original edition have either been left blank in this reprint or entirely omitted.

First reprinting, 1965, Johnson Reprint Corporation
Printed in the United States of America

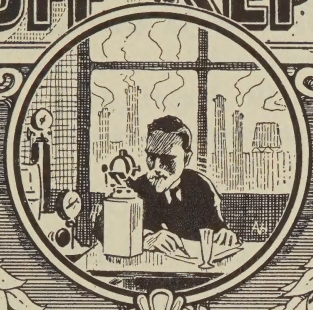
**THE LIBRARY
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY
PROVO, UTAH**



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 1
July 4, 1921

In 2 Sections
Section 1



IN THIS SECTION

The Dyestuff Industry— Reasons Why Its Remarkable Protection Is in the Public Interest

An Open Letter by Charles H. Stone,
Vice-President of the Atlantic Dyestuff Company

The New Tariff Bill

Complete Text of the Paragraphs Relating to Protection for the American Coal-Tar Industry, Together with a Digest of Other Features

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

In Two Sections—Section 1

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, July 4, 1921

No. 1

THE DYESTUFF INDUSTRY—REASONS WHY ITS REASONABLE PROTECTION IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

A Letter Written by Charles H. Stone, Vice-President of the Atlantic Dyestuff Company to the Editor of the Boston Transcript

IT being part of our regular job, the editor of The REPORTER spends a considerable portion of his, so-called, working hours in perusing the comments relative to dyestuffs matters appearing in the contemporary press. Sometimes these perusals arouse our sense of humor, occasionally they annoy us with their kindergarten logic, often they inspire our mild approbation, but seldom, very seldom, do they inspire us with real, honest-to-goodness enthusiasm. For, after all is said and done, we write for our living and it takes quite a jolt to make us enthuse about matters so closely associated with the pursuit of our daily bread.

The following letter penned by Mr. Stone, however, is one of the "very seldoms" referred to above. It says, at one sitting, the things we have been trying to say in these columns for the past two or three years and quite a few that we haven't even attempted to say. It is, in our estimation, clear, concise and complete. It tells the whole story of the American dyestuff industry—extols its strength, admits its weakness,

proves beyond question its right to protection.

Let any real American who still has a doubt in his mind as to the wisdom of definitely protecting our dyestuff industry read Mr. Stone's letter and retain these doubts if he can. There is no equivocation, no dodging of issues, no recourse to rhetoric—just a plain statement of facts with a punch in every paragraph. Read it and judge for yourself.

To the Editor of the "Transcript":

Together with many of your other readers who are following with intense interest the course of dyestuff legislation in Washington, I have carefully read the article by Mr. Brigham, your Washington correspondent. The question of dye protective legislation is of such national—I may say world-wide—interest that I feel justified in asking you for the space in which to set forth a number of facts regarding the American coal-tar dyestuff industry which seem not to be clear to many who feel called upon to make statements referring thereto.

Almost twenty years' connection with the coal-tar dyestuff business in this country, first with a leading German importing house, and, from the outbreak of the World War, with the American industry, always in a responsible capacity, and in position to know the inner side of the business, enables me to speak not from hearsay, but from facts as they exist.

Many who write or speak of the American dyestuff industry in its relation to the textile and other color using industries affect to convey the impression that the interests of the dye industry and the textile industry are diametrically opposed; this attitude is more or less a measure of the speaker's comprehension of business relations, as men of affairs readily understand. Producer and consumer are not antagonists—to the contrary, they are co-workers with a common interest. The progress and prosperity of the American textile industry, which consumes perhaps 80 per cent in value of the total coal-tar dyestuffs used in America, are just as essential to the American dye makers as the progress and prosperity of the dye makers' own individual business, and no more severe blow could be dealt to the American dyestuff industry than to curtail or destroy the prosperity of the American textile manufacturer, for the simple fact that when the textile manufacturer is not prosperous and is not expanding, the same is true of the dye maker. It is, therefore, easy to understand that the American dye maker is just as anxious that the American dye consumer shall retain and increase his business in the markets of the world as is the dye consumer himself. No better proof for this statement can be offered than the broad fact that all the associations of textile manufacturers, and many associations of other color users, have strongly urged protection for the maintenance and progress of our dye industry, and in many cases these associations have gone on record in favor of that measure which will give the American dye maker the protection which very few would withhold—the Longworth bill.

When the textile and other color consuming industries take this position, they are not prompted by philanthropy—to the contrary, they are prompted by the desire to promote their own interests, realizing even more fully than can the dye makers themselves, the danger and damage resulting from a repetition of the conditions they had to face from the middle of 1914 to the end of 1917 to obtain the dyes absolutely necessary in their operation.

Nor does the dye user feel that the prices he is paying are exorbitant when he approaches this subject broadly; the statistics put out by our Government form the basis for the statement that in 1914 America's coal-tar dyestuff bill was approximately \$30,000,000, or let us say, 30 cents per capita, while to-day the statistics show that our per capita coal-tar dyestuffs bill is a little less than 60 cents, or not quite double what it was seven years ago.

* * * *

Nor are the colors delivered by the American makers to-day so poor in strength as a few would have the general public believe. In the pre-war days, I was credited with selling more direct black than any dyestuff salesman in America, and to-day I feel myself sufficiently informed about the price and strength of American-made direct blacks to say without equivocation that the direct blacks being made to-day, and sold at from 75 to 85 cents per pound, are as strong, pound for pound, as were the direct blacks which I sold in 1910, '11 and '12 at from 18 to 22 cents per pound and in 1912, '13 and '14, after the direct black convention in Germany became effective, at 25 to 30 cents per pound.

Please let the reader note here that the German manufacturers, operating as a unit, advanced their price of direct black fully 50 per cent when they felt their hold on the American market was secure.

* * * *

Another word as to price: The biggest single coal-tar color item, from a tonnage standpoint, used in America, is sulphur black. For at least two years this color has been delivered to

the American consumer at a price much below the average of the pre-war price, when the value of the dollar is taken into consideration. To be specific, the Berlin Aniline Works, which supplied the major part of sulphur black in America just prior to the outbreak of the war, charged from 15 to 20 cents per pound for its standard mark; today, and for a couple of years past, sulphur black of a high quality has been sold by American makers to American users at from 20 to 25 cents per pound. As to the quality of some of the sulphur blacks made in this country, we turn to the official records, and find on page 10 of the Tariff Information Series No. 22, Census of Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals for 1919, that some of the sulphur blacks made in this country "are superior in quality to the best products imported from Germany before the war."

* * * *

Indigo, from a tonnage standpoint, is the second largest item of coal-tar dyes

consumed in this country, and the price to-day is around 50 cents per pound; there are three makers of this color in America, its commercial production having been under way for a little over four years, and it is a significant fact that the price of indigo in America to-day is much below the price of synthetic indigo four years after it was being produced on a commercial scale in Germany.

These details have a meaning; but they do not alter the broad fact that our per capita dye bill prior to the outbreak of the World War was 30 cents, and is to-day 60 cents. What does this mean? That our per capita dye bill is less—much less—than our per capita cigarette bill, and is perhaps even less than our per capita chewing-gum bill. Now couple these ratios with the major thought behind the whole dyestuff industry—that it is the key to our national protection, and draw your own conclusions. Why, a first-class battleship and a destroyer cost as much to-

day when made at the Fore River ship yards as do the total coal-tar dyestuffs used in this country.

Of course, profits amounting to millions have been made by American dye makers, but this is as it should be. Why should Dr. Beckers, or the Schoellkopfs, or the late I. Frank Stone, have put so much of their effort and their money into dye factories, the life and usefulness of which were then entirely dependent upon the War, if they were not to get a reasonable reward for their efforts and their risk? Every other supplier of materials during the war made profits, and big profits—it is a matter of record that some of the textile mills made the equivalent of their invested capital in one year, and some of the other industries even did more, whereas their hazards were not comparable to the hazards taken by the men who saved our dye-consuming industries from absolute and complete demoralization in 1915 and 1916.

Further, if the industry is not sufficiently profitable to attract men of the highest quality, it can never be made to take care of the varied needs of our color consumers, nor will it utilize our wealth of materials heretofore used only to pollute the air.

Why are these big facts beclouded by a few who affect to speak for or about the American dyestuffs industry, if these speakers are not prejudiced in favor of the tightest trust in existence—the German Chemical Cartel—the German dye monopoly?

* * * *

Again, the certified profits of the dye makers are available to all who would know them; the National Aniline, before it became a part of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, had its stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange, which act required it to publish a full and complete statement of its activities, including its earnings, and one only has to refer to Moody's or some other statistical authority to find out what the National earned in 1918 and 1919. Du Pont's stock is actively traded in, and everyone following conservative investments has seen Du Pont's annual statement from year

to year. The Newport Chemical Works, another large factor in the American dye industry, recently borrowed some money, and in doing so gave its bankers a detailed statement of its operations over a number of years, and this statement is still available. The same thing may be said of the Calco Company. Further, all the important dye makers are corporations, and as such are required to render statements to the proper authorities in the States in which they are domiciled and domesticated, which records are available to everyone.

It is, therefore, seen that the profits of the American dye makers are not unknown, but are public property, available to everyone who wishes to determine the truth before affecting to utter it.

* * * *

American dye users have been obtaining for years, practically ever since the cessation of hostilities, the dyes of foreign manufacture which they require.

I have before me a brochure issued by the Department of State War Trade Board Section, showing the coal-tar dyes for which import licenses were granted during the fiscal year of 1920, amounting to 9,500,000 pounds; most associations of American dye consumers have publicly stated that the American dye makers are taking care of their needs on all except a very few colors, in a manner entirely satisfactory as to quality, price, and delivery; add to this the 9,500,000 pounds authorized for import last year, and one can readily see that no American dye user is being deprived of the colors he requires. If this is not sufficient proof that the dye user can get the foreign dyes he needs, please turn to such an authority as the "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter," and note from week to week the record of "imports entered for consumption at New York," and therein you will find under "Aniline Colors" from 50 to 500 packages brought into this country each week from foreign lands.

* * * *

Shall I offer any further proof that the American dye consumer is not be-

ing deprived of the colors he requires?

Is it amiss to say here that those who follow the world's industrial affairs know that to-day Germany is the most prosperous nation in existence industrially? Not a week passes but we are informed through the sources that bring us trade and industrial information from Germany that many of her corporations have declared dividends running up to 20 per cent, 25 per cent, and even 30 per cent, and it is not amiss to say that the units of the German Chemical Cartel (the German dye trust) are among those industries whose dividends have been the highest—usually 20 per cent or higher.

With the above in mind, it would be folly to believe that the German dye works are not in position to compete with, and even choke, the dye industry in America, should it be left without proper protection.

* * * *

We are opposed to trusts in this country—the Sherman law has throttled many, and should continue to throttle them as they arise. Now, being basically opposed to trusts, why should we, as dye consumers, promote and assist trusts in other lands? When America buys dyes of German make, she is helping the tightest, the most efficient, and perhaps we can truthfully say, the most unconscionable trust in existence, whose legal life has been extended to the year 1999. When we buy Swiss dyes, we again buy from a trust, for the three Swiss factories have been combined into a working trust, which has seen fit

to invade our own country and buy a dye works in Cincinnati, which, although it is a part of a trust, receives all the protection that the competing American-owned dye works are accorded. England, France and Japan have all subsidized their dye industries, in addition to throwing about them all safeguards necessary to prevent their being endangered by competition from without.

As we are opposed to trusts, and on this fact we are all agreed, let us not be so inconsistent as to foster them abroad while our own similar and competitive industries struggle and decay at home.

* * * *

National protection, industrial preparedness and disarmament should be the thoughts that control Congress in the handling of the question of dyestuff protection.

The makers of the fast vat colors in Germany were the makers of the poison gases which have filled our hospitals with tubercular veterans of the World War.

Shall we let these same factories strangle our American dye works, to which we have got to look for the munitions, the poison gases and the chemical and managerial personnel to provide these for us in the next national emergency?

The reduction of armaments is one of the big thoughts with which we are wrestling to-day, and with which we shall wrestle for a long time, unless we

(Continued to page 11.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

In Two Sections—Section One
 Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
 of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
 contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
 LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

THE TARIFF

Elsewhere in this section we reprint the text of that portion of the new tariff measure which has to do with providing real protection for the American dyestuff industry. Although similar to the original Longworth bill, there are three marked differences—the duration of its provisions is reduced to three years; the execution of its functions is vested in the U. S. Tariff Commission instead of a partisan committee, and, most important of all, the word license does not anywhere appear.

All of these changes will meet with the approval of dyestuff consumers. No doubt, the manufacturers would have felt safer had the period of protection been more extended, but it is at least a step in the right direction. With many consumers the word "license" has become exceedingly unpopular, and not altogether without reason, for there is no doubt that the present system of bringing in importable colors entails a great deal of unnecessary red tape and delay.

Under the provisions of the new measure, the Tariff Commission is required to prepare and publish a list of dyes which are being manufactured in the United States and which are available in "reasonable terms as to quality, price and delivery." Such dyes may not be imported, but must be secured from domestic sources. All other dyes may be imported freely upon payment of the specified duties, with the one proviso that the importer must present, at the time of entry, an affidavit signed by the ultimate consumer to the effect

that the dyes presently imported are for his own use and do not exceed a six months' supply.

This surely seems fair enough. Any consumer wishing to purchase dyestuffs has but to consult a published list in order to ascertain whether they are domestically available or whether he must look to foreign sources of supply. If they are on the domestic list, the Tariff Commission will advise him from whom they may be obtained; if not, he has but to hand an order and an affidavit to an importer, who is permitted to maintain as large a stock as he sees fit in any domestic bonded warehouse. In other words, all the red tape of applying for a license, waiting perhaps weeks to have it granted and then again waiting months for the importer to obtain the goods from abroad is done away with. If any consumer or importer is not satisfied with the domestically available or "A" list, he may complain to the Tariff Commission, who must hear his argument within a month and render a decision without delay.

In short, our dyestuff manufacturers are protected from destructive foreign competition and given an opportunity to extend and improve their lines of colors for a reasonable period, while at the same time our consumers are assured of an adequate and prompt supply of needed dyestuffs of whatsoever nature and are protected from exorbitant prices (against which domestic competition would insure them in any event) by the "reasonable price" feature of the measure.

All in all, the measure is so clearly and so fairly drawn that we wonder who will denounce it and why. Undoubtedly there will appear objections, for nothing ever satisfies everyone. But, except from those whose sympathies or financial interests are bound up in the German dye Cartel, we fail to see whence honest opposition can arise.

E. A. POSSELT

The REPORTER learns with deep sorrow of the death at Philadelphia on June 28 of Emanuel A. Posselt, found-

er and publisher of "Posselt's Textile Journal."

Mr. Posselt was well known in dyestuff and textile circles, where his vigorous, kindly and accessively cheerful personality had won him a host of friends. Essentially a technical editor, he refused steadfastly to commercialize his publication, preferring to have "Posselt's" known as a source of trustworthy technical information to capitalizing his knowledge of textile matters for personal gain. His loss will be felt by a host of admirers and friends.

THE DYESTUFF INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 9.)

accept Senator Knox's remedy, implied when he told the Senate that "we could send the German fleet to the bottom of the sea; we could blow the Krupps into Hades; we could turn the Big Berthas into pruning hooks and plow shares, but give Germany a monopoly of the dye industry, and she would soon

place her hand on the throat of the world."

We can with safety check our enormous expenditure for fighting equipment, if we throw about our dye industry the protection necessary for its development to the point where it may supply all the needs of our dye users. The lesson of the World War taught us that even the little dye works which the Burrages are building on the Piscataqua River up at Portsmouth is comparable in value, from the standpoint of national defense, when properly maintained and manned, to a first-class battleship which might be turned out from Fore River to-morrow. And at what cost? The dye works will pay the Government a tax and collect from it not a penny. The battleship will cost \$40,000,000 to build, many millions annually to man and maintain, and be obsolete in six years.

Let us disarm mechanically, if we may; but let us turn our dye works into a great national armory, ready on a moment's notice to produce the poison

gases and explosives we need for national protection, without one cent of expenditure on the part of our Government for maintenance.

* * * *

This question of protecting our dye industry is not one that relates primarily to commerce, or industry, or trusts, or big profits, or high prices, or any one of the hundred other related questions that are injected into it to becloud the issue—this question of protection is one of national preparedness, the proper handling of which will make us so strong commercially, industrially, financially, chemically and militarily, that our very position will warn and ward off the future aggressor.

The political phase of dye protection has to be weighed carefully by party managers, as the treatment of this industry admittedly demands unusual action. But this phase of the question need not give trouble from any angle. During our national life, our dominant party has met many unusual questions, and, as a rule, has solved them without disaster to itself; for instance, reconstruction after the Civil War, the Federal Reserve banking system and the income tax have all been properly settled without party disaster. One of our most distinguished senators, a man who

is efficient both in business and politics, has stated that a duty of a thousand per cent would not adequately protect our dye industry. He is right, but there are a number of alternatives to a simple ad valorem or specific tariff, any one of which would doubtless be effective.

The licensing feature is the first one that comes to mind, because that has been in operation successfully for a number of years, and the only well-founded complaint that has been voiced against it is that it serves its purpose of keeping out the flood of German dyes which would choke our own industry.

If an alternative as simple and effective as the licensing scheme is proposed, no man with the interests of all concerned—and that means the 105,000,000 good Americans—will find any objection to it; but it is certainly not a time to gamble when the trump cards are more than likely to fall to our opponents.

The political effect of any action is ultimately measured by the good or bad which results, and no congressman or senator, or party, for that matter, need fear the political effect of preserving the very master key to our future safety.

CHAS. H. STONE.

THE DYE SECTION OF THE TARIFF BILL

Abstract of the Measure as Affecting Dyestuffs, with Complete Text of Important Paragraphs

THE long-awaited and much-discussed permanent tariff measure was introduced in the House on Wednesday of last week. A majority report of the Ways and Means Committee will presumably recommend its adoption as introduced, while a minority report will take exception to some of its provisions.

As presented, that portion of the measure dealing with coal-tar products is divided into three classifications similar to those of the Longworth bill. In a general way crudes

are admitted free, intermediates are taxed at 30 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound specific, while finished dyes, medicinals, etc., are taxed at 35 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound specific. There is a provision that specific duty shall be assessed upon what were ordinary commercial concentrations in pre-war days. Packages must bear clear markings to identify their contents.

After enumerating the various intermediates in paragraph 25 and the finished products in paragraph 26, the

measure goes on to provide embargo restrictions for a period of three years on products which are produced domestically on "reasonable terms as to quality, price and delivery." Inasmuch as all of our readers are particularly interested in this portion of the measure—which is enumerated as paragraph 27—and as it will doubtless be the basis for a great deal of discussion from now until the bill is finally passed, we reproduce it here in its entirety:

Par. 27. (a) The products enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 of this Act are hereby divided into two classes: First, class A, which shall comprise all of such products which are obtainable in the United States on reasonable terms as to quality, price, and delivery; second, class B, which shall comprise all of such not in class A.

AS TO QUALITY

(b) "Reasonable terms as to quality" for any product of domestic origin shall mean that such product, as determined by the United States Tariff Commission, is of the same chemical composition as and will produce the results substantially equal when used in substantially the same manner as such product of foreign origin, considering always the purpose for which such product of domestic origin is intended to be used; that "reasonable terms as to price" for any product shall mean the lowest price or prices, for the time being, which said commission shall determine to be sufficient to insure the maintenance, in the United States, of the production of such product by an efficient plant operating on a substantial commercial scale; and that "reasonable terms as to delivery" for any product shall mean delivery, within such period or periods as said commission shall determine to be a reasonable time, of an amount of such product which said commission shall determine to be sufficient to supply the need of the consumer or consumers for a period not exceeding six months.

(c) The United States Tariff Commission shall, as soon as may be, proceed to a determination of the products

which, under the foregoing definitions, are included in class A, and publish a list thereof. This list shall be revised as and whenever said commission may deem necessary. If the commission finds that the facts justify a determination only as to a particular grade or class of a product, the commission may confine its determination to such grade or class. Any person, for reasonable cause shown, may make application to said commission to have any product included in, or removed from, class A. Thereupon said commission shall fix and announce publicly a time for the hearing of his application, which shall be not more than thirty days after the application is made, at which hearing interested persons may appear and show reasons for or against the granting of such application. Thereupon the commission shall make its determination without delay.

(d) During a period of three years after the date of the passage of this Act no product while included in class A, as determined by the United States Tariff Commission, shall be delivered from customs custody in the United States, or in any of its possessions, except that small lots, which will be useful only as samples, may, under rules and regulations prescribed by said commission, be delivered from customs custody.

(e) Any person who desires to engage in the importation of any of the products enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 of this title shall register with the United States Tariff Commission, and no person not so reg-

istered shall be permitted to import any of such products. Said commission shall, from time to time, publish a list of persons registered as importers of such products. Such registration may be made by mail without fee, by executing a form prescribed and furnished by the said commission.

THREE-YEAR PERIOD

(f) During a period of three years after the date of the passage of this Act, no product included in class B shall be delivered from customs custody in the United States or any of its possession except (1) upon presentation to the collector of customs, by a registered importer, of a bona fide order of an actual consumer of such product (if such importer is not the consumer), together with an affidavit by the importer (or by the consumer if the importer is not the consumer) stating that the product to be delivered from customs custody is for his own use and not for sale, and that the quantity to be delivered will not place him in possession or control of more than a six months' supply; and except (2) that any product in class B which the United States Tariff Commission shall determine is ordinarily sold through dealers to the retail trade shall be delivered from customs custody upon presentation by a registered importer of a bona fide order from any wholesale or retail dealer in such product, together with an affidavit of such dealer that the product will be resold only in small quantities to a retailer or to an actual consumer,

and that the quantity to be delivered from the customs custody will not place such dealer in possession or control of more than a six months' supply. Said commission shall prescribe the forms of such orders and affidavits, which shall be made in duplicate, one of which shall be forthwith transmitted by the collector of customs to said commission. If any consumer of any of the products enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 of this title has obtained any such products under the provisions of this paragraph he may apply to the commission for permission to sell such products, and upon showing to the satisfaction of the commission that he obtained such product in good faith for actual consumption by him and, that through causes beyond his control he is no longer able to use such product, permission for sale may be granted by the commission.

(g) If the United States Tariff Commission shall determine that after the date of registering with the commission any registered importer not the actual consumer has, in the importation or in the sale of any product enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 of this title, violated any of the rules, regulations or orders of the commission made under the provisions of this paragraph, then said commission shall cancel the registration of such importer.

(h) During a period of three years after the date of the passage of this Act, no registered importer for sale shall import into the United States or any of its possessions any of the products enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 of this title until he has given to the commission a bond in a penal sum to be paid to the commission, but not less than \$10,000, with sureties approved by the commission, and conditioned upon compliance with the provisions of this paragraph and all regulations issued thereunder. The commission shall by regulation prescribe as a condition of the bond such provisions as it deems necessary to prevent any action by such importer which will destroy or

injure any industry in the United States or in any of its possessions, engaged in the production of such products, or which will prevent the establishment of such industry; and by such regulations shall prohibit, among other things, unfair competition and unfair acts, including full-line forcing, commercial bribery, misbranding of products, and price or quantity discrimination. Upon breach of the bond the amount thereof shall be recovered by the commission as liquidated damages and shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

TARIFF COMMISSION

(i) For the purpose of performing the duties imposed by this paragraph the United States Tariff Commission shall have the power to require, from time to time, during a period of three years after the date of the passage of this Act, (1) from any registered importer engaged in the importation of any of the products enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 of this title, a sworn statement disclosing the foreign manufacturer or foreign dealer from whom he obtained such products, the price paid or agreed to be paid therefor, if any, the importer's stocks remaining on hand in bonded warehouses, contracts or accepted orders for future delivery, the price at which and to whom such products have been and are sold or offered for sale, together with samples of such products, and

any other information relative to any such products which said commission may require; (2) from any person engaged in the manufacture, or sale, within the United States or any of its possessions, of any of the products enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 of this title, a sworn statement disclosing actual production, stocks on hand, contracts or accepted orders for future delivery, cost of production of such products, and price at which and to whom each of such products has been or is sold or is offered for sale, together with samples of such products, and any other information relative to any such products which said commission may require; and (3) from any consumer in the United States or any of its possessions of any of the products enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 of this title, a sworn statement disclosing actual consumption, stocks on hand, contracts, the price at which and from whom such products were or are being purchased, together with samples of such products, and any other information relative to any such products which said commission may require.

(j) For the purpose of performing the duties imposed by this paragraph the commission shall also have the power, through its agents, to visit and inspect, during a period of three years after the date of the passage of this Act, all places of production and storage, and books, records, accounts, papers, correspondence, and

documents of any person engaged in the manufacture, production, sale, importation, or importation for sale within the United States or any of its possessions of any of the products enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 of this title.

POWERS GRANTED

(k) The powers granted to said commission under Title VII of the Act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September 8, 1916, shall, furthermore, be available for carrying into effect the provisions of this paragraph. The words "any district court of the United States" in section 706 of said Act shall mean and include any court of the United States.

(l) The information thus secured shall not be matter of public record, but shall be for the confidential use of the United States Tariff Commission only and shall not be published or revealed except in the form of totals, averages, or summaries which shall not disclose the individual operations.

(m) The United States Tariff Commission, in performing the duties imposed upon it by this paragraph, may regulate, except as hereinbefore specified, its own practice and procedure and may make necessary and proper rules, regulations, and orders for the enforcement of the provisions of this paragraph.

REGISTERED IMPORTER

(n) Any registered importer for sale who refuses or fails to comply with any rule, regulation, or order of the United States Tariff Commission issued by authority granted in this paragraph or any Act amendatory thereof, or any person engaged in the manufacture, production, sale or importation for sale, within the United States or any of its possessions, of any of the products enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 of this title who refuses to permit a duly authorized agent of the commission to perform his duties under subparagraph (j), shall be guilty of a

misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$100. Each day during which such refusal or failure continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

(o) Any person who willfully misstates or misrepresents any fact to said commission at any hearing held pursuant to the provision of subparagraph (c) or makes false affidavit in regard to the delivery of any such product from customs custody shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

(p) Any of the products enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 delivered in violation of the provisions of this paragraph may be proceeded against, in the district court for the district in which the product is found, for confiscation by process for libel for condemnation. If such product is condemned as delivered in violation of the provisions of this paragraph, the product shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury. The proceedings in such libel cases shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

SECRETARY'S POWER

(q) Any of the products enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 of this title which shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury or abandoned to the Government shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury under regulations prescribed by the Tariff Commission.

(r) Upon the date when this act shall take effect all clerks and employees transferred to the Treasury Department under the dye and chemical control Act, 1921, shall be transferred to and become clerks and employees of the United States Tariff Commission, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith cause to be transferred to said commission all documents, books, and other records of the Treasury De-

partment relating to the issuance of individual import licenses on any of the products enumerated in paragraph 25 or 26 of schedule 1 of this title. All outstanding individual licenses issued by the War Trade Board section of the Department of State or by the Secretary of the Treasury prior to the date when this act shall take effect shall remain in effect and the importations under such licenses shall be permitted for a period of three months after their respective dates of issue.

(s) To meet all necessary expenses of the United States Tariff Commission in performing the duties imposed upon it by this paragraph, including rental of suitable quarters, the purchase of supplies and equipment, books of reference, law books, periodicals, and printing and binding, and the payment of personal and other services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and traveling and subsistence expenses in the United States, the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

NEW "NATIONAL" COLORS

The National Aniline & Chemical Company has announced the production of two new products, "National" Victoria Green W.B. Crystals, and "National" Acid Green L Extra. The former is a well-known basic dye and we are told that the present product possesses all the properties of the pre-war brand, and will undoubtedly be received by users as an important dye for coloring leather, silk, artificial silk and paper, as well as in the manufacture of tannin lakes.

"National" Acid Green L Extra is a new and extremely useful type of acid green for wool and silks. It possesses excellent solubility, dyes level, exhausts from the dye bath very well, and is therefore of great value to dyers of piece goods. It is fast to perspiration and organic acids, while its fastness to water, decatizing and rubbing is good.

Besides its usefulness for woollen fabrics and yarns, it will find general application for wool and silk mixtures, both fibers being dyed the same shade. Other uses somewhat outside the textile field for which it is applicable are the manufacture of lakes for paints and printing inks, leather staining, feather dyeing, and in the compounding of writing inks.

Dye-a-Grams

Advice from Philadelphia: Some editors advocate an idea entirely foreign to what they really believe just so as to have a policy opposed to a contemporary—regardless of whom such a policy hits.

—o—

"Time for Another Protest" ("Reporter headline). There have been protests enough, and *time*? Time is seemingly no object to Congress!

—o—

Among the things I dinna ken
Is where to get my Scotch—and when!

—o—

Those who admit to themselves that they are failures are quite likely to be taken at their word.

Congress is doing pretty well—that is to say, at passing the time—and the buck. (Cheer up, G. E. T. Now that the new tariff bill is introduced, maybe we'll get some action.—Ed.)

—o—

Bill Bryan says he has traveled over half a million miles in the last twenty-five years—small wonder his followers are few!

—o—

Artificial eyelashes are on the market. Next, we expect, will come an "artificial wink."

—o—

Those sustaining a heavy loss soon become strong advocates of insurance.

—o—

The report of the W. T. B. for May imports of dyes causes us to ask Ed. to republish the following Dye-a-Gram: "If you want to be accused of being patriotic, being a 100 per cent American, being a man, being a public spirited citizen—then don't buy Reparation Dyes!"

—o—

"Money is the root of all evil." Still the love of money causes some men to work who, without it, wouldn't do a lick.

—o—

Of individuals proscribed

The one I most abhor

Is he who does me a "good turn"

By shipping a dye that's poor.

G. E. T.

NOTES OF THE TRADE

The Elk Piece Dye Works, Inc., has been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital of \$5,000. This enterprise will undertake the bleaching of fabrics, etc., and the works will be located at Albany.

With a capital of \$50,000 the Eastern Chemical Company has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts to manufacture chemicals, dyes, etc. Headquarters will be in Boston, and the officers include Henry A. Smith, president, and Joseph McCloskey, 294 Washington Street, treasurer.

With a capital of \$25,000 the Carlton Silks Mills have been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. Works will be in Paterson, and the incorporators consist of Oscar Marantz, Harry Cohen and Samuel T. Freedgood. Mr. Marantz is the agent in charge.

"Modern Dyestuffs and Their Application to Ancient Dyeing Processes" was the subject of a talk by Charles E. Pellew, president of the New York Society of Craftsmen, before the Oils Club in Washington, recently. Mr. Pellew interestingly recited the history of aniline dyes and told of their present-day application.

To manufacture cleansing, bleaching and dyeing products, the Barrington Manufacturing Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of New York. The capital is \$1,000,000; headquarters will be in New York City, and the incorporator named is the U. S. Corporation Company.

The new athletic field in Hawthorne, N. J., donated by the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Company for the use of its employees, was dedicated recently. It is believed to be the finest field in the State for such purposes, and is expected to be the scene of much activity this season. A running track, soccer field and tennis court will probably be added in the near future.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 2

July 11, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

Developments of Last Week in Washington

Chairman Fordney Presents Majority
Report of Ways and Means Commit-
tee on Permanent Tariff Measure—
Mr. Frear's Minority Report Is
Scored by Francis P. Garvan and
Others

Dyestuff Exports Dwindling

Figures for April and May Show
Consistent Decline Since October
Last

Business Conditions Sound

Study of Economic Conditions Shows
No Cause for Alarm

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, July 11, 1921

No. 2

LAST WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS AT WASHINGTON

Majority Report of the Ways and Means Committee
on the Tariff Bill—Representative Frear Dissents; Mr.
Garvan Replies—The Democratic Minority Report

LAST week at Washington was full of action and held plenty of thrills for those who are concerned over the fortunes of the American dyestuff industry. The first gun was fired when Chairman Fordney presented on Wednesday the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee on the permanent tariff measure—the text of which, so far as the dyestuff schedule is concerned, was printed in *The Reporter* of July 4.

Mr. Fordney's report makes it quite clear that the Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee is thoroughly awake to the necessity of protection of an unusual sort for the dyestuff industry. To use the words of the report:

THE MAJORITY REPORT

"With the ending of the war and the resumption of production in Europe, foreign competition is once more keenly felt. Industry and trade in the United States are at low ebb. This industrial depression is the inevitable

result of the offering of foreign goods upon the American market at less than the American cost of production. . . .

"Your committee is of the opinion that no tariff duties, no matter how high, can meet the conditions that would arise when Germany is again in a position to force her dyes and dyestuffs on the American market. However other German industries may have suffered as a result of the war, the German dye syndicate is as rich and powerful as ever. The great dye factories during the war were turned over to the production of explosives and poison gases, and the chemists and laborers in these factories were immune from the draft. A vast amount of dyes and dyestuffs has been accumulated in recent years, and their factories are now running at full time in the production of others, and the whole huge German dye industry, capable before the war of supplying the entire demand of the world, is now combined in a single immense trust organized on purpose to fight its way back to the former German world monopoly."

"Utterly unscrupulous as the German syndicate was before the war, when its supremacy was uncontested, practising ruthlessly every form of corrupt and unfair competition known to commerce, it is inevitable that in the almost immediate future, when instead of safe supremacy it faces possible destruction, it will attack all competitors with reckless disregard of business decency. That attack inevitably will be concentrated upon us.

"France and Japan some time ago, in the interest of their government-aided dye industries, placed more or less complete embargoes upon the importation of dyestuffs. Only recently Great Britain and Italy have placed a complete embargo upon dyestuffs—in the case of Great Britain for a period of ten years. Russia is out of business. The market of the United States, therefore, is, except that of China, Germany's last opening. To penetrate it and destroy our domestic industry she will stop at nothing."

From the foregoing it is clear that the committee has a most comprehensive and complete grasp of the situation, and it is to be devoutly hoped that its recommendations will prevail on the floor of the House. The phrase "No tariff duties, no matter how high, can meet the conditions" is by this time thoroughly appreciated by all who have studied the subject, and is admitted to be true by all save those who, from selfish motives, arbitrarily refuse to be convinced.

DYE SECTION OPEN TO AMENDMENT FROM FLOOR

At a conference of Republican members of the House held Wednesday evening, after the introduction of Mr. Fordney's report, July 21 was fixed as the date for a final vote on the tariff measure. A resolution was also adopted which will open the dye, hides, cotton and oil schedules to amendment from the floor and will permit of each being disposed of by a separate vote. Other schedules will be subject to amendment only by the Ways and

Means Committee. Until July 14 no restrictions will be placed upon general discussion of the measure, but thereafter the debate will be under five-minute limitations. Amendments may be considered during the period of limited debate.

The opening of the dye section to amendment from the floor means that it will not receive the solid backing of the majority, which is, unquestionably, most unfortunate. It is possible, however, that some votes may be attracted from the Democratic side, as the embargo idea was originally a Democratic suggestion. In any event, those closest to the situation believe that the dye schedule will go through substantially as presented, though by a smaller majority than the bill as a whole will receive. There is no doubt that an effort will be made by opponents to eliminate the dye section entirely and make it the subject of special legislation, but it is not believed that such an effort can prevail. Certainly nothing more unfortunate could occur, as speedy and definite action is what is most needed by the industry.

FREAR'S MINORITY REPORT

Representative Frear, Wisconsin, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, presented a minority report, signed by himself alone, in which he denounced the plan for American valuation of imports, the dye schedule, and other special sections of the measure. His language was extremely bitter, particularly in regard to the dye section. His remarks held nothing new, however, but were largely a repetition of the old cries of "monopoly" and "discrimination." Fortunately for the dye section, Mr. Frear is regarded in Congressional circles as a chronic objector and busybody, and his remarks will gain scant attention from his colleagues. Moreover, he represents an admittedly pro-German district, hence his motives in denouncing the dye schedule are quite patent.

Mr. Frear did succeed, however, in so arousing the ire of Francis P. Gar-

van, president of the Chemical Foundation, that he (Mr. Garvan) burst into an indignant denial of all that Mr. Frear charged or implied. Refuting particularly the charge of "monopoly," Mr. Garvan said that since the outbreak of the war and for the last two and a half years under War Trade Board protection the American manufacturers of coal-tar products "have increased from some three or four assembling plants to 206 growing concerns, no one of which makes 20 per cent of the country's production."

GARVAN REPLIES TO FREAR

Continuing, Mr. Garvan said:

"Sixty-eight of the smaller firms have written Representative Frear that they fear no competition with large or small manufacturers in this country, but do fear annihilation by the Interessen Gemeinschaft, capitalized at 2,000,000,000 marks and consisting of every organic chemical industry in Germany.

"The reason for their not fearing the competition of the larger corporations such as the Du Pont and the Allied Chemical companies is because these have only a small part of their capital invested in the dye business, and upon the announcement of open competition with the forty-year-old German cartel they will abandon the dye business. For three years the industry has been under attack and at no time has it known whether or not the War Trade Board's protection would

be withdrawn on the morrow. Under the present emergency tariff act its life is only guaranteed until September 1, and under the majority report for three years. By the end of that period it must be prepared to meet the open competition of the German combine, the chemical industries of England, government supervised, subsidized and protected by a ten-year licensing clause, and the industry of Japan, government subsidized and protected.

"The principal interest of the Chemical Foundation is to insure to the American people the benefits of a highly educated and highly developed chemical equipment in the progress of chemical medicine. Yale has appropriated \$3,000,000, the University of Michigan \$3,500,000, Cornell University \$1,500,000, Dartmouth College \$500,000, and other institutions similarly. The Foundation seeks to develop a life work for the boys and girls who take advantage of these courses, a life work which shall be advantageous to the country and also promising properly equipped personnel for chemical research, the only sure basis for future medical progress."

MONSANTO HEAD SHOWS NEED OF PROTECTION

Another timely utterance along the lines of the necessity of unusual protection for the industry was contributed by G. Du Bois, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works of St.

Louis, in the form of an interview granted to a representative of the "Journal of Commerce." Mr. Du Bois said:

"The position of our dye manufacturing industry to-day is of vital import to the whole country. All other things being equal, the industry is dependent upon our efficiency from a manufacturing standpoint. During the war our dye plants were more anxious to produce the greatest possible tonnage of goods than to produce efficiently. Goods were in demand and the cost price was not as important as the ability to turn out volume. As a result of this condition some of the basic intermediates are produced in plants which will have to be completely remodeled before we can successfully compete.

"Germany during the last fifty years has to a great extent stabilized its manufacture and has by experience determined which methods of manufacture are the most economical, and Germany's plants and processes are in the hands of experienced men. All of this we yet have to build up, and therefore our manufacturing methods can again be characterized as temporarily inefficient.

"The interlocking of the manufacture of various chemicals, the production of by-products for which no demand exists here at the present time but which are now utilized in Germany, gives the foreign manufacturer a great advantage over the American manufacturer, and only time and development will raise us to a fairly competitive level.

"A last point which I want to bring out is that our dye and intermediate plants have been for all practical purposes closed down since October, 1920, and this condition occurring in an industry undergoing a rapid evolution tends to increase the uncertainty of its position.

"This uncertainty has led our dye manufacturers to realize the impossibility of determining fixed rates of duty which would permit a continuation of manufacture of those products which

have been made here during the last three or four years.

"This hesitation has been increased owing to the importation of foreign goods during the last six months at prices so far below our cost of manufacture as to indicate that there is something fundamentally out of line, as we are daily receiving quotations for German goods at prices—the exchange being taken into consideration—even below the pre-war cost of production in Germany. It is little wonder that, everything considered, our dye producers have come to consider a temporary regulation of imports by means of a licensing system or selective embargo as the only way by which our dye industry can be protected from the present abnormal conditions.

"England in December, 1920, established an import licensing system to extend over a period of ten years, but the accumulation in English warehouses of enormous stocks of dyestuffs and the industrial crisis existing in England will prevent English manufacturers from resuming operations for many months to come.

"Many American bankers and economists have been under the impression that it would be a mistake for us to prohibit the importation of any kind of chemicals or dyes, on the ground that if Germany is to pay its reparation debt she must be permitted to export chemicals freely and, therefore, there should be no licensing or embargo of any kind placed on American imports.

"I am confident that a closer analysis of the situation would prove convincingly that in spite of the economic correctness of this view, it is in the interest of our country that the chemical industry at this time be given special consideration for the following reasons:

"In dealing with the future of the German industry and the possibilities of this industry doing its share to enable Germany to pay off its reparation debt, it should be kept in mind that even if the whole American market was shut off to Germany, Germany would still have a vast field to market its chem-

icals and dyes in Russia, Scandinavia and other Baltic States, Austria, Hungary, the Balkan States, Asia Minor, Persia, the whole of South and Central America, Mexico and in the rest of the world where there is no dye-stuff industry and where American dye manufacturers will be unable to market their products for years to come. It is estimated that the consumption of dyes in the United States is only about 10 per cent of the world's consumption.

"While some few dyes were made in this country before the war, it can be truly stated that as a whole the dye industry is a 'war baby,' and, unlike the other industries, it was organized and operated under war conditions, which explains the present inefficiency resulting from the necessity of producing goods independently of cost, goods which were required in order to keep other industries running, goods which were required for war purposes. Since the war the dyestuff and allied industries have had to reorganize their production methods in order to eliminate costly war methods and develop the most economical processes for operation under peace-time conditions. This reorganization is one which shoe manufacturers, for instance, did not have to undergo; and while the dye manufacturers have worked with energy during the last few years, a complete reorganization of their methods and processes will require several years more before completion.

"But the supreme argument, an argument which I must emphasize, is the

argument of national defense. We must establish American independence in the organic chemical field if we wish to preserve American independence."

HERTY ATTACKS FREAR

Another authority on chemical subjects who was aroused by Mr. Frear's invective was Charles H. Herty, editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," the official organ of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Herty said:

"Mr. Frear's minority report on the tariff bill, attacking primarily the coal-tar chemical industry, runs true to the form—judging from the newspaper excerpts of the report which I have seen—which Mr. Frear displayed just prior of our entrance into the war. His strong pro-Germanism at the expense of American honor was thoroughly emphasized in his recorded votes against tabling the McLemore resolutions against our declaration of the existence of a state of war with Germany and against the draft system for our army and navy. It is not surprising, therefore, that, with the war over, his predictions again exhibit themselves.

"Mr. Frear cries 'monopoly,' but he brings forward no evidence of the earmarks of monopoly, such as interlocking directorates, uniform prices, division of territory or of products manufactured.

"When the special bill for the protection of this industry was before the
(Concluded on page 12.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
 of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
 contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
 LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

THE MAJORITY REPORT

IN our leading article in this week's issue of *The Reporter* we have outlined the developments in the House since the permanent tariff measure was introduced up until the time of our going to press. A perusal of these events will show that the question of protection for the dyestuff industry has been the center of discussion. In other words, Washington is once again the scene of another act in what appears to be an endless drama which had its inception with the first introduction of dyestuff legislation nearly three years ago.

So much has been said on this subject in *The Reporter* during past years that it seems almost impossible to add a single word. No amount of discussion or argument can alter the paramount facts of the issue. Ordinary tariff duties, whether specific or ad valorem—unless they were raised to ridiculous heights—would fail absolutely in protecting the American dyestuff manufacturing industry, which protection all manufacturers, nearly all independent laymen, a great majority of consumers and a considerable percentage of dealers are agreed is essential for the commercial welfare of the nation and for military preparedness.

The measure as introduced by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee is, of course, not perfect. No measure covering an industry of such vast ramifications could possibly be made to suit everyone. Yet, in the words of Mr. Fordney, "it is the best we can get."

According to the agreement reached by the majority caucus, final vote on the measure must be taken on July 21. In the meantime it will be open to amendment from the floor, and there is at least a possibility that the whole dyestuff schedule may be thrown out and made the subject of special legislation. This would be a development most harmful to everybody concerned, for what manufacturers, consumers and importers want most of all is definite action so they may know where they stand. If the dyestuff schedule were to be set aside and treated separately, it would mean that action thereon would have to await final passage of the tariff and taxation measures and in all probability would not receive consideration until well into 1922. In the meantime, unless some interim legislation were adopted, our dyestuff markets would automatically be thrown open to German goods upon the expiration of the three months' stay granted under the Emergency Tariff Act, which expires August 28.

It is therefore essential that every person who has the interests of the dyestuff industry at heart should do all in his power within the next ten days to see that the dyestuff schedule is retained in the permanent tariff measure. If amendments can be added which will clarify the phraseology or simplify the administration of the act, by all means let them be added—but, above all things, let us have action of a definite and constructive character.

THE DYE LOBBY INQUIRY

THE Senate Judiciary Committee last week deferred action on Senator King's resolution proposing an investigation of lobbying at Washington, with special reference to the activities of the dyestuff interests. A report was filed by Senators Cummins and Sterling, majority members of the subcommittee, which recommended that the investigation be confined to the dyestuff interests only, while Senator Walsh filed a minority recommendation for a general investigation to be

held which should include all tariff legislation activities.

The REPORTER sincerely hopes that the Senate will not long delay the proposed investigation. So many rumors have been set afoot and so many baseless charges made that only a complete airing of the whole matter can serve to give the dyestuff interests the public vindication to which they are entitled. It is the opinion of The REPORTER that the opponents of dyestuff legislation are more fearful of this investigation by far than are its proponents, and that they would welcome an excuse to have the whole matter dropped, or, at any rate, postponed until after action has been taken on the tariff bill. One of the most often wielded weapons of the anti-dyestuff factions in the Senate was the charge that corruption and intimidation were being practised by the dyestuff manufacturing interests, and that weapon, no doubt, can continue to be made use of with great effect upon the gallery until a thorough investigation

of the facts has been held and the dyestuff manufacturers are thereby completely vindicated.

TEXT OF ITALIAN DYESTUFF EMBARGO

The REPORTER recently announced that a complete embargo on dyestuffs, with a provision for licensing the importation of needed products, had been decreed by the Italian Government. We are now able to give the complete text of the decree, which became effective June 3, 1921.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL GAZETTE
JUNE 3, 1921

Department of Finance—Considering Section 1 of the Royal Decree, having the force of law of February 3, 1921, No. 663;

In accord with the Minister of the Treasury, of Industry and Commerce, and of Agriculture—

After having heard the opinion of the Committee on Imports and Exports, contemplated in the Royal Decrees of November 24, 1914, No. 1303, and of July 24, 1919, No. 1296, and the Interdepartment Committee contemplated in the Royal Decree of September 1, 1920, No. 1336—

DECREES AS FOLLOWS:

Until further enactments, the importation of synthetic organic dyestuffs and of intermediate organic products used in the manufacture of said dyestuffs is prohibited.

The Minister of Finance may, after having heard the opinion of the Committee on Imports and Exports, and upon the application of the interested parties, to be submitted in the manner hereafter set forth, authorize in individual cases the importation of:

(a) Such synthetic dyestuffs as cannot be replaced by similar domestic products, and such intermediate organic products as are not produced by the domestic industry.

(b) Such synthetic organic dyestuffs and such intermediate organic products as are not turned out in quantity or quantities sufficient to meet the requirements of consumers only to the extent of the requirements left uncovered by the domestic industry.

Rome, June 3, 1921.

THE MINISTER, Facta.

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

(Concluded from page 9.)

last Congress those who opposed the legislation constantly insisted that we should take our place in line along with the other industries and wait until the permanent tariff bill was introduced. That time has now arrived, and as soon as the bill is reported with a real protection for the coal-tar chemical industry, though unfortunately limited to three instead of five years, at once Mr. Frear howls that his section should be taken out of the tariff bill and made a

separate measure. I believe Mr. Frear's tirade will fall on deaf ears, as it is evident from the reading of the chemical section of the tariff bill that the Congress is clearly impressed with the importance to the nation of the chemical industries and will see to it that no nation with the commercial record which Germany has had in this particular field will have a voice, no matter how camouflaged, in the determination of our national policy in this vital matter."

PREDICTS GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS

One of the leading economic services of the country has issued a bulletin to which attention is called by way of its being a sound rejoinder to the utterances of those who persist in seeing commercial disaster for America hovering in the offing. This organization, which bases its conclusions on a careful study of all general economic conditions and which has sources of information not available to the ordinary individual, takes the position that such an occurrence as a panic in the immediate future is practically impossible.

The bulletin in question says, in part:

FACTORS WHICH PRODUCE A PANIC ARE NOT PRESENT

The three prime factors in producing a commercial and financial panic are: (1) Overexpansion of bank loans and commercial credits; (2) heavy inventories of goods ready for consumption without a corresponding market; (3) the element of surprise which shakes business confidence when these facts are suddenly realized.

At the close of 1919 we had the overexpanded bank loans and commercial credits and because the vast majority of business men and bankers believed that prosperity was to con-

tinue for from one to five years more, it was certain that some time during the year 1920 the business and financial world would be badly surprised by a collapse of values. However, even in that dangerous period, as we pointed out in bulletins at that time, the exceptionally large supply of general goods ready for consumption did not exist.

During the year 1920 we did have our collapse of values with surprise for most of the business and financial world, but, partly because of the low supply of commodities and partly because the Federal Reserve Banks were able to ease the strain, we got through the year 1920 without having any panic. Since the fall of 1920 when the most critical stage was reached, the loans and investments of the Federal Reserve System have declined from \$3,342,000,000 to \$2,082,000,000 or 37.7 per cent, while the loans of the New York Clearing House banks have declined from \$3,887,000,000 to \$3,134,000,000 or 19.4 per cent. Even one year ago the loans and investments of the Federal Reserve Banks amounted to \$3,183,000,000 from which the present figures represent a decline of 34.6 per cent, while the loans of the New York Clearing House Banks were \$3,730,000,000 from which the current figure represents a decline of 16 per cent. These figures tell their own story as to how far we have passed the worst danger of panic from the expansion of credit.

In the meantime the output of goods ready for consumption has fallen to such an extent that, in spite of the normal growth of the country, we have to go back to the great depression of 1908 to find a point with such a small output. In the meantime retail trade figures show a very reasonable movement of commodities into the hands of ultimate consumers, and the inventory position of the country is not only a healthy one but an optimistic one.

As far as the surprise danger is concerned, it passed away with the

spring and summer of 1920. Every business man in the country now knows that he must expect some hard times during the rest of the year, and everyone of ordinary human intelligence is making a serious effort to adjust his business accordingly. It is a matter of absolutely unvaried experience that when a depression is accompanied by a panic the panic comes during the early stages when men are taken by surprise and never after a full year of depression and discouragement such as we have now had.

When it is all summed up it means that no one of the three prime elements in causing a panic is present in the domestic situation.

FOREIGN CONDITIONS

The information available to the average American or Canadian business man regarding foreign conditions is less full and less accurate than information relating to domestic conditions. Therefore, the danger of hysterical fears is considerably greater. We are told for example that the floating debt of European nations to our banks is between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000, and that most of these loans will be defaulted. As a matter of fact the best available information regarding total trade balances between the United States and the rest of the world for the years 1919 and 1920 combined, after making allowance for the invisible balances, amounts to only about \$2,675,000,000. Against this Europe had at the beginning of 1919 a balance in this country of slightly over \$2,000,000,000 which had been extended to them by the United States Government and never drawn against. These two figures would indicate that the floating debt accumulated by our banks against the entire world during those two years was about three-quarters of a billion dollars, certainly not over one billion. The debts which the European Governments owe to the United States Government are not floating debts, and there is not even

a remote probability that a demand for immediate payment on them could become a factor in the production of a panic.

In the meantime France has become self-supporting in her foreign trade; Germany has begun to export in payment of her indemnities, and the three factors which might produce a panic in any country have moved in Great Britain almost parallel to their movements in the United States and Canada.

The foreign situation is not an optimistic one, but it can hardly be a reason for turning this present depression into a panic.

FUNDAMENTALS WARRANT CONSTRUCTIVE OPTIMISM

It is no use to delude ourselves with the hope that we shall not have hard times for the rest of the current year, but the evidences point very decidedly to the conclusion that, while business will be at low levels, it will have reached the turning point and be making gradual improvements some months before the present year closes. This would be a profitable time for some of those who during prosperity describe themselves as "bulls on the United States" to live up to their favorite creed. As a matter of fact, those who were so highly optimistic in 1919 and the early part of 1920 are as decidedly pessimistic to-day. But we wish to go on record not only as optimistic regarding the ultimate future of business and financial conditions in the United States and Canada, but as believing that we shall see a turn toward better conditions before the present year closes, and to urge our clients to be getting ready for better things rather than building cyclone cellars against the expectation of a financial panic this fall.

The Wyoming Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation has taken over the property at Scranton, Pa., formerly occupied by the American Color Company, and are making dyes.

THE DYEING OF CELLULOID

Research facilities and the development activities of American industries are to be described in the forthcoming revision of Bulletin of the National Research Council No. 2, "Research Laboratories in Industrial Establishments of the United States of America." Only 300 such laboratories were listed in the first edition but it is hoped that several hundred new names will appear in the revision and that a more nearly complete reference list will thus become available. The general demand for the first edition of the bulletin shows the wide interest in this subject, and the importance of having every laboratory which devotes even a portion of its time to research properly listed.

The council requests information from directors of research who have not already supplied it. The following data are wanted: Name and address of firm and address of laboratory; name of director of research; number on laboratory staff (classified as chemists, engineers, bacteriologists, etc.); approximate proportion of time spent on research; chief lines of research; unusual features of equipment; research laboratory space; date of organization of research laboratory and annual expenditure for research. Confidential information is not desired.

It is also requested that librarians in the service of the industries please bring this notice to the attention of the proper officials in their organizations.

This material should be furnished as promptly as possible to the Research Information Service, National Research Council, 1701 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

To engage in the cleaning, dyeing and manufacturing of garments and fabrics, the Commercial Dye House, Inc., has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Headquarters will be located in Chicago, and the capital is \$15,000.

EUROPEAN INTEREST IN CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

That European chemical industries are intensely interested in the forthcoming Chemical Exposition in New York was ascertained by Worth Colwell, who returned from Europe this week. Mr. Colwell is one of the exposition's publicity battery and, with a member of his staff, visited England, France and Switzerland. In London, after presenting the various phases of the exposition to Dr. J. P. Longstaff and Sir William Pope of the Society of Chemical Industry, assurances were given that the British chemical experts will be well represented at the American exposition when it opens the week of September 12 in the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory—the largest building of its kind in the country.

In France, leading chemists stated that they intend to make the transatlantic trip for the event, and in Switzerland a number of experts are especially interested in the development of chemical machinery in the United States. The future of the dye industry is a topic much discussed abroad, and also the fuel problem. The French are particularly interested in the latter, the exposition's representative ascertained, largely because gasoline is costly there and the matter of securing substitutes for gasoline or "essence" is of vital importance. The foreigners know that prohibition in America is preventing the manufacture of ethyl alcohol. This, of course, will hold back the development of gasoline substitutes in the United States and the foreign chemists are taking advantage of this condition and forging ahead. The use of benzol in combination with alcohol is becoming more extensive abroad, and, as is

well known, practically all of the substitutes for gasoline are dependent upon alcohol.

The French cannot understand how prohibition became a reality in America and, according to Mr. Colwell, consider it a terrible step backward, particularly at a time when Germany is doing its best to compete with American industry, especially dye industries and others in which alcohol is essential.

"NATIONAL" ERIE FAST SCARLET 8 BA

The above-named product is one of the latest important additions that the National has brought out belonging to the series of acid fast direct dyes. In common with other members of the group, it possesses more than ordinary fastness to light. When this new dye is used in combination with some of the other dyes belonging to the same series, the dyer is enabled to produce an extensive range of fiery reds and scarlets on cottons, which are fast to acids and stoving, and which possess a degree of resistance to washing equal to any reds produced by direct dyes.

"National" Erie Fast Scarlet 8 BA dyes cotton readily in all forms, while particularly pleasing pink shades are to be obtained with light concentrations either by dyeing or padding. Owing to its indifference to after-treating this product will be found useful for shading other direct dyes. Where extreme fastness to washing is non-essential it may be used to advantage in blotch printing. Dyeings on cotton piece goods are readily discharged to a clear white with hydro-sulphite.

CHLORING AFTER DYEING

Chloring after dyeing only modifies the properties of the wool fiber and facilitates the easy and perfect printing of the color discharge. For the white discharge, therefore, it is a valuable process. It is a mistake, however, to claim that it has a favorable influence on the quality and stability of the white effects. On the other hand, as chloring augments the affinity of the wool for coloring matter, it is clear that it also favors the eventual fixing of the residuary products of the reduction of the coloring matters. Chloring favors this harmful influence on the white discharge effect. Moreover, chlored wool has a very pronounced tendency to turn yellow. The modifications undergone by the chlored wool are in proportion to the quantity of active chlorine taken up by the fiber, consequently by limiting this quantity the wool can be brought into condition favorable for the impression of the discharge and at the same time with little effect upon the quality of the white.

The woolen cloth, either in rope form or at full width, is passed through a cold bath of hypochlorite of soda and sulphuric acid, or of bleaching powder and hydrochloric acid, of a strength which will leave 1 to 2½ per cent of active chlorine calculated on the weight of the goods in the fiber. After chloring, the goods are thoroughly washed in running water, wrung, and dried. The material is then ready for the printing of the discharge.

Up to this point all the preparations and treatments that we have described have the same aim; that is to say, to facilitate or increase the tinctorial affinity of the wool. For the white discharge a paste must be composed which will decolorize the wool-color complex and at the same time destroy the tinctorial properties of the fiber with a view to prevent the fixation of the reduction products of the coloring matter.—*Posselt's Textile Journal*.

SUBSTITUTE FOR B-NAPHTHOL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIAZOTIZED DIRECT BLACK

By F. A. M. NOELTING

On account of the scarcity and high price of B-naphthol during the war, the author endeavored to find a substitute for it for the development of diazotized direct colors, particularly blacks. Various substances of vegetable origin, such as tannins and wood extracts, which contain mono or polyhydroxylated compounds, were examined, but the only product which gave good results was the Fustic extract of the Cie. Francaise des Ext. Tinc. et Tann., and this has been used on the large scale in conjunction with Zambesi Black since the end of 1915. After dyeing and diazotizing on the fiber, development is effected in a bath of 2 per cent Fustic extract and 0.5 per cent caustic soda, sp. gr. 1.33, calculated on the weight of material. The chemical combination of the Fustic extract appears to be proved by the fastness of the dyeings to light and soap, which are practically equal to those of the black prepared with B-naphthol, although the shade is rather yellower, approaching that obtained with resorcinol.

The black obtained with Fustic extract is imperfectly discharged by sulfoxylate-formaldehyde, the white remaining cream colored.—Sealed Note No. 1074, *Soc. Ind. de Rouen*, Nov. 29, 1915, in *Jour. Soc. Dyers & Colourists*.

COMPARATIVE TEXTILE WAGES

Operatives Paid Much Less in Foreign Countries Than in U. S.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has recently issued a compilation of wages in the various industries for the principal countries of the world.

Taking up the textile industry for cotton weaving, the wages per week are given as follows: United States, \$20.86; Germany, \$4.35; Japan, \$4.56,

England, \$12.39; France, \$9.12; Belgium, \$12.29, and Italy, \$5.14.

For cotton spinning per week the figures are given as follows: Japan, \$4.80; England, \$11.24; Belgium, \$9.77; Italy, \$5.62. For woolen weaving: United States \$38.98; Germany, \$4.35; Japan, \$6; England, \$17.70, and Belgium, \$9.63.

For woolen spinning: the United States, \$39.33; Germany, \$4.74; England, \$15.58; France, \$12, and Belgium, \$9.54.

For silk and silk goods manufacturers the wages per week are given as follows: United States, \$20.51; Japan, \$2.10 to \$10.50; England, \$7.06 to \$17.80; France, \$2.82 to \$5.04, and Italy, \$2.34 to \$5.15.

"ORANGE CAT" DIES

The nine defendants who were charged by the Government with the theft of a large quantity of Reparation dyes from a Hoboken warehouse were discharged by Judge C. F. Lynch in the Federal District Court because of lack of evidence. This apparently winds up the "Tail of the Orange Cat"—as G. E. T. expressed it.

WOOL MARKETS

The wool market during June was fairly active, sales having increased materially toward the latter part of the month. Prices remained unchanged for the most part; in some few instances slight further descents were recorded. Seasonal demand for light goods at retail has been accentuated by the hot weather. The U. S. Bureau of Markets States that world production of wool is now on a 93 per cent pre-war basis, with consumption at about 70 per cent pre-war normal.

"NATIONAL" DIAZINE BLACK DM

The National Aniline & Chemical Company announces a most important addition to its series of "National" Diazine Blacks in the shape of "National" Diazine Black DM. This color yields shades of black which, when diazotized and developed, are particularly fast to light, washing, perspiration, acids, etc.

It is especially recommended for dyeing hosiery and sewing thread, and also for dyeing mixtures of cotton unions, where the cotton is to be covered to the partial exclusion of the wool or silk. When diazotizing and developing is not essential, the shade of black is bloomy, with a slight bluish tone, which will be found desirable for many purposes.

DYESTUFF EXPORTS

An interesting idea of the extent to which American dyestuffs exports have dropped since last fall is afforded by figures recently given out by the Department of Commerce. The values of Aniline Dyes exported in each month from November, 1920, to May, 1921, are given herewith:

November, 1920	\$2,006,534
December, 1920	1,788,170
January, 1921	943,595
February, 1921	397,123
March, 1921	574,969
April, 1921	305,760
May, 1921	278,331

Detailed values of exports of all

dyestuffs for the months of April and May, together with countries of designation, are given in the following table:

APRIL			
Countries	Aniline Dyes	Logwood Extract	All Other
Belgium ...	\$1,267	.....	.....
France	16,782	.....	\$1,965
Germany ...	127	.....	350
Greece	2,411	.....	431
England ...	8	\$150	375
Canada	37,519	3,650	36,304
Mexico	6,840	88	10,366
Cuba	5,260	.....	70
Argentina ..	4,504	202	.....
Brazil	10,380	.....	3,650
Ecuador	2,431	.....	.....
Peru	2,003	.....	587
Venezuela ..	2,630	36	356
China	12,860	.....	1,259
British India	91,757	.....	78
Japan	98,290	2,000	1,091
New Zealand	2,746	.....	413

MAY		Aniline Dyes
Countries		
Belgium	\$	2,367
France		1,194
Greece		599
Spain		1,800
Sweden		1,060
Switzerland		20,374
England		7,140
Costa Rica		129
Nicaragua		57
Mexico		8,102
Newfoundland and Labrador..		422
Trinidad		355

Cuba	53
Dominican Republic	70
Argentina	6,231
Bolivia	2,338
Brazil	9,486
Chile	825
Colombia	2,273
Peru	307
Venezuela	350
China	20,030
British India	5,504
Dutch East Indies	1,368
Hongkong	900
Japan	77,743
Australia	2,400
New Zealand	137
Philippine Islands	2,484

NOTES OF THE TRADE

The Woodside Color Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of New York. This firm will deal in both coal tar and natural dyes, and its capital is \$50,000. Headquarters will be in New York City.

William E. Green, of Trenton, N. J., has been appointed receiver for Katzenbach & Bullock, manufacturers of chemicals, with plants at Trenton and offices in New York. The suit is friendly and it is stated that all creditors will be paid in full.

Samuel McDowell, 1215 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, manufacturer of chemicals, dyes, etc., has taken title to the factory building at Fifty-fifth Street and Girard Avenue, that city, formerly occupied by the Providence Worsted Mills. The structure is on a site 178x223 feet, and will be used as a chemical and dye works.

To manufacture chemicals and dyes, Picotte Sennert, Inc., has been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital of \$125,000. Headquarters will be located in New York City, and the incorporators consist of P. E. Picotte, A. C. Sennert, and P. M. Futers. W. F. Rafferty, Merchants Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y., is representative.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 3

July 18, 1921



THIS ISSUE IS THE JULY
EXPORT NUMBER

Dye Title Retained in Fordney Measure

Washington, July 16.—Sitting as a Committee of the Whole, the House to-day voted 122 to 106 to retain the dye embargo provision as part of the Fordney Tariff bill. The measure as a whole will be voted upon next Thursday. A difference of nine votes would have compelled consideration of the dye provision as a separate measure.

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, July 18, 1921

No. 3

THE 1920 DYE CENSUS

Tariff Commission Report Shows German Production Far Outstripped American—Dwindling Exports Follow German Competition in Foreign Markets—U. S. Produces More than 88,000,000 Pounds Valued at \$95,000,000, an Increase of 40 Per Cent Over 1919

ONE of the most outstanding and gratifying features of the "Census of Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals, 1920," which has just made its welcome appearance, is the evident determination of its compilers, the U. S. Tariff Commission, to prevent either friends or foes of dye protection from juggling the wealth of data to suit their several purposes. This is as it should be, for the dye industry rests its claim to special legislation upon facts, secure in the consciousness that if the whole truth and nothing but the truth be told, the conclusion that its claim is a just one will follow as clearly and incontrovertibly as the sum of two and two.

Political prestidigitators engaged in trying to hoodwink Congress and the public into believing that American dye manufacturers have been "putting it all over" their German rivals in foreign markets, will find little aid or comfort, we imagine, in the following statement by the Commission:

"The Tariff Commission in its report on dyes for 1919 in discussing this subject (exports) said that—

"In estimating the significance of

this achievement of the domestic industry in the exportation of dyes it should be remembered that domestic manufacturers during 1919 and 1920 have met little competition in foreign markets from German dyes. It should also be pointed out that any deductions as to the competitive strength of the domestic industry which are based on exports of dyes do not take into consideration the fact that the domestic industry is still deficient in the important group of vat and alizarin dyes."

"The significance of this statement is borne out by the rapid decrease in the exports of dyes during the first four months of 1921 as outlined above."

The sentences "above" to which this passage refers are as follows:

"The exports of dyes are grouped by the Commerce Department report under (1) aniline dyes, (2) logwood extract, and (3) all other dyes and dyestuffs, and only the value of these groups is given. The total exports of 'aniline dyes' in 1920 was \$22,450,480, which was more than 100 per cent increase over that of 1919. The combined exports of 'aniline dyes' and 'all other

dyes and dyestuffs' were valued at \$29,823,591 in 1920, which is nearly double the value of 1919 shipments. In the first four months of 1921 the exports of 'aniline dyes' showed a rapid decline, receding from a value of \$943,595 in January to \$305,760 in April. This represents a large decrease from the average monthly export of \$1,870,873 in 1920 and was undoubtedly chiefly due to the appearance of German dyes, either directly or through re-export of reparation dyes, in the large export markets of the world, such as China, India and Japan. . . . The result has been that the United States has lost by far the larger part of her export trade in dyes in these markets."

The italics, as all our high-class journalists say, are ours, but the information was taken bodily from pages 14 and 44 of the Census, and we want readers of The REPORTER to remember it when someone gets up in the House or Senate and tries to tell the world that an industry which can do so much exporting, defeating the German dye makers at their own game in open competition, etc., etc., does not need protection.

The Tariff Commission is out early with its Census this year, which is a mighty good thing for the industry, for discussion will be rife from now until both Houses of Congress have passed the Dye Title of the permanent tariff measure, and you may be certain that opponents of dye protection and faithful servants of the Cartel will make a final despairing effort to strangle the provision; that they will resort to every kind of "slick" political device, of which they have a large store, and that they will stop at no method, just or unjust, in order to gain their ends; hence, we repeat, the appearance of the Census is timely because he who can take liberties with its absolutely authoritative facts, gathered by an impartial, scientific body and set forth in an impartial, scientific manner, or who can obscure the clean-cut significance of its data, must be a Svengali at the very least—and there is no reason to suppose the Cartel has been able to enlist the services of such a one. You may, in short, feel truly sorry for anybody

essaying to "buck" the evidence of the Commission, or endeavoring to make its statements mean anything save what they *do* mean. Those who rely upon a ringing voice and plenty of long-distance gesturing—and very little else—to win debates, will get no comfort from the Census; on the contrary, it should have the effect of seriously cramping their style, for with the knowledge that there may be copies lying conveniently about on Congressional desks, ready to be called into action in case they become too imaginative and reckless, they are bound to be somewhat wary. Moreover, by limiting them strictly to facts, nine-tenths of their ammunition will be automatically removed. We have seen the official rule-book brought out upon the football field, while both teams, panting and perspiring, gathered around it for the settlement of a nice point of the game. We should conjecture that the Dye Census might fill some such role in the forthcoming House and Senate debates.

Before going further, The REPORTER, as in former years but with renewed emphasis, desires to congratulate the Tariff Commission upon the highly efficient manner in which it has performed the task set for it by the Tariff Act of September 8, 1916. This is the fourth Dye Census issued by that body in conformity with the request of the President to secure the information on the relation between the domestic production and the imports of dyes and other coal-tar chemicals required by section 501 of the act. The members of the Commission responsible for this valuable contribution to the literature on the dye industry, who certainly deserve whatever recognition may be theirs from having their names printed in our humble columns, are Thomas Walker Page, chairman; Thomas O. Marvin, vice-chairman; David J. Lewis, William S. Culbertson and Edward P. Costigan. In the preparation of the report the Commission had the services of Warren N. Watson, A. R. Willis and C. R. De Long, of the chemical division, as well as of others of the Commission's staff.

As is customary, the Census is di-

vided into four parts; and as is equally customary, The REPORTER will devote two issues to a description of its contents. We would add, however, that while we do this with the idea of making it a part of our own record of the industry rather than as an attempt to "boil down" and digest all the data—already pretty well condensed by the compilers—enough copies have been prepared for a fairly wide distribution, and such of our readers as have not received the Census, particularly those in the textile field, may purchase copies at the rate of 10 cents apiece on application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Part I of the Census, "A Summary of Developments in Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals, 1920," describes the progress made in the various branches of the American industry. The relation of the export and import trade to the industry is briefly shown. Part II, "The Production of Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals in 1920," gives a detailed discussion of the significant facts in the production of crude, intermediate, and finished coal-tar products during 1920. Dyes are classified by their methods of application, and imports of 1914 (fiscal year) and 1920 (calendar year) are compared with production from 1917 to 1920, inclusive. The number of employees, rates of pay, and cost of research in the coal-tar chemical industry are also shown. Part III, "Dyes Imported for Consumption in the United States, 1920, Calendar Year," shows the quantity and value of imports of individual dyes, and the percentage of quantity of each dye by countries of origin, while Part IV, "An Appendix," gives the imports and exports of coal-tar dyes and chemicals, and of natural dyes, since 1917. A list of manufacturers whose production during 1920 was reported to the Tariff Commission is likewise included.

Another point of high interest in the Census is to be found under the heading "Production of Dyes in Germany." Beginning with February, 1920, in accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty, detailed statements of the monthly production of dyes in that

country (for optional purchases of the Allied and Associated Governments) were made to the Reparation Commission. Copies of these monthly statements from February, 1920, to March, 1921, inclusive, have been received by the U. S. Department of State, which gave permission for their publication by the Tariff Commission, and a summary of these reserve stocks, containing the monthly reserve for each class of dyes according to application, is given in tabular form in the Census.

It is set forth that production of dyes in Germany during the first year after the signing of the armistice was practically negligible compared with the pre-war output. During February, 1920, the quantity of dyes reserved by German plants for the Allies totaled 876,449 pounds, indicating a total output of over three and one-half million pounds for that month. A progressive increase is shown for each following month, reaching a maximum output of 3,026,247 pounds in August, 1920, which corresponds to a total output of over 12,000,000 pounds monthly. During the remainder of 1920 the fluctuation va-

ried from a minimum of 2,674,710 pounds in December, to a maximum of 2,978,806 pounds in November. *The total quantity of dyes reserved by the German plants from February to December, inclusive, 1920, was 25,842,201 pounds, which corresponds to a production of 103,368,804 pounds.* The reserved production receded from a maximum of 3,026,247 pounds in August, 1920, to an output of 2,669,096 pounds for January, 1921, and to 1,976,094 pounds for February. The total quantity of dyes reserved by the German plants for the Allies for the first three months in 1921 was 6,828,278 pounds.

This rate of output in the first three months of 1921 is less than one-half the German pre-war exports of coal-tar dyes. The total quantity of stocks reserved from February, 1920, to March, 1921, inclusive, was 32,670,479 pounds.

It is of particular interest in examining the output of the different classes of dyes, according to application, that the production based upon the above monthly reports shows a large output of acid, direct and sulphur colors, and indigo paste, whereas there is a small production of vat dyes, Indanthrene Blue, G C D, Alizarin, and Alizarin colors other than Alizarin Red. The German production program has apparently resulted in the larger output of those types of dyes made in America, with a minimum output of the dyes either not made in the United States or made in quantity insufficient to meet domestic needs.

Where now, we pause long enough to inquire, are the smooth statements of those cocksure individuals who waved deprecating hands and told Congress that Germany could not get her factories going, that she need not be feared as a competitor in the dye field?

During eleven months of 1920, we learn from the Census, Germany produced 193,368,804 pounds of dyes; while during twelve months of the same year, America produced 88,263,776 pounds. This should be a warning to self-styled "statisticians" and would-be "prophets" that the German dye makers

as a body are a dangerous group to lay odds against.

Which brings us down to the real dye facts of the Census, summarized in the following paragraphs:

In 1920, 82 manufacturers reported a total production of 88,263,776 pounds of dyes, valued at \$95,613,749. Of the 360 or more dyes reported 240 were identified by Schultz tables. The quantity produced in 1920 represents an increase of about 40 per cent over that of 1919 and exceeds the imports of 1914 by 92 per cent. In general the dyes used in large quantities were made in amounts sufficient to supply the American needs. A number of these colors were made in considerable excess of our domestic needs and formed a large part of our export trade in dyes during 1920. The tendency of the year's development was toward a better balance in both variety and quantity of those dyes required for domestic use. The American dye manufacturer is now approaching the stage where he is beginning to manufacture dyes of secondary importance, so far as quantity consumed is concerned.

The output during 1920 of the dyes, by classes according to their method of application, was as follows: Acid, 17,741,538 pounds, an increase of 45 per cent over 1919; basic, 4,993,001 pounds, an increase of 24 per cent; direct, 19,882,631 pounds, an increase of 37 per cent; lake and spirit soluble, 2,205,281 pounds, an increase of 21 per cent; mordant and chrome, 3,900,209 pounds, a slight decrease; sulphur, 20,034,500 pounds, a 14 per cent increase; vats (including indigo), 19,338,099 pounds; indigo, 18,178,231, an increase of over 100 per cent; other vats, 1,159,868, an increase of nearly 200 per cent; and unclassified, 168,517 pounds.

One of the outstanding features of 1920 was the production of 18,178,231 pounds of indigo, valued at \$13,497,981. This quantity exceeds by 105 per cent the production of 1919 and is 116 per cent greater than the importation of 1914. Sulphur black, which has previously been the first color in quantity produced, ranked second in 1920 with an output of 16,305,037 pounds. These

two colors were exported in large quantity in that year.

Definite progress was made in the production of "vat dyes other than indigo"; the output of this class increased from 389,158 pounds in 1919 to 1,159,868 pounds in 1920. The vat dyes in common with alizarin derivatives of the "mordant and chrome class" were among the last to be developed (indigo excepted) because of their complex character, the high cost of production, difficulty of anthracene supplies, German control of patents, and the small quantity for which there is a market. The total quantity of "vat dyes including indigo" produced in 1920 was 87 per cent greater than the imports of this class during 1914. The excess of the 1920 production over the pre-war consumption is due to the increased production of a comparatively few colors, especially indigo. Although there has been an adequate output of certain vat dyes which have been produced, the class has not been made in a sufficient variety of colors. The progress of 1920 has demonstrated the ability of the American industry to produce vat dyes on a large scale, but this class of dyes is as yet incompletely developed.

A study of the dyes produced during 1920 from the standpoint of the number of manufacturers producing each dye shows that of the 360 dyes produced, 108 were each manufactured by three or more firms; the output of these represented 92 per cent of the total quantity produced in 1920. Of the total number of dyes produced, 200 were each manufactured by one firm only, but these dyes represented only 5 per cent of the total output. A fact of still greater significance was that over one-half of the total output consisted of

those dyes (35 in number) each of which was made by seven or more separate firms.

In 1920 (calendar year) the total imports of coal-tar dyes were 3,402,582 pounds valued at \$5,763,437, a decrease of about 99,000 pounds from the imports of the fiscal year 1920. Fifty-one per cent of these dyes came from Germany, 34 per cent from Switzerland, 6 per cent from England, and 9 per cent from all other countries. Vat dyes other than indigo made up the largest class imported and totaled 761,363 pounds. Part III, of the report contains a detailed analysis of dyes imported during the calendar year 1920.

(To be concluded)

DU PONT ANNOUNCES RHODAMINE 6G EXTRA

An announcement of more than ordinary significance to the trade is that of the dyestuff department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. heralding the production of Du Pont Rhodamine 6G Extra and Pontacyl Carmine 6B. The former dyestuff, for which there is no substitute, gives the much-sought-after "fluorescent" effect of yellow and pink, and while Rhodamine B has already been given to American consumers by both the Du Pont and Newport companies, this marks the first American production of the 6G. Du Pont Rhodamine 6G Extra was placed upon the market officially on July 11, and of it the company's announcement says: "It is well known among the consuming trade, particularly among the calico printers, and has always been used freely."

Pontacyl Carmine 6B is an acid color
(Concluded on page 13.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by

HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

SO MUCH THE BETTER!

Acting on the King resolution, the Senate Judiciary Committee has voted to recommend a Senate investigation of charges that the dye industry has employed lobbyists to influence Congress in behalf of special legislation in favor of such monopoly."

Readers will please bear in mind the fact that this proposed investigation will *not* be for the purpose of deciding upon the right of the dye industry to send special representatives to Washington while the dye measure is pending—which right is the right of any industry or individual—but will seek to determine whether illegal methods, such as bribery, blackmail or whatnot, were used by those representatives to influence members of Congress.

It will be well to get that important distinction firmly fixed before the investigating committee begins to function.

You will also notice, if you please, that the original King resolution was re-drafted by a subcommittee so as to confine the investigation to the dye industry alone, instead of embracing miscellaneous interests seeking special tariff protection.

So much the better. The dye industry does not want to have any outside consideration bidding for attention while this question of the legality of its methods is being settled. The clearer the field, the more clean-cut will be its vindication and the better-advertised its triumph.

Those who are seeking to strangle

the dye measure have one thing, and only one, to gain from this farcical proceeding. During the debates, and when being interviewed for the Sunday newspapers, they will be able to let something fall in the course of their remarks about the "dye interests now being investigated—I said INVESTIGATED!—by the Government. Yeh, the Government investigation; now going on. Yeh, right now. Rigid investigation. Drastic probe."

Then, when the investigation has collapsed, or given up in disgust, or something, they will be as eager to talk about it for publication as some gentlemen are to tell their wives all about the fourteen dollars and a half they lost at poker the night before.

MR. LONGWORTH REPLIES

Effective use of the 1920 Census of Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals, discussed elsewhere in this issue, was made by Congressman Nicholas Longworth last week in defending the Dye Title of the Fordney Tariff bill when, in reply to some of the charges that it was monopolistic, the Ohio Representative said:

"Far from there being any monopoly in the dyestuff industry in America today, the report of the Tariff Commission shows that during the year 1920, out of 360 dyes produced, 108 were manufactured by three or more firms. Of the total number of dyes produced, 200 were each manufactured by one firm only, but those dyes represented only 5 per cent of the total output. Over half of the total output consisted of dyes, 35 in number, each of which was made by seven or more separate firms. There is and can be no danger of any monopoly existing in this country."

Mr. Longworth again restated a salient fact in the case of the industry, not yet sufficiently distributed, however, when he declared that he had no fears of any dye "octopus" getting control of the American consumers, but that even if he had, he would "prefer to deal with a monopoly here which we can control than with a foreign monopoly, the most ruthless, conscience-

less and greatest trust that has ever existed in the world, which we have no means of controlling.

"The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Frear)," he continued, "made some rather severe strictures yesterday upon the Chemical Foundation, formed during the war for the taking over of the German chemical patents.

"Whether his criticisms are well founded or not I shall not argue, but the fact is that very few of the German patents were used in making dyes, and therefore the great majority of our present dye industry is in no way under the control of the Chemical Foundation. As a matter of fact, practically all the German patents related to the so-called vat dyes, which are not yet being produced to any large extent here; but even if they were, the Chemical Foundation could not control them because it is bound to license these patents to the use of any firm or corporation which can prove that it is under American ownership."

Facts well known to the industry,

sure enough; but not nearly well enough known to the many outside the industry who have a genuine stake in the outcome of the dye debate in the House. They will all bear repeating, especially at a time like the present, when consumers of coal-tar products are entitled to hear all phases of both sides of this question. For the benefit of these in particular they are here quoted with our personal assurance that they may be repeated in any company with perfect confidence that, as facts, they are unassailable.

LEGISLATION AND THE SPECTRUM

Some of our readers may have "seen by the papers" that the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts and his merry men have officially abandoned their plan for the promulgation of Federal Sunday "blue laws" on the ground that such laws "are in advance of the sentiments even of church members."

Ah, no, Doctor; not in advance, but behind. For they represent an effort

to take a step backward toward that age which existed before the State and the Church were made separate. And a movement in that direction is not progressive but reactionary; it is a halting and a turning square about and a facing toward—though not, of course, an actual renewal of—the eras of the ducking-stool, the fagot and the rack. To-day, with so many different creeds prescribing varying formulae for the proper observance of the Sabbath, there is more reason than ever for adhering to that fundamental principle of our democracy which guarantees the individual the right to select his own way, with the sole provision that he may not in so doing interfere with the life, liberty or pursuit of happiness of his neighbor, nor transgress the already existing laws of the land—which in most cases amounts to the same thing.

Mankind went through a bitter schooling, lasting many weary generations, before it arrived at even its present imperfect state of tolerance. In this country, as far advanced as any in the world, government merely says that for the benefit of the greatest number there are certain things which you must *not* do on *any* day of the week, regardless of what your creed teaches; but it does not concern itself unduly with what you *shall* do, as was the practice in the eras of Roger Williams, John Bunyan and others too numerous to mention. The principle of looking to government to prescribe regulations for personal conduct on any one day of the week, differing from its regulations for the other six, so far from being in advance of the times and thought, is something discarded generations ago. The experiment of putting people in jail for "having devilishly and per-

niciously abstained from attending church" received a thorough trial before any of us were born, and failed to produce a higher fundamental morality. That's how far "in advance" of today's sentiments were the cast-off proposals of these particular reformers.

If Dr. Crafts wants to become acquainted with something really in advance of general thought in the United States to-day, he should investigate the coal-tar chemical industries. Congress and some public officials have been going to school recently to Messrs. Longworth, Knox, Frelinghuysen and others, including the U. S. Tariff Commission, in an endeavor to absorb some of the vital and progressive facts associated with this highly complex branch of science; but as yet these facts have not been grasped by our national consciousness, although this, too, has received some schooling. There has never been anything remotely like these industries in the history of the world before, and they offer someone with the resources and the infinite patience of Dr. Crafts a superb opportunity to render a real service to the country by working not only for blue laws but red laws and green laws and indigo, violet and yellow laws; in short, for a whole chromatic spectrum of laws—laws which will make the United States the greatest moral force in the world by increasing the respect with which its admittedly uplifting opinions are listened to by the bad-boy nations of Europe.

There is no use in being "ag'in" the reformers, for there can be no doubt of the fact that their mere presence is a powerful deterrent to many rascally politicians. But they are not always fortunate in their efforts at constructive legislation, and might, it seems, go after other things with resulting greater good to the world at large. They declare the Dempsey-Carpentier boxing bout at Jersey City to have been "a disgusting exhibition"; yet to us, at Mr. Boyle's piece of real estate with 90,000 other alleged lawbreakers that afternoon, it did not seem to be quite so all-fired disgusting as some of the reformers' ac-

counts would make it appear; and it certainly was not, to our way of thinking, nearly so debasing as the spectacle of a huge nation, with truly advanced ideals, being allowed to drift into a state of helplessness in the presence of other nations which would not scruple to divide it up among themselves.

DU PONT RHODAMINE 6G

(Concluded from page 9.)

of bluer shade than the 2G and 2B brands already marketed by the Du Pont company, and is used principally in combination with acid greens for producing medium indigo blues and navy blues, as well as in combination with acid blue blacks for cheaper navies. It possesses good solubility, and on account of its level dyeing properties it may be used for feeding on at the boil in order to match to shade. It may also be used for matching piece goods dyed with chrome colors, since chromium salts change the shade but very little and increase the fastness of this color to fulling. The new product gives very level dyeings on silk and is of good resistance to light. Its fastness to water and washing is moderate and may be improved through after-tanning. In artificial light the shade changes yellower. Cotton effect threads are left pure white, while silk effects are stained very slightly but may be obtained pure white by a suitable cleaning treatment. Copper and iron dye vessels dull the shade very little.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Names and addresses of any of the firms mentioned below may be obtained by direct application to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which compiled the list, or any of its district and co-operative offices. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers. Applications for particulars should refer to opportunity numbers; and in case information is desired regarding more

than one, inquiries should be made on separate sheets.

35113—A mercantile firm in Italy desires to purchase *cloth*, porcelain, and household wares. Reference.

—o—

35088—An American commercial traveler in Trinidad desires to secure a direct agency of mills manufacturing *textiles*, including *cotton* and *fancy staples*. References.

—o—

35057—A commission agent in Morocco desires to secure the representation of firms for the sale of general merchandise, such as *cotton goods*, refined sugar, candles, wheat flour, building material, and tea. Quotations should be given c. i. f. port of North Africa. No references given.

—o—

35106—A commercial agent from Spain is in the United States and desires to secure an agency for the sale in England of leaf tobacco, flour, food products, *silk hosiery*, shoe polish, cereals, canned goods, and condensed milk. References.

—o—

34891—A firm of merchants in New Zealand desires to secure an exclusive agency for the sale of *cotton piece goods*, *fancy goods*, *textiles*, or any line which will find a sale in that market. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Wellington. References.

—o—

35039—A commercial agency firm in Belgium desires to secure an agency for the sale on a commission basis of Amer-

ican *lisle* and *artificial silk hosiery*, especially women's. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Antwerp, or f. o. b. New York. Reference.

—o—

35050—An importing firm in India desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of *cotton, woolen, and silk piece goods*, mercerized *cotton yarns* in wraps and bundles, sundries of every description, *dyes*, and chemicals. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Indian port. Terms: Cash against documents, or thirty to sixty days sight draft. References.

—o—

35071—A merchant in Switzerland desires to secure an agency for the sale of all kinds of fabrics, such as *cotton, muslin, flannel, gabardines*, and waterproofs of all kinds, notions, and *hosiery for men and women*. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Italian or French ports. Correspondence should be in Italian, German, French or Spanish. Reference.

FOREIGN DYES LICENSED BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR JUNE IMPORT

**German Dyes Increase; Swiss Fall
Off; English Down to 300
Pounds, and French
Cease**

Following is a complete list giving the types and quantities of dyestuffs for the importation of which into the United States licenses were granted by the Treasury Department, Division of Customs, Dye and Chemical Section, during June. This tabulation is being issued by the American Dyes Institute, and it is announced that anyone interested in the manufacture of dyestuffs who has not received a copy may obtain one by application to that organization's headquarters, 320 Broadway, New York City.

An appended note by the Treasury Department states: "Licenses shown by this list to have been issued for particular commodities must not be considered as a precedent or assur-

ance that favorable action will be taken on future applications for similar commodities. The Treasury Department, Dye and Chemical Section announced in special cases that it is its practice to consider any special evidence that may be submitted by manufacturing consumers of dyestuffs tending to prove that the American commodity, while satisfactory in general or for some lines, will not meet the requirements as to quality or adaptability for particular manufacturing purposes."

The list of June imports differs strikingly from most previous lists of the year, in that the importations from France, which in May totaled 3,350 pounds, were entirely wanting in June, while the imports from England show only a single 300-pound lot of Alizarine Delphinol as against a total of 25,181 pounds of various dyes imported from that source during May. There are no separate columns for English and French dyes this month, therefore, but only those of Germany and Switzerland. The former country sent us a total of 206,785 pounds during June, which is an increase of 14,692 pounds over the 192,093 pounds shipped in May; while Switzerland fell off from 281,914 pounds in May to 169,908.6 pounds in June.

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Acid Aliz. Black R.....	..	13,211
Acid Blue RBF .....	..	1,782
Acid Milling Red G.....	..	1,000
Acid Rhodamine R .....	..	3,083
Acid Violet 4BN .....	..	1
Acid Violet 6B .....	..	1
Acid Violet 6BN .....	..	551
Acid Violet N	500	..
Acridin Orange .....	..	2.2
Algol Bril. Orange FR Pdr.	30	..
Algol Corinth R Pdr.....	10	..
Algol Gray B Pdr.....	15	..
Algol Orange R Pdr.....	5	..
Algol Pink R Pdr.....	10	..
Algol Red 5G Pdr.....	10	..
Aliz. Black B	500	..
Aliz. Blue Black BT.....	3,000	..
Aliz. Blue JR	25	..
Aliz. Blue SAWSA	700	..
Aliz. Blue SKY	500	..

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)	Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Aliz. Blue SW Pdr.....	700	..	Chlorantine Fast Gray GL ..	..	1,100
Aliz. Crimson, Dyestuff....	250	..	Chlorantine Fast Orange		
Aliz. Cyanine GG Pdr.....	230	..	TRL .....	..	1,540
Aliz. Cyanine Green G Ex.			Chlorantine Fast Red 7BL ..	..	2,651
80/100	300	..	Chlorantine Fast Rubine		
Aliz. Indigo 3R, 16% Paste	800	..	RL .....	..	1,100
Aliz. Red SDG	10,000	..	Chlorantine Fast Rubine		
Aliz. Rubinol GW	300	..	RL Pat. .. .....	..	440
Aliz. Rubinole GW Pdr....	2,000	..	Chlorantine Fast Violet BL ..	..	3,410
Aliz. Rubinol R	720	..	Chlorantine Fast Vio. 2BL ..	..	110
Aliz. Saphirole SE	404	..	Chlorantine Fast Vio. 4BL ..	..	1,650
Aliz. Sky Blue B Pdr.....	50	..	Chlorantine Fast Vio. 2RL ..	..	1,650
Anthraflavone G Paste ...	500	..	Chlorantine Fast Yel. 4GL ..	..	7,024
Anthraquinone Blue SR Ex.	50	..	Chlorantine Light Yel. 4GL ..	..	110
Anthraquinone Green GXNO	200	..	Chlorantine Red 7BL .....	..	110
Anthraquinone Violet	100	..	Chlorantine Violet BL .....	..	110
Anthraquinone Violet Pdr.	6	..	Chlorantine Violet 4BL .....	..	110
Auramine OO .....	..	880	Chlorantine Violet 2RL .....	..	110
Azo Carmine GX.....	10	..	Chlorantine Yellow 4GL .....	..	110
Benzo Chrome Brown B...	600	..	Chromazine Black N .....	..	2.2
Benzo Chrome Brown G...	300	..	Chromazine Black RM Ex. ....	..	2.2
Benzo Chrome Brown 5G...	1,000	..	Chromazine Blue Black R. ....	..	2.2
Benzo Fast Black L	192	..	Chromazine Bordeaux 2B... ..	..	2.2
Benzo Fast Blue 4GL	200	..	Chromazine Brown G Pat. ....	..	2.2
Benzo Fast Bordeaux 6BL.	200	..	Chromazine Brown R Pat. ....	..	2.2
Benzo Fast Red L	293	..	Chromazine Dark Brown G .....	..	2.2
Benzo Fast Yellow RL....	500	..	Chromazine Dark Brown R .....	..	2.2
Benzo Light Yellow 4GL ..	10	..	Chromazine Gold Yellow G .....	..	2.2
Benzo Light Yellow 4GL			Chromazine Gold Yellow R .....	..	2.2
Extra	105	..	Chromazine Green .....	..	2.2
Benzo Red 12B.....	560	..	Chromazinviolet Pat. ....	..	2.2
Blue No. 10 HL Pulp Color			Chrome Fast Black FN Ex.	3,000	..
(Water)	2,200	..	Chrome Fast Pure Blue BX .....	..	1,100
Blue No. 2890 Pulp Color			Chrome Green Powder ...	2,174	..
(Water)	6,600	..	Ciba Blue 2BD .....	..	1,980
Brilliant Acid Blue A.....	200	..	Ciba Blue 2BD Paste.....	..	7,000
Brilliant Acid Blue FF....	500	..	Ciba Blue 2BD 16% Paste. ....	..	5,500
Brilliant Benzo Fast Violet			Ciba Bordeaux B 40% Paste .....	..	242
2RL	25	..	Ciba Heliotrope B .....	..	1,100
Brilliant Congo R	50	..	Ciba Red G Powder Pat....	..	150
Brilliant Indigo B	4,000	..	Ciba Scarlet G 20% Paste..	..	2,090
Brilliant Indigo BASF F/B			Ciba Violet B Pat.....	..	3,300
Paste	2,000	..	Ciba Violet B Pdr.....	..	380
Brilliant Lake B	110	..			
Brilliant Milling Blue B...	25	..			
Brilliant Sky Blue 8G Ex.	150	..			
Cadmium Yellow Dry.....	440	..			
Catechine GR .....	..	1,705			
Chinoline Yellow Conc....	..	4,840			
Chloramine Red 8B Conc..	..	253			
Chloramine Red 8BS	200	..			
Chlorantine Blue 2GL .....	..	110			
Chlorantine Bordeaux 2BL ..	..	110			
Chlorantine Fast Blue 2GL ..	..	10,863			
Chlorantine Fast Blue RL ..	..	1,100			
Chlorantine Fast Bordeaux					
BL .....	..	1,100			
Chlorantine Fast Bordeaux					
2BL .....	..	1,320			
Chlorantine Fast Brown RL ..	..	1,100			

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)	Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Ciba Violet R Powder Pat.	..	110	Direct Violet 2R .....	..	11
Cibanone Black B Paste..	..	1,100	Erio Chrome Azurol B.....	..	500
Cibanone Green B Paste...	..	440	Erio Chrome Azurol BX...	..	1,700
Cloth Fast Blue B .....	..	110	Erio Chrome Black T....	..	15,600
Cloth Fast Blue BR .....	..	110	Erio Chrome Verdon .....	..	1,000
Cloth Fast Blue GTB .....	..	110	Erio Fast Fuchsine .....	..	1,000
Cloth Fast Brown G .....	..	110	Erio Green Extra .....	..	720
Cloth Fast Brown GR .....	..	110	Erio Violet RL Supra.....	..	1,000
Cloth Fast Brown 2R .....	..	110	Euchrysine 3RX	300	..
Cloth Fast Green G .....	..	121	Fast Black B .....	..	110
Cloth Fast Orange R .....	..	110	Fast Green Extra Bluish...	5,500	..
Cloth Fast Red B .....	..	110	Fast Ketonyl Blue .....	..	1
Cloth Fast Red 3B .....	..	110	Fast Light Blue A.....	..	1
Cloth Fast Red R .....	..	110	Fast Light Yellow G.....	5,000	..
Cloth Fast Violet B .....	..	110	Flavazine S	2,000	..
Cloth Fast Violet R .....	..	110	Grenate No. 416G Pulp Color	..	..
Cloth Fast Yellow G .....	..	110	(Water)	8,250	..
Cloth Fast Yellow GG .....	..	110	Grenate No. 418 Pulp Color	..	..
Cloth Fast Yellow R .....	..	110	(Water)	8,250	..
Cotton Brown N	1,000	..	Helindone Brown G Pdr...	50	..
Cotton Yellow GL	27	..	Helindone Brown 2R Paste	..	..
Cupranile Brown G.....	..	1,760	10%	642	..
Cupranile Brown R.....	..	220	Helindone Brown 2R Pdr..	50	..
Cutch Brown B .....	..	1,100	Helindone Pink AN Paste.	200	..
Cutch Brown B Conc.....	..	2,750	Helindone Pink AN 10%	..	..
Cutch Brown GR Conc....	..	1,100	Paste	1,000	..
Cyananthrol BGAAO	3,000	..	Helvetia Black .....	..	2.2
Cyananthrol BGAAO 250%	400	..	Hydron Blue G Pdr.....	10,500	..
Cyananthrol RXO	200	..	Indan. Blue GCD Dbl. Pst.	113	..
Cyanole FF	50	..	Indan. Blue GCD Pdr.....	2,520	..
Cyanole FF Extra	100	..	Indan. Blue GGSP Dbl. Pst.	10	..
Cyanole Fast Green G....	100	..	Indan. Blue 3G Single....	300	..
Dahlia Red Lake B.....	110	..	Indan. Blue RSP T'ple Pdr.	500	..
Dark Green No. 1 Pulp	..	..	Indan. Blue WB	100	..
Color (Water)	1,100	..	Indan. Blue WB Pdr.....	5	..
Dark Green No. KDB Pulp	..	..	Indan. Claret B Ex. Paste.	60	..
Color (Water)	3,300	..	Indan. Golden Orange G	..	..
Diamine Azo Orange 2R..	490	..	Dbl. Paste	5,000	..
Dia. Catechine GR Conc...	..	220	Indan. Golden Orange R	..	..
Diamine Fast Blue CG....	1,650	..	Dbl. Paste	14	..
Diamine Fast Blue FFB...	500	..	Indan. Golden Orange R	..	..
Diamine Fast Red 8BL....	200	..	Paste	64	..
Diamine Scarlet 3B	258	..	Indan. Golden Orange RRT	..	..
Diamine Scarlet 3B and 3B	..	..	Paste	5,050	..
100% Paste	1,500	..	Indan. Pink B Dbl. Paste..	165	..
Diamogene Blue 2B.....	500	..	Indan. Red BN Extra....	100	..
Diaminogene Blue NA....	1,533	..	Indan. Red BN Ex. Paste..	210	..
Dianil Japoinline G.....	350	..	Indan. Red BN Pdr.....	500	..
Diazo Black NG .....	..	11	Indan. Red Violet RRN	..	..
Diazo Brown 3G	500	..	Paste	609	..
Diazo Fast Blue 2BW....	..	11	Indan. Violet BN Paste....	1,500	..
Diazo Fast Violet BL.....	150	..	Indan. Violet RR Ex. P...	17,150	..
Diazo Indigo Blue 4GL Ex.	300	..	Indigene Blue BBW.....	..	110
Diazo Rubine B	2,100	..	Indigo MLB/6B Powder...	200	..
Direct Brown GG .....	..	110	Isamine Blue 8B	35	..
Direct Fast Black B .....	..	1,470	Isamine Blue 8BX	190	..
Direct Fast Scarlet 4BS...	200	..	Kiton Fast Green V.....	..	880
Direct Fast Scarlet SE....	..	1,100	Kiton Fast Light Yel. 3G..	..	11,000
Direct Violet 2B .....	..	11	Kiton Fast Light Yellow R	..	..
Direct Violet R .....	..	11	Conc. ....	..	660

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)	Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Kiton Fast Yellow 3G.....	..	110	Steelblue No. 60A Pulp		
Kiton Fast Yellow 3G Conc.	..	3,960	Color (Water)	3,300	..
Kiton Red G .....	..	11,000	Thional Brilliant Blue 6B..	..	6,820
Lanasol Green G Pat.....	..	11	Trisulfon Brown B.....	..	2,000
Lanasol Orange G .....	..	220	Trisulfon Brown GG.....	..	440
Lanasol Orange RR Pat...	..	220	Ursol Silver Gray P.....	100	..
Methyl Violet NFB.....	20	..	Victoria Blue BS	50	..
Methyl Violette .....	..	55	Victoria Blue R .....	..	495
Milling Yellow GA.....	50	..	Victoria Green	200	..
Naphthogene Blue B.....	200	..	Violet No. 240 Pulp Color		
Naphthol AS	300	..	(Water)	3,300	..
Neptune Blue BXX.....	10	..	Violet Lake	111	..
Neutral Violet for Wool			Wool Blue R Ex. 60/100...	500	..
SBN .....	..	1	Wool Blue SR Extra.....	500	..
Night Blue	150	..	Xylene Light Yellow GG...	..	500
Oil Red B.....	5	..			
Omega Chrome Brown PB			Totals—		
Conc. ....	..	2,000	Germany	206,785.0	pounds
Orange No. 2G Pulp Color			Switzerland	169,908.6	pounds
(Water)	2,200	..			
Ordoval G	3,000	..			
Ordoval GG	3,000	..			
Oxamine Developer B.....	25	..			
Oxamine Violet (Developed)					
(Benzo Violet O).....	100	..			
P. Red No. RD Pulp Color					
(Water)	22,000	..			
Palatine Chrome Bwn. RX	2,000	..			
Palatine Light Yellow RX.	100	..			
Palatine Light Yellow R or					
RX	200	..			
Palatine Light Yellow RX					
Powder	5	..			
Patent Blue A.....	900	..			
Peacock Blue Lake.....	110	..			
Phosphine 3R	500	..			
Protectol I	500	..			
Protectol II	500	..			
Pure Printing Blue.....	..	3,080			
Pyrogene Orange R .....	..	110			
Pyrogene Violet Brown X	..	3,300			
Rapid Fast Red GL Paste..	155	..			
Rhodamine B Extra	25	..			
Rhodamine 6G	100	..			
Rhodamine 6G Extra .....	..	550			
Rhodamine 6G Ex. Conc...	..	110			
Rosanthere Orange R Pat.	..	11			
Rosanthere R .....	..	110			
Rose Induline 2B	200	..			
Rose No. 9 Pulp Color					
(Water)	550	..			
Rose GWG Pulp Color					
(Water)	1,650	..			
Rosolan O	5	..			
Salicine Bordeaux RF.....	50	..			
Scarlet No. 99 Pulp Color					
(Water)	8,250	..			
Scarlet No. 100 Pulp Color					
(Water)	8,250	..			
Silk Blue BT5BOO	300	..			

NOTES OF THE TRADE

Under the laws of New York, the Lincoln Conner Corporation has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000 to manufacture dyes, inks, etc. Headquarters will be located in Manhattan, and the incorporators consist of L. and B. F. Conner, D. Greenebaum, and S. Wasserman.

The International Chemical Products Corporation intends to build a plant near New York City. The construction will involve an expenditure of about \$300,000. General chemical products will be manufactured.

Fire recently visited the meadowbrook Dye Plant, Baltimore, Md., de-

stroying the entire works and causing a loss estimated at \$30,000.

The Wyoming Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation has taken over the property at Scranton, Pa., formerly occupied by the American Color Company. The plant is being utilized for the manufacture of dyes. A. H. Ney is president of the concern, of which J. F. Higgins is treasurer.

Dr. H. G. Averbek is making an extended business trip through the Orient in the interests of the dyestuff department of the Tower Manufacturing Company, New York. This firm has factories at Newark, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

Andrew C. Imbrie, of the U. S. Finishing Company, 320 Broadway, declares that his company is able to get what dyes it requires and that if the dye industry of this country cannot be protected in any other way than by a license or embargo system, he thinks he is right in saying his company and many others will accede to a licensing system. He does not think that a mere protection of the industry at this time is sufficient to prevent a flooding of German goods, or the dumping of foreign goods here without regard to price or cost.

The Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft Nobel & Co., of Germany, has declared a dividend of 16 per cent and intends to increase its capital from 72,000,000 to 100,000,000 marks, the new stock sharing in profits of the present year. The Rheinisch Westfalesche Sprengstoff has declared a dividend of 12.8 per cent, and will increase its capital from 26,000,000 to 40,000,000 marks. The Siegener Dynamit Fabrik has declared a dividend of 12.8 per cent, and will increase its capital from 1,208,000 marks to 1,800,000 marks. The Chemische Fabriken Borm Weiler-Ter-Meer has declared a dividend of 18.5 per cent.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 4

July 25, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

Merry Christmas, Cartel!

House Removes Dye Embargo from
Fordney Tariff—Situation of Industry
Grave—Bitter Debate Precedes Ac-
tion—Only Dye Consumers Consulted
on Final Framing—Longworth Pro-
duces Pershing Letter on Explosives
—McKenzie Suggests Subsidy

Darwin Was Right—Threat or Promise?—To "Rescuers"

Editorials

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, July 25, 1921

No. 4

MERRY CHRISTMAS, CARTEL!

House Removes Dye Embargo from Fordney Tariff—Situation of Industry Grave—Bitter Debate Precedes Action—Only Dye Consumers Consulted on Final Framing—Longworth Produces Pershing Letter on Explosives—McKenzie Suggests Subsidy

THE calendar said that the date was July 21, and so it was—in this country—by daylight saving or any other variety of time. But along the banks of the Rhine it was December 25, with our American Congress in the role of Kriss Kringle distributing presents from the Coal-Tar Christmas tree you have seen pictured so often in treatises or in the booths of exhibitors at the Chemical Show.

How would you, Reader, like to waken some fine morning and on looking out of the window discover the hired girl in the act of giving your automobile away to the iceman?

This may sound like levity, but it is far from that. It is merely a homely illustration of a real and serious fact. Make no mistake about it, there is no moral difference between such a proceeding and the actions of a philanthropic Congress trying its best to make a free present of our dye markets to the Deutscher Plunderbund—the Cartel. Generosity is a highly commendable trait, but not when it means giving away the property of others. The country has not yet fully realized that Congress

is endeavoring to hand over to foreigners the dye industry, personal property of the American public. To arouse it to that realization must be the task of the dye and dye consuming industries during the next few weeks. Our very national safety, put in jeopardy, demands that all shall understand the full gravity of the situation which is impending. For when it passed the Fordney tariff bill last Thursday, the House of Representatives elected to cast out therefrom the dye embargo provision, thereby depriving the coal-tar chemical industries of the only effective protection which the measure had to offer against ruthless, destroying German competition.

Specifically, all of paragraph 27 has been eliminated from the measure, clauses (a) to (s), inclusive. This was accomplished by adopting the Frear amendment, the same one which the House, sitting as a committee of the whole, voted to reject on the preceding Saturday, July 16.

On the earlier date the vote was 122 against the amendment, to 196 for it. Last Thursday the vote stood at 209 to

193 for adoption—the unusually large total of 402 votes being cast.

An analysis of the balloting reveals that 117 Democrats and 92 Republicans voted for the amendment. Of the 193 votes cast against it, 189 were Republican and 4 Democratic. Thirteen Democrats were recorded as not voting. A striking coincidence is revealed by the fact that although the total number of votes cast Saturday and the following Thursday on this same amendment were far apart—228 and 402 respectively—a difference of just 9 votes on either occasion would have reversed the outcome. The Fordney Tariff as a whole passed the House by the vote of 289 to 127.

Right here it must be emphasized that the situation of the American dye industry was never more serious than at the present time. On August 28 the temporary protection granted by the emergency tariff expires. The eliminated embargo feature of the Fordney measure can be restored by the Senate, but, to be brutally frank about it, the possibility of this is so remote as to be practically negligible. On the other hand, the Senate might do the industry a positive kindness by eliminating the balance of the dye section, which provides for duties of 35 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound specific, thus paving the way for the House to take it up at a future date entirely on its own merits as a separate question. If this were done, there are many reasons why it might stand a better chance than it did as part of a general tariff bill—a position, *THE REPORTER* has repeatedly contended, in which Congress had no business to place it. For one thing, the Fordney bill contained five separate sections or schedules, a record number for any tariff bill, and this gave our Representatives exceptional opportunities for “bargaining” among themselves. Whether or not the dye provision suffered because of this the world will probably never know, but at all events those interested believe that it would be more just to let the case of the dye industry be settled without other considerations to complicate matters.

But whatever is done, time is short, and with the impending tax revision legislation threatening to occupy the attention of both Houses for some time to come, it is a foregone conclusion that no definite action on the dye question can be taken before August 28. Therefore, on that date the dye industry will be called upon to enter into competition with the Cartel, undefended save by a “joke” tariff, unless Congress meanwhile sees fit to extend the three months’ protection now furnished by the emergency tariff. What will Congress do about this? That is the first and foremost consideration right now. It is a question which must be answered within the next month by the dye industry, the dye consuming industries, and by the American public.

Do not forget that the dye consumers, the majority of whom were for the limited embargo, have been treated as unjustly as the dye makers, while the public as a whole has suffered the greatest wrong of all.

Observe, in the words of Mr. Longworth, uttered a week before the Fordney bill was voted upon, the situation in which the United States is being placed:

“Every principal country in the world save only America and China has an embargo against dyestuffs. Great Britain has recently passed an act placing an absolute embargo upon all dyestuffs for a period of ten years. Even more recently Italy has followed suit. For some time Japan and France and Belgium have had embargoes on dyestuffs. Russia is out of business. America and China alone provide a market for the vast accumulations that Germany now has on hand. We shall be at Germany’s mercy if we fail to take the same measures for our protection that our great sister nations have so wisely undertaken.”

Listen again, if you please, to the same speaker:

“There can be no monopoly which would result adversely to the users, because if any set of men get together and attempt to raise the price of dyes not permitted to be imported, automatically

they would go off the list of Class A and could be imported by anybody in the country. . . .

"I am not here to defend the Chemical Foundation, but I do say one thing which it did for the human race, and that was to license eight different firms to use the patent for salvarsan. The Germans were charging \$2.50 a dose, and since then, by the competition of eight different firms, it has been reduced to 25 cents a dose and is used in almost every hospital in the country."

Let the reader reflect upon this significant fact, which can easily be proved. It is likewise easy to demonstrate that in seeking to "protect" us against a phantom monopoly existing only in the disordered imaginations of a few, Congress is about to contribute handsomely toward the support of a REAL monopoly, unscrupulous in its methods and exacting to the last degree. Surely this is a strange way of showing kindness to American dye consumers.

In all seriousness, it would seem that a number of our Representatives must be trying to find out how loudly the German dye barons can laugh!

If our readers will pardon us the figure of speech, Congress has simply knocked the benzene ring into the form of a pretzel, to be once more gobbled up by the voracious gourmands who have been so eagerly waiting for it to be flung in their direction.

That some of those who opposed the dye embargo were sincerely convinced that they were acting for the best is not to be doubted, and to these THE REPORTER has no wish to do an injustice. We believe, for instance, that when Representative Fish, of New York, asserted that dyestuffs were not a matter of military necessity, he was a victim of someone's ignorance or wilful deception. This much, however, we cannot say for some of the others. However, we refer to his case primarily because it served to introduce a letter received by Mr. Longworth on the morning of the first vote on the Frear amendment. The letter, which we feel should be a part of the record, follows:

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES,
Washington, July 15, 1921.

Hon. Nicholas Longworth,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Longworth:

With reference to the protection for the dye industry in this country, it can be stated that the coal-tar products, of which dyes are the most important at present in peace, is the base of practically all of our high explosives and most of our war gases.

Our shortage of chemical plants in general, and dye plants in particular, prior to the World War, made it difficult for us to obtain a supply of high explosives and gases until we had been in the war for several months.

From the above the importance of the chemical industry from a military standpoint will be readily seen.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

In the face of testimony like this and other examples too numerous to cata-

logue, Congress nevertheless insisted on doing its bit toward surrendering one of the few tangible results of an experience for which this country paid 50,000 lives and billions in money.

Practically all during last week the House was occupied with other sections of the Fordney bill, but the dye industry was prominently to the fore up to the time when the Frear amendment was first offered and rejected by the House as a Committee of the Whole.

To tell the story of the debating which led up to the rejection of the Frear amendment with anything approaching particularity would probably bring on a printers' strike at the plant which turns out *The Reporter* each week, and even to attempt the most meager account of the important arguments for and against the measure would, without exaggeration, completely fill every issue of your favorite trade journal for the next month to come.

For one solid week prior to the vote on July 16 which secured the dye embargo feature its chance to go before Congress as an intrinsic part of the bill, there were few intervals when it was not the subject of comment in the House. One may gain some idea of the amount of oratorical effort expended from the fact that a careful, complete reading of the remarks requires the better part of a working day. Small wonder, then, that an outline of the proceedings should be neither possible nor desirable.

Much repetition, of course, was inevitable. But aside from this, one of the most remarkable and surprising features of the debate was the ignorance of the question displayed by many of the speakers. Some of our readers will no doubt assume at once that we refer to anyone who spoke against the measure; that anyone who could find reason to speak against it must of necessity be an ignoramus. Speaking impartially and as an onlooker, however, *The Reporter* finds that while the leaders were all pretty well acquainted with the fundamentals, no matter how much they may afterward have twisted and turned them for the purpose of supporting

their arguments, there were many glaring misstatements on the part of others who "also ran." That is to say, there are a number of basic facts upon which both sides built their contentions; they are facts which no one questions. It was with respect to these that sheer lack of information was sometimes shown in a manner which makes an observer wonder how many members of Congress vote intelligently on every measure brought before that august body. Perhaps a reference to the statement that the dye industry has reached its present position *without protection*, or to the statement that there is no connection between the dye and the explosives industry—both of which were made, among a host of others, apparently in good faith—will serve to illustrate the kind of error we mean.

Viewed purely as a "news feature" of the debate, this phase of it is distinctly interesting and worthy of note—though it will be no news to many that Congress as a whole is not as well informed on this subject as it should be after so many months during which dye legislation was pending.

Outstanding features of the rejected bill are the facts that it owed its final form largely to the efforts of Representatives Green, of Iowa, and Houghton, of New York, to whom was given the task, three weeks before it emerged from committee, of liberalizing and rephrasing some of its provisions; that in this form it resisted the efforts of Representative Parker, of New Jersey, to amend it, and of Representative Frear, of Wisconsin—in Committee of the Whole—to cut away its embargo clause; and finally that, as it stood, it was probably the smoothest-working, most efficient and unobjectionable scheme for protecting dye makers and dye consumers at one and the same time which has yet been devised. It is not likely to be improved by any amendment which could be offered in the Senate. It was a better measure than England's, violated no American principle, and imposed not the slightest hardship on anyone desiring to obtain any dyestuff made by man. As a piece of legislation cal-

culated to please and benefit manufacturers, users and "men in the street"; to find favor, in short, with all hands except the Rhine dye barons and those who served their interests on this side of the water, it was worthy to be classed as a masterpiece, and all honor is due Mr. Longworth and his able supporters for their persistence and courage in standing by it to the ultimate ditch.

It was scarcely expected that the debate would produce anything radically new, yet there did occur, on Wednesday, July 13, one glittering exception which, considered in the light of past discussions, verged on the sensational.

This was the proposal of Representative McKenzie, of Illinois, to protect the dye industry by means of a subsidy instead of the proposed embargo. During Mr. Green's account of his work in preparing the bill for recommendation by the Ways and Means Committee, the former interrupted him with: "Is not this the first time in the history of our country that an embargo has been injected into a tariff bill?"

"I am inclined to think that it is," was the reply, "but it is the first time that it has been found necessary."

"As a matter of national policy," pursued the Illinois Congressman, "does not the gentleman believe it is an unwise departure from the practices heretofore followed in our country in matters of legislation, and does he not think that it would be infinitely better, if these men must be cared for—and I am for building up the great industry: do not misunderstand me—to give them a subsidy, or do it in some other way than through establishing a precedent which will perhaps continue to curse us for years and years to come?"

Mr. Green's reply was that he did not think it necessary or advisable to tax the people of the United States in order to subsidize the dye interests, and since the suggestion was not pressed it occasioned no more than an extremely mild flurry.

Incidentally, however, the instinctive shrinking revealed by the concluding words of the Illinoisan in putting his question—the expressed fear that possibly the embargo action might curse its supporters for "years and years" to come—contains not a little enlightenment on the subject of some of the opposition—or, at best, faint-hearted support—not otherwise to be accounted for. There were probably many members of Congress who, understanding and believing in the necessity for this type of legislation, yet hesitated to stand boldly forth and say so because of apprehension over what "the folks back home," not yet understanding nor believing, would think. It must have occurred to most of those who have been following the dye controversy that many a Congressman's fear of difficulty in making the reasons for his favorable decision clear to constituents has been one of the most serious obstacles in the path of decisive legislation, and this is one of the reasons why *The Reporter* has repeatedly insisted on the supreme importance of public education on this subject.

Some of Mr. Green's remarks concerning his revision of the dye provision should be interesting, and certainly should have reassured those who may still cherish doubts as to whether or not the measure was satisfactory to consumers—and likewise to some who had

(Continued on page 11.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
 of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
 contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
 LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

THIS ISSUE

We regret to say that owing to pressure on our columns the conclusion of the article reviewing the U. S. Tariff Commission's "Census of Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals, 1920," begun last week, has been carried over to the August 1 number. The extremely serious situation in which the American dye industry now finds itself, arising from the recent insane action of the House, was responsible for a sudden flood of material which we felt should be presented complete in a single issue and to that end we have given it precedence over the concluding installment dealing with the Census.

DARWIN WAS RIGHT

You may read in Mr. Kipling's charming "Jungle Book" of the Bandar-log. Hear his description:

"They have no Law. They have no speech of their own, but use the stolen words which they overhear when they listen and peep and wait up above in the branches. Their way is not our way. They have no remembrance. They boast and chatter and pretend that they are a great people about to do great affairs in the jungle, but the falling of a nut turns their minds to laughter and all is forgotten. They howl and shriek . . . or start furious battles over nothing among themselves. . . . They never go far. They never do what they set out to do. . . . Their memories will not hold over from day to day. . . . They grow tired of the nuts they pick, and throw them down. They carry a branch half a day, meaning to do great things with it, and then they snap it in two."

We admire Kipling. He's so instructive.

THREAT OR PROMISE?

How politics was injected into the debate over the dye embargo is strikingly shown in a telegram read by Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, author of the amendment to strike out paragraph 27. The missive was dated at New York on July 6, and was intended for Mr. Frear's use during one of the conferences in committee while the Fordney bill was being rounded into shape for introduction to the House. It said:

"To your colleagues to-night please say that it is the firm conviction of the executive committee of the American Protective Tariff League, after careful survey and consultation with conservative party business men, that approval of dyestuff embargo will lose every doubtful Congressional district next year. That embargo has no place in American fiscal system, and especially in any tariff act.

"WILBUR F. WAKEMAN,

"Treasurer and General Secretary."

Grand idea, this, for lining up the vacillating votes. "Strong-arm methods" scarcely describes it! We thought, however, this sort of thing was reserved for private sessions. Never do we recall having seen the trainer use his whip while the act was on.

TO "RESCUERS"

"I had hoped," declared Mr. Longworth one afternoon while the disastrous dye debate was on, "that this tariff bill, so vitally important as it is to the welfare of America, might have been discussed upon a high plane throughout the debate, but the minority has made it all but impossible to do so. Your minority report is not an economic document. It is a howl—a long, low, lugubrious howl."

The gentleman from Ohio is a good hopper and manifestly an optimist. But long experience with the class of opposition which the dye industry invariably finds arrayed against it should not have led him to expect that the discussion

could be kept upon a high plane—on any plane, in fact, above the level of a low brawl.

And the framer of the minority report, gifted howler though he be, will learn something new about vociferation when the consumers of dyestuffs start to tell him what they really think of his efforts to "save" them from the dastardly Dye Trust.

Trying to save a man from sunburn by sneaking up and pushing him suddenly into a tank of crocodiles would probably accomplish the desired result. But it's kinder to consult the object of your solicitude first.

He may know of a good remedy for sunburn.

MERRY CHRISTMAS, CARTEL!

(Continued from page 9.)

been screaming with fright whenever the Chemical Foundation was mentioned. In reply to inquiries, Mr. Green said:

"I was not a member of the sub-

committee on the chemical schedule. I was appointed by the subcommittee as a sort of sub-subcommittee, along with Mr. Houghton, to revise the dye provision. When we revised it the only people we talked with were the consumers of dyes, and we put in it all that we could think of to relieve the consumer of dyes from any burden that he might be compelled to carry under this arrangement."

Mr. Oldfield—"Then, representatives of the Chemical Foundation were not present?"

Mr. Green—"No, they were not; nor were they interested. . . . This talk about the Chemical Foundation is merely a smoke screen."

With further reference to his operations, the Iowa representative said:

"We took out all of the provisions which existed with reference to licensing; we took out the general restrictions with reference to general importation of dyes; we took out everything except the one provision that embodies

the foundation of the whole bill, viz., that the dyes that are produced of a certain quality and composition, and at a reasonable price, must be bought in this country."

Responding to inquiries from Representative Frear at another time, Mr. Longworth told the House: "Not a word or line of the present bill was drafted by any human being except the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Green), the gentleman from New York (Mr. Houghton), the gentleman from Ohio, myself, and two experts from the Tariff Commission."

Mr. Frear—"I have not criticized that."

Mr. Longworth—"No lawyers have had anything to do with this proposition."

The proposed Frear amendment, which was rejected on Saturday, July 16, by a vote of 122 to 106, but which should be an object of interest because of the final action of the House in adopting it, was as follows:

"A move to amend by striking out all of paragraph 27 of the bill, including subdivisions (a) to (s) inclusive, and more particularly described as beginning at 'paragraph 27 (a),' line 22, page 12, and striking out all thereafter down to and including all of line 19, page 22, of the bill."

Readers will find paragraph 27 complete in The REPORTER of July 4, but for those who do not care to go into details it may be said that in general the amendment as proposed completely eliminated the embargo clause, leaving only paragraph 26, which provides for duties of 35 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound specific on all dyes imported.

The rejected Parker amendment, which can likewise be followed with a copy of paragraph 27, was worded:

"Amend after Clause C of paragraph 27, on page 14, line 13, by striking out the period and inserting a colon and the following:

"*Provided, however,* That the price of such product shall not be held to be reasonable, nor shall such product be placed in Class A.

"(1) If more than a reasonable part of such price, not to exceed 5 per cent, is paid in royalties or otherwise, to any holders of patents for the right to manufacture said article; or,

"(2) If such right at such reasonable per cent and on reasonable and equal terms is not granted by holders of said patents to all responsible American manufacturers.

"(3) If more than a reasonable part of such price, not to exceed 25 per cent, is profit;

"*Provided further,* That the district courts of the United States shall respectively have jurisdiction of any suit brought by the United States Tariff Commission or by the Attorney General or by any person interested, in order to enforce any order of the United States Tariff Commission, or to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend any such order, and the venue, practice, and proceedings in such suit and in any appeals therefrom and the right to appeal shall be the same and governed by the same rules as are now provided as to suits to enforce, enjoin, annul, and suspend an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

In offering this amendment, the New Jersey Congressman declared his hope that paragraph 27 would not be struck out when the House came to vote on the Frear amendment. Clause C provides for the right of those concerned to apply to the Tariff Commission for the inclusion in, or removal from, Class A, of any given product. The sentences concluding this clause, which would have preceded the proposed amendment, are:

"Thereupon said Commission shall fix and announce publicly a time for the hearing of his application, which shall not be more than thirty days after the application is made, at which hearing interested persons may appear and show reasons for or against the granting of such application. Thereupon the Commission shall make its determination without delay."

Explaining, Mr. Parker said:

"My amendments are really two. . . . The second one simply grants

an appeal from the orders made by the United States Tariff Commission. Such an appeal was granted in the great Interstate Commerce act because it was absolutely necessary for the constitutionality of that act; and it is absolutely necessary here. By the Clause C of this bill it is provided that goods that are made and sold here at a reasonable price shall be put in a class by themselves and their importation prevented, and it is right that the people should be assured that the price is reasonable.

"Objection has been made that large amounts will be paid in royalties on patents held by various parties. I have found on inquiry that very few products pay any royalties at all, and that those that do not pay royalties have never paid 5 per cent of the price, usually four or two; and in this amendment I have limited those royalties to a maximum of 5 per cent; else the goods shall not go into Class A.

"Again, I was asked if the patents give monopolies. I was told that all the patents grants equal royalties to responsible parties. I also limit profits to a reasonable maximum amount of 25 per cent."

Taken up and voted upon separately, the first part of the amendment was lost by a vote of 99 to 22, while the second part met with a similar fate, the formality of "counting noses" being dispensed with.

To Mr. Longworth easily belongs the credit of presenting the most able arguments. We regret that lack of space absolutely prohibits The REPORTER from giving as much of his contributions to the debate as would be right and fitting; yet "such is life in an infant industry." However, the following should be of great importance as serving to define, in very few words, the real scope of the dye measure. The discussion took place on Tuesday:

"Is there an absolute embargo in this bill as written at the present time," he was asked by Representative Snell, "or are there provisions under which a manufacturer who absolutely needs foreign dyes can procure them?"

"There is no embargo in this bill on

such dyes as the gentleman mentions. What will happen under this bill is this: The Tariff Commission will, as speedily as possible, prepare a list of all dyes and dyestuffs which are now being made in this country at reasonable prices and in satisfactory quantities and on reasonable terms of delivery. All dyes on that list, while they remain on that list, are not importable; but all other dyes are importable by any man, any dye user, without expense, so far as the Government is concerned, automatically and without a license."

He was reminded by Representative Black that Mr. Du Pont had once testified before the Senate committee that "the Longworth bill is an embargo."

"I presume he did," responded the Ohioan, "because *that* bill was in effect an embargo bill. But this bill is not. If the gentleman will examine it he will see that it is absolutely different."

"I have examined it," persisted Mr. Black. "But does it not act as an absolute embargo on every article that the Commission sees fit to put in Class A?"

"So long as it is in Class A it is not permitted to be imported under any circumstances. But it will not remain in Class A unless it continues to be sold at a reasonable profit and in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the dye users in this country.

"At any moment if a dye comes into being in this country by the ingenuity of a chemist in our dye works and can then be produced in commercial quantities at a reasonable price, it is at once transferred by the Tariff Commission

to Class A. On the contrary, if in the case of any article specified in Class A it is undertaken to raise its price unreasonably, through monopoly or otherwise, it automatically goes into Class B, and can be imported until it is again sold in this country at a reasonable price. This is the reason why the fears of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Frear) that a monopoly might be created which would unduly raise the prices, are entirely unfounded. If anybody tries to raise the price of anything in Class A, immediately it is dropped from Class A."

NATIONAL'S "DYER'S FORMULAS," NEW EDITION, COVERS FALL CARD

The latest addition to the enterprising and efficient service which the National Aniline & Chemical Company provides for consumers of dyes has appeared in the form of a new edition of "Dyer's Formulas," for use, this time, in connection with the 1921 Fall Season Shade Card of the Textile Color Card Association. This booklet is uniform with others of the same series and was the result of the appreciation with which previous editions have received from practical dyers. As before, the recipes have been prepared by colorists in the laboratories of the company, and due care has been exercised in the selection of the several dyes named in its pages, with the result that dyers may have perfect confidence, when following the recommendations made, that proper results will be obtained.

Formulas are given for fifty-six dyeings on silk, fifty-six on cotton and sixty-eight on wool, while in addition the book contains general information as to the methods of dyeing on the various classes of fibers. As is well known, the company has made a specialty of this sort of work, and has, through the distribution of "Dyer's Formulas," promptly supported the authoritative lists of colors adopted by the Association both for Spring and Fall colors. The matching of shades on any material, a co-operative effort in solving problems, and the furnishing of

technical data on the application of dyestuffs, are important features of the company's service, which, as stated in one of the early pages of the book, expresses the belief of the National organization that an earnest effort to assist those who use dyestuffs cannot but result in improvements beneficial to consumers, to the general public, and to itself.

Shade cards containing colors produced under actual dyeing conditions of the trades, and illustrating the extensive use of National dyes, are prepared regularly and distributed by the company to anyone interested in dyestuffs. Those who may not have received a copy of the present book can obtain one by addressing the company at its main office, 21 Burling Slip, New York City.

DYERS AND CLEANERS SEE DU PONT FILM IN ATLANTIC CITY

One of the features of the convention of the Dyers and Cleaners' Association for the Eastern States, New England and Southeastern States, held at the Hotel Ambassador in Atlantic City July 11 and 12 was the showing of a motion picture of the Du Pont dye works. The film shows how important the American dye industry is to the commercial life of the country. Before the war such a plant as that shown in the picture did not exist in the United States and could be found probably only in Germany. It covers two square miles and has approximately 160 buildings. Great interest was shown among the spectators in the views of the research and technical laboratories. These are of great importance in the upbuilding of a modern dye industry. In the technical laboratory especially views were shown of chemists and dyers at work studying the needs of the various trades by actually dyeing materials. The picture gave a comprehensive view of all the operations of a large modern dye works, including the manufacture of indigo and other colors. Scenes were also shown in the vat color area where

these much-needed colors are being turned out.

The picture was introduced by a brief talk by Dr. R. E. Rose, of the technical laboratory of the Du Pont dye works, who explained in an entertaining fashion the growth of the American dye industry and its importance to various phases of the country's life, including the fact that from the products of the dye works are produced high explosives and toxic gases necessary in war, and many drugs that are vital to the health of the people.

CANADIAN DYES, LTD., MAKES ITS DEBUT IN ONTARIO

The first entrance of any company into the dyestuff manufacturing field in Canada was marked recently by the incorporation of Canadian Dyes, Ltd., which has been organized to operate in Trenton, Ontario. This concern has secured a two-story brick building on the waterfront which was formerly equipped for the manufacture of pigments, and it is anticipated that operations will be at the production stage in the course of the next few weeks. For the time being, the ventures of the factory will be confined to a few standard dyes largely used in the textile industries. The officers of the company consist of: C. B. Wright, president; D. R. Stoneleigh, secretary, and D. H. Rice, of New York, vice-president.

Almost coincidentally it has been announced that Scottish Dyes, Ltd., expects to have its new works, now in course of construction at Grangemouth, completed within a short time. This plant is being constructed along strictly modern lines, and is situated on the Firth of Forth. The buildings have been constructed in separate units and are laid out so that additions can be made when expansion becomes necessary. The Grangemouth docks and the Forth and Clyde Canal, as well as the coal fields from which the supply is drawn, are all near at hand, and raw materials are easily obtained.

What The REPORTER wants to know is: With British Dyes, Ltd., Scottish Dyes, Ltd., and Canadian Dyes, Ltd.,

already in the field, when shall we have the pleasure of chronicling the organization of Irish Dyes, Ltd.? Possibly March 17 next might not be deemed an altogether inappropriate date by the incorporators—if any. At all events, we shall confidently await the appearance before long of Australian Dyes, Ltd., and Indian Dyes, Ltd.

And—the possibilities seem fairly endless—how about Guiana Dyes, Ltd., South African Dyes, Ltd., and Egyptian Dyes, Ltd.?

ATLANTIC DYESTUFF PUBLISHES ITS ANNUAL STATEMENT

The Atlantic Dyestuff Company, of Boston, Mass., has issued its annual statement as follows:

President, A. C. Burrage; treasurer, Chas. D. Burrage, and director, A. C. Burrage, Jr. Annual meeting, April 13; end of fiscal year, January 31. Report shows: Assets—Real estate and machinery, \$572,461; furniture, fixtures and tools, \$15,625; merchandise, \$27,526; accounts receivable, \$214,139; cash, \$17,929; securities, \$500; trade acceptances receivable, \$21,040; deferred expense, \$14,409; total, \$1,283,629. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$100,000; containers charged to customers, \$1,767; accounts payable, \$285,747; notes payable, loans payable and trade acceptances, \$707,482; surplus, \$90,351; taxes and expenses account, \$54,182; trade acceptances, discount, \$14,541; reserves, \$29,559; total, \$1,283,629.

DAVIS PROCESS CO. INTRODUCING "DECOLORIZER A F"

Announcement has been made by the Davis Process Company, manufacturing Chemists, 10-12 Powers Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., that this firm has placed upon the market for the dyeing trade a new discharging and stripping agent. The company is marketing the product under the name: Decolorizer A F.

This product is declared to be an improvement over similar discharging and stripping agents imported from foreign

manufacturers in former years. Decolorizer A F is used principally in discharging dyes and colors from misdyed and uneven materials. It produces a clear and colorless discharge on wool, cotton, silk, artificial silk and mixed fabrics, and has no injurious effect on the most delicate textiles.

The manufacturers state that samples, directions and technical advice will be furnished to all interested upon application.

DYE EXHIBITORS AT CHEMICAL SHOW WILL UNITE TO OVERTHROW PROPAGANDA

Textile Chemicals, Water Softeners and Testing Lamps Will Be on Display

American manufacturers of dyestuffs supply more than 80 per cent of the needs for this product in America. The American chemical and dyestuff industry is still in its infancy and to have been able in the few years it has been in existence to supply dyes that were made by concerns of more than forty years of experience is an achievement that stands alone.

The Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries next fall will make every effort to stress the American dye situation. It is now a question of meeting the adverse propaganda which has been spread over the country with proper information as to the real merits of American dyes and their uses.

"This talk about American colors not being fast is the same old story we have heard since the war began," says a man prominent in the chemical and dyestuff industries of the United States.

"If American dye consumers would use a good grade of dyes instead of trying to cut down overhead by using a grade of dyes that never was intended for the purpose to which they put it, there would be fewer complaints.

"The latest story is that there is a shortage of American dyes which are fast in color. The real truth is that there is not a shortage of any kind of American dyes except in a few isolated cases. Anyone who doesn't believe in

the fastness of American dyes can easily have their fastness demonstrated to him."

The purpose of the dyestuff exhibits at the Chemical Exposition will be to prove the superiority of American-made products and educate the consumer to the proper use of American dyes. Demonstrations will be offered and experiments encouraged.

The relation of the dye industry to warfare, and therefore to the country's safety, will be brought out in exhibits and lectures.

Says Mr. Roth, co-manager of the exposition: "I believe you are all American enough to want to keep the integrity of this newest of our industries. Through taxes you pay premium upon military and naval defense, and if our government must maintain high explosive plants our taxes must be higher; but if your patronage maintains the dye plants as potential arsenals you are doing a greater service than paying taxes, because it rebounds to the advantage of every citizen of these United States. England, France, Italy and Japan, which countries have built dye industries during the war period, all realized that protection would be necessary and consequently have passed legislation placing dye embargoes."

It is at the Chemical Exposition that the newest achievements of chemical science make their first appearance. The exposition has always had the most complete exhibits of dyes ever assembled, and when it comes to textile chemicals they are all to be found there. There will be lamps for matching colors and testing their fading qualities. There will be water systems for providing chemicals to purify, soften or even to neutralize alkaline water, and there will be exhibitors who will show the factory owner how to recover the valuable materials regularly wasted in sewage.

There is no problem, from fuel value through the boiler plant to the washing and final recovery of valuable products from waste, wherein some exhibitor cannot help the textile manufacturer or user of dyes.

It is the patriotic duty of every American man and woman to support American dyes, and it is therefore the duty of every manufacturer to seek every opportunity to study the best methods to obtain most satisfactory results.

PERSONAL: BROOKLYN PAPERS PLEASE COPY

Our mysterious correspondent in darkest Brooklyn, whose local postmark informs us that he, or she, dwells not so far from that delightful beach noted for being "swept by ocean breezes," and who uses a fountain pen to produce what we concede without a struggle to be the most anonymous lettering we've ever beheld—the same, evidently, who sent us our first copy of that masterpiece, "The Tail of the Orange Cat," by Widder-Weiss—is at it again. We were reflecting one afternoon last week on what a beastly bore it was to get out *The Reporter* and debating whether it might not, after all, have been better to make our vacation a permanent one, when one of Will H. Hays' employees arrived with a missive containing the editorial recently printed by the New York "Evening World" entitled "The Big Cheese."

We winced. Then, as we read it over, we realized that it did not refer to ourself but to a projected twelve-ton production, for advertising purposes, of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets in co-operation with the Dairymen's League. The pith of the matter was contained in the sentence, carefully marked by our Brooklyn friend: "If the dye industry had done as well in mastering the intricacies of blues and reds as New York cheese makers have done in reproducing Brie and Camembert qualities, there would be less call for dye embargoes and protection."

What is this, anyway? Is it intended as an Unanswerable Argument? Or is it merely an attempt to have a little fun with the genial "Iditor" during one of the hottest weeks of one of the hottest months of the year? Because if it's the former it seems to us a wee bit labored

and far-fetched, and if it's the latter we're going along on up to Mr. Tex Rickard's swimming pool without further parley. It's too hot to write, and, anyway, you really mustn't play jokes on the editor, who is a most dismal sort of person whose visage would curdle enough milk to make a dozen twelve-ton cheeses without half trying, and who hasn't cracked a smile since the night he dreamed he had been appointed receiver for the Cartel during its bankruptcy proceedings.

Seriously, though, if the tastefully hand-lettered caption "Cheese vs. Dyes" is intended to call attention to the delightful naivete of the "World" editor in comparing the relative importance and potentialities of the two industries, we believe we "get you." At any rate, it is just the sort of thing one would expect after viewing other illustrations of the "World's" alleged sense of proportion.

Now be honest: Have we won a bet for you by replying? If so, remember that it's hot weather, and the paper *must* be filled somehow. And why the mystery? Why not send us a *real* contribution, and sign it? Better still, write to Washington, where there are several who at least understand the meaning of cheeses, if not of dyes.

DYE DEALERS IN CHINA ARE UNDERSELLING U. S. IN JAPANESE MARKETS

Japanese dye users during recent months have been purchasing rather heavily from dealers in China, declares the Tokio "Weekly Druggist," because of the fact that the colors can be obtained more cheaply from this source than in the form of imports from Europe or the United States. The underlying cause suggested is that when the prices of dyes were rising in 1919 the importers of dyes in China sent large orders to Europe and America, and the shipments began to arrive last year about the time when the business depression set in. As a result, the market in China became glutted and holders of stocks have been freely resorting to "sacrifice sales"; and this circumstance,

coupled with the violent fall in exchange rates, has made the importing of dyes from China a far better business venture than dealing with Europeans or Americans—another fact regarding our dye exports which will be brought more prominently into the foreground when the "Census of Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals; 1921" makes its appearance next year.

YOU MAY SEND DYE SAMPLES TO AUSTRALIA!

Announcement has been made by the United States Post-office Department to the effect that bona fide samples of foreign dyes may now be imported into Australia with the provision that the maximum quantity of each individual sample shall not exceed 8 ounces. A further provision specifies that this concession shall not apply to samples of dyestuffs which owe more than 5 per cent of their value "to the labor *or* material or to the labor *and* material" of former enemy countries of the British Empire. Strictly speaking, of course, this regulation would bar American manufacturers from sending samples, but it is unlikely that the Australian trade commissioners who framed it had in mind the Revolution, and perhaps the World War may nullify what went before. Oh, yes; the announcement states that the new regulation modifies the item under the heading "Australia" which appears on page 160 of the Annual Postal Guide for 1920.

NOTES OF THE TRADE

Announcement has been made by the Lauderdale Cotton Mill, Meriden, Mass., to the effect that this concern is about to make extensive improvements to its dye house.

Announcement has been made by the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation to the effect that the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 will be payable on August 1 to stockholders of record July 15.

With a capital of \$25,000 the Westfield Chemical Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of New York to manufacture dyestuffs, chemicals and allied products. The incorporators consist of G. Cacetta and F. A. Brune, 395 Broadway.

To manufacture dyestuffs, chemicals, etc., the Arden Chemical Company has been incorporated under the laws of New York. The capital of the new enterprise is \$500,000, and headquarters will be located in New York City. The incorporators consist of F. O'Leary, F. Delaney and G. Jones.

According to the stated plans of the Soviet Government in Russia, the total production of woollen cloth during the current year is expected to reach about 37,983,000,000 arshins (an arshin is about 28 inches). This quantity will be only about 25 per cent of requirements.

Under the laws of New Jersey the Super Throwing and Dyeing Corporation has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators of the firm, which will have its headquarters at Paterson, include Alfred J. Strahl, Louis H. Gruber and Henry Rosenzweig.

Notice of organization has been filed by the Ultra Chemical Company, of Newark, N. J., which will engage in the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, etc. The company has headquarters at 182 Washington Street, that city, and E. Manias is president.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 5
Aug. 1, 1921

In 2 Sections
Section 1



IN THIS SECTION

The Basic Role of the Dye Industry

Country's Chewing Gum Bill
Greater than That for Dyes—
Industry a Super-University for
Training of Chemical Experts

"Exposure" No. 751, Series
IV—Make Ready Now—To
Be Passed Over

Editorials

Capital, Shy of Tax Collector,
Ties Up Italian Dye Consum-
ing Industries

By Raffaele Sansone

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

In Two Sections—Section One

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, August 1, 1921

No. 5

THE BASIC ROLE OF THE DYE INDUSTRY

**Country's Chewing Gum Bill Greater than That for Dyes—
American Manufacturers in Ruthless Price War Among Them-
selves—Dye Industry Is Super-University for Chemical Experts**

WE present this week a notable contribution to the dye industry's claim for special consideration, wholly separate and distinct from its economic status. This article, the effort of an American dye manufacturer to present the fundamental truths concerning the industry in language which all can understand, may aid some of our readers in securing the proper mental background for the composition of another letter to Washington, and it is in this hope that we print it here:

The dyestuff industry has been feeling pictured by certain interests as a huge, unscrupulous and unprincipled association of entrenched capital, bent on securing special and unprecedented privileges from the Government through which it may levy toll on the people of this country, and adding to the already intolerable cost of living imposed on every man, woman and child in the community.

In the year 1913-14, the last year in which the world existed under normal

conditions, unaffected by the dislocations of the war and post-war periods, the total value of the dyestuffs consumed in the United States was approximately \$25,000,000. That was the amount required, imported and domestic, to supply the color requirements for industries directly and indirectly, dependant on dyestuffs of a value during that same period, of upwards of \$5,000,000,000.

In other words, the value of the dyestuffs used was one-half of one per cent of the value of the products of the industries served, or a per capita tax on the people of the United States of not over 25 cents in that year.

It is true that in the years of inflation which accompanied and followed the war, these figures were increased, but apart from the speculative conditions which ensued on the complete cutting off of the supply of German dyes, and before the dye industry became established in this country, this increase was no greater than that which prevailed in every other branch of industrial activity.

In that same period—the last normal one available for consideration—the chewing gum industry of the United States exceeded by many millions of dollars the value of all synthetic chemicals, dyestuffs included, imported into this country; and the total sales of one chain of five-and-ten-cent stores exceeded by over \$11,000,000 the whole of the German synthetic dye industry throughout the world.

And this is the industry which seeks to “grind the faces of the poor,” to paralyze and destroy the textile trades, to impose a crushing burden on the paper, leather and paint industries of this country and to lead the people of America in the shackles of industrial bondage, to despair and poverty!

And what of the future? There are in existence to-day in the United States, in Great Britain, in Germany, in Switzerland, manufacturing plants which, if regarded solely as producers of dyes, are sufficient to provide more than five times the total requirements of the whole world.

In this country alone there are 208 independent manufacturers of coal-tar products, large and small, just now engaged, during the business depression which is upon us, in the ruinous occupation of cutting each other's throats on prices in order to secure a share of the meager business that is now available.

What then is the dye industry, and why have far-sighted and presumably intelligent men in all countries been willing so to overbuild the productive facilities that nothing but ruinous competition confronts it—regarded simply as the source of coloring matters only—when normal conditions in the world trade shall have been restored?

The answer is—to those who are willing and able to see—that we are entering on a chemical age, nine-tenths of all our industries are founded on chemical knowledge, the understanding of the relations of the atoms of hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and carbon to one another, under varying conditions, is the basis of practically all the activities which govern the complexities of

human life, which provide its food, its clothing, its shelter, its comforts, destroy it in time of war, and preserve its health in time of peace.

The organic chemical industry—of which the dyestuff industry is an integral part—is the super-university where, and where alone, this understanding can be gained. The modern nation which has no organic chemical industry is doomed to an obscure and subordinate position in the international family circle, and the unfolding years will bring it nothing but the inevitable eclipse which will make it one with “the glory that was Greece.”

It is the post-graduate course where the academic teaching of our technical schools and colleges is translated into practical results, and where the test-tube theories of the laboratory are proved in terms of commercial quantities.

The fundamental value of Germany's dye industry is not in the acres of buildings wherein the actual creation of dyes takes place, but in those long lines of vast laboratories where organic chemical research is converted into practical results. The doors of those laboratories are open to every young man in Germany who shows the slightest chemical aptitude. He is taken in there, supplied with appliances and materials, assisted in, and paid for, his work, and given not less than two years in which to work out his ideas. If he produces in that time anything of value, he is directed to that industrial channel in which his ability can be most readily utilized, whether it be for the production of coal-tar products, synthetic camphor, synthetic rubber, the manufacture of steel, paper, leather, textile fabrics, or scores of other articles formerly obtained from natural products, and now secured through the application of patient and persistent research to synthetic processes embracing the whole field of industrial endeavor. That is where the production of the paper fabrics came from, of which we heard so much during the war, when both cotton and wool disappeared from the German markets; that is where the

recent perfection of tetranol, made from coal-tar products and hydrogen, which bids fair to replace gasoline as a motor fuel, was completed. From those wonder-working shops, where nature's secrets are analyzed, dissected and reproduced, came salvarsan, procain, novocain, phenacetin, aspirin, luminol and adreniline—the last being the long-looked-for remedy for epilepsy, formerly secured from the virus of bees, now synthetically produced from coal tar, so easily and cheaply that from four pounds of coal can be obtained that healing essence which formerly required the virus of 4,000 bees.

The point to be observed is that the fundamental discovery of most of these synthetic methods were made, not by German chemists, but by the investigators of other nations, American, British, Belgian, and French, but that it remained for Germany, with her organized chemical industry, to develop

them and convert them into practical forces for the benefit of the human race. The original discoveries of coal-tar colors, of the soda and sulphite methods of making paper, of the fixation of nitrogen from the air, of synthesized phenol and formaldehyde commercially known as bakelite, of anaesthetics, of chloroform, of antiseptic surgery, of saccharine, and scores of other chemical and medicinal gifts to humanity did not have the organized and constructive industry at hand where the full value of their genius could be developed and utilized.

This is the larger aspect of the organic chemical industry of which the dyestuff industry is a part, but this is the aspect which calls for the broader vision in order to get an appreciation of what the preservation of this industry means to the industrial future of this country.

There are other aspects which are well understood and have been amply

covered elsewhere. The importance of the dyestuff industry to the color using trades; its vast importance as the source of certain indispensable pharmaceuticals, and its essential connection with the production of poison gases and

high explosives in times of war, are all vital questions. Its transcendent value, however, is in the provision of a training ground for the chemical experts in whose hands the industrial defenses of this nation are placed.

Capital, Shy of Tax Collector, Ties Up Italian Dye Consuming Industries

Withdrawal of Large Sums from Circulation Halts Business—Color Manufacturers Suffer—New Dye Embargo a Stringent One—May Be Evaded by Operation of Foreign Dye Factories on Italian Soil

By RAFFAFLE SANSONE

Genoa, July 9.

Special to The REPORTER.

The demand for coal-tar colors has remained low all during the past six weeks, owing chiefly to the pinched condition of the various industries consuming dyestuffs. These concerns have felt the general crisis brought on by the withdrawal of large amounts of capital from investment—for the purpose of evading payment of taxes—which has so greatly reduced the actual cash in circulation as to bring business to the verge of a panic. These conditions, however, have brought about a close study by the Government of all taxes imposed since the war, and the situation has been relieved to a certain degree by the action of the former Minister of Finance, who, just before leaving his post, arranged for the payment of profits taxes in twelve instalments. In some cases these have been suspended altogether until a decision can be reached as to whether they are to be continued.

The New Dye Embargo Law.—In another respect, however, Italian manufacturers of dyes have been active during the month just ended; for, as a consequence of the meeting in Rome, at which numerous arguments against unrestricted imports of foreign colors were offered, the Government acceded to the passing of a law prohibiting the importation of all colors, of whatever origin or variety, except reparation col-

ors from Germany already provided for by the terms of the Peace Treaty. The Minister of Finance, however, is empowered to permit the importation of foreign synthetic dyestuffs which the domestic industry is unable to provide, as well as the importation of organic intermediate products which are not manufactured here in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the Italian consumers, the amount of both being strictly limited to the deficiency in national production. This he may only do, moreover, upon application by the parties concerned, submitted in the prescribed manner. It is felt that this law may lead later to the establishment in Italy of branches of the German, French and English dye works, which could be operated here to very great advantage on a comparatively small investment of capital.

Prices of Coal-Tar Dyes.—Although the United States dollar rose in value from 18.80 lire to 20.50 lire, the English pound from 73.50 lire to 78 lire; the French franc from 1.59 lire to 1.70 lire, and the Swiss franc from 3.30 lire to 3.60 lire, no change whatever took place in the prices of artificial coloring matters during June and since. Some of the current quotations were as follows in lire and dollars (calculated at a value of 20 lire): Naphthol Yellow, medium price, 6,000 lire per 100 kilos (\$300); Auramine, 7,500 lire (\$375); Orange I, 3,300 lire (\$165); Nigrosine, water soluble, 3,500 lire (\$175); Nigro-

sine, soluble in alcohol, 3,600 lire (\$180); Sulphur Black, 800 lire (\$40); Acid Black, 3,600 lire (\$180); Direct Black, 3,600 lire (\$180); Chrome Black, 4,200 lire (\$210); Methylene Blue, 9,000 lire (\$450); Direct Blue, 2,800 lire (\$140); Sulphur Blue, 4,800 lire (\$240); Malachite Green, 9,000 lire (\$450); Acid Green, 6,500 lire (\$325); Direct Green, 6,000 lire (\$300); Bismarck Brown, 4,500 lire (\$225); Fuchsin (magenta) crystals, 7,500 lire (\$375); Eosine, 7,000 lire (\$350); Ponceaux, 4,000 lire (\$200); Methyl Violet, 7,500 lire (\$375).

Mordants, Assistants, Dye house Products, Etc.—Although the Italian lira lost in value during June and has continued to decline since, prices went down further in many cases. Some of the quotations are as follows at the date of writing: Acetate of alumina, 125 lire (\$6.25); chrome alum, 350 lire (\$17.50); bichromate of potash, 600 lire (\$30); ferrous sulphate, 50 lire (\$2.50); copper sulphate, 200 lire (\$10); tartar emetic, 1,200 lire (\$60); aniline oil, 1,000 lire (\$50); white refined glycerine, 650 lire (\$32.50); glucose, 40 deg. Baume, 250 lire (\$12.50); hydrogen peroxide, 210 lire (\$10.50); tannic acid, 60 per cent, 3,400 lire (\$170); tartaric acid crystals, 1,250 lire (\$62.50); acetic acid, 30 per cent, 250 lire (\$12.50); hydrochloric acid, 20 to 21 deg. Baume, 32 lire (\$1.60); formic acid, 600 lire (\$30); lactic acid, 80 per cent, 400 lire (\$20); alum, 100 lire (\$5); ammonia, 22 deg. Baume, 180 lire (\$9); bisulphite of soda, 32 deg.

Baume, 50 lire (\$2.50); chlorate of potash, 350 lire (\$17.50); chloride of ammonia, 450 lire (\$22.50); bleaching powder, 105 lire (\$5.25); nitrite of soda, 310 lire (\$15.50); yellow prussiate of potash, 1,300 lire (\$65); yellow prussiate of soda, 850 lire (\$42.50); caustic soda, 76-78, 190 lire (\$9.50); silicate of soda, 140 deg. Tw., 100 lire (\$5); sodium sulphide, 210 lire (\$10.50); logwood extract, 1,000 lire (\$50); yellow dextrine, 270 lire (\$13.50); white dextrine, 265 lire (\$13.25); farina (potato starch), 190 lire (\$9.50); Kordofan gum, 450 lire (\$22.50); Indigo, 25 per cent, 2,000 lire (\$100); beta-naphthol, 1,200 lire (\$60); industrial castor oil, 400 lire (\$20); zinc powder, 450 lire (\$22.50).

Lifting of Foreign Exchange Monopoly.—After much hesitation, and many meetings in Rome, the Italian Government decided upon eliminating the Institute for Foreign Exchange, allowing all exporters of Italian goods to accept any value offered in payment. This new arrangement has relieved many financial and commercial circles in Italy, and will undoubtedly facilitate greatly all business with foreign countries.

Having leased the factory building now being erected on a site 95x100 feet on Van Alst Avenue near Harris Avenue, Long Island City, the Textile Alliance, Inc., announces that upon completion it will make use of this structure for the handling of dyes, including rehandling, conditioning, etc.

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
 HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Woolworth Bldg., New York. Tel. Barclay 7558
 In Two Sections—Section 1

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
 of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
 contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
 LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

"EXPOSURE" NO. 751, SERIES IV

Glory be! There is a little diversion on the way. The dev'lish Dye Monopoly, m'dear, is to be exposed *again!* It is to be dragged screeching from the fearsome lair in which it hatches its hideous conspiracies. It is to be ruthlessly stripped and led forth, nude and palpitating, directly into the cold glare of public scrutiny. Oh!—won't it be just too—too *exciting for words!*

But how, the reader may properly inquire, do we know positively that this fresh exposure is to take place? The act has been announced many times before and has often been withdrawn from the bill at the last moment, thereby disappointing countless expectant audiences.

To all of which we make reply: True, quite true; but there can be no mistake about it. We have received the official notification, as follows:

"For publication July 30.

"News Note:

"Why has the cost of dyes risen 600 per cent since the American dye industry acquired the German patents for nothing? 'Dyeing for One's Country,' in 'The Nation' for August 3, sums up both the Congressional and the Author's private investigation of the recent history of this industry, and gives facts about the organization called the Chemical Foundation, which distributes 'thousands of books and pamphlets' to promote a monopoly of dyestuffs.

"'The Nation' is published weekly at 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

"(If you print this story we should appreciate receiving a clipping.)"

We earnestly entreat you to buy and read the article in question, because, from what we gather, it is going to be Good!

We gladly print the announcement of the publishers. Not for worlds would we deprive our readers of such a chance to obtain the inside information which they promise. Not for fabulous sums would we do anything to lessen what innocent pleasure they may expect to derive from the game.

Only, if we ventured to make any criticism at all, it would be to suggest that they are not acting quite fairly towards Senator King. They seem, in a manner of speaking, to be stealing his stuff. It was *his* turn to expose the Dye Monopoly. He had patiently stood aside for Senators Moses, Thomas and others; had cheerfully bided his time until, during the last dye debate but one, he found that no one else was exposing it that week and decided that the moment was an auspicious one for him to "sick" the Senate Judiciary Committee on it. And now, along come the publishers of "The Nation" to expose it themselves before he has a chance to finish. In view of this, we cannot but condemn their proceeding as irregular. If they wanted to expose the Dye Monopoly they should have made application through the regular channels for an open date.

We shall await this forthcoming exposure with interest, and we are sure our readers will join us in welcoming its sponsors to the field, which, though somewhat overcrowded at present, can usually find room for one or two more. And—oh, yes!—don't bother to send "The Nation" a clipping. Its name has been added to our regular mailing list.

MAKE READY NOW

The next event that will happen in the dye industry, so far as the legislative situation is concerned, will be the recommendation decided upon by the Senate Finance Committee, which is at present working on the Fordney Tariff. And, while this does not mean that the

final action of the Senate itself will take place for some time yet, it is entirely possible that the committee's decision will be reached late this week or next. The dye question will be taken up with the Chemical Schedule, and the latter is to follow hearings on the American valuation plan now being held.

Much may depend on the action of the committee, but if it should decide adversely there will at least be plenty of time to prepare for an intensive campaign before the Senate as a whole receives the Tariff. And, since there is nothing like preparedness, it may be as well to get ready anyway, since no matter what the recommendation of the committee happens to be, every last available ounce of influence must be thrown into the struggle, once it begins.

TO BE PASSED OVER

If every person in the United States who favors the dye embargo, Long-

worth style, were convinced that just one letter to Washington would cause its enactment, he would sit him down and write before the day was over.

(Skip this; you've heard it before.)

Yet such is precisely the case, for if every supporter of the plan were to write on the same day, the ensuing flood of letters would unquestionably be great enough to convince Congress, once and for all, that the time for trifling with the will of the people has passed.

(Remember, we warned you.)

The big thing, then, is to forget everybody else and conduct yourself exactly as you would if *your* approval or disapproval were the only factor governing the situation. In the final analysis, that is what it amounts to. Upon the initiative of the individual—thousands of him—hangs the fate of the American coal-tar chemical industries.

(But, of course, we don't mean a word of this.)

Elsewhere in the present issue we have printed a letter written by George

H. Whaley, president of John Campbell & Co., telling our legislators where his firm stands on this subject. If all interested persons had taken as much trouble to impress their beliefs on Washington as has Mr. Whaley, the Senate would not be obliged to go through the entirely unnecessary formality of putting the dye embargo back into the Fordney tariff. And if we were allowed to address only four words to such persons this week, we would say: Follow his excellent example.

(Now, don't take this advice to heart, or anything like that; it was, of course, written merely to fill up space.)

DU PONT ANNOUNCES THE PRODUCTION OF MANY NEW COLORS

Important among the new colors just placed upon the market by the Dyestuffs Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., according to a recent announcement of its Sales Division, is Du Pont Violamine R. It is hardly necessary to describe the qualities of this product, since before the war it was well known by all the woolen manufacturers as well as the carpet manufacturers. Because of its ability to stand a fairly severe washing and fulling, and levels well, it was extensively used for shading purposes in all stages of manufacture. It possesses good resistance to light and is an important color for use on silk, either pure or tin-weighted, on account of its leveling

properties and the fact that it exhausts well and can be dyed from an acetic or sulphuric acid broken, boiled-off liquor bath.

Other products now offered by this firm include Du Pont Naphthanil AS, Du Pont Naphthanil Red G Base, Du Pont Naphthanil Orange R Base and Du Pont Naphthanil Blue B Base. Naphthanil AS is used in a manner similar to Beta Naphthol for the production on cotton goods of ingrain colors. It has the advantage over Beta Naphthol, however, of giving brighter and very much faster shades—the fastness, of course, depending on the base with which it is coupled. It possesses an affinity for cotton, and for this reason permits the production of fast shades on cotton goods, yarns, etc., without a drying between the padding or impregnating the goods with Naphthol AS and the developing with diazotized bases. It is particularly worthy for the production of bright red shades of great fastness when coupled with Naphthanil Red G Base. For most purposes the dyeings thus obtained compete successfully against Turkey Red, and are faster than the best red vat dyes. It gives perfect white discharges with the usual discharging agent.

Pontamine Brilliant Green GX is a direct green and is of extreme brilliancy and good fastness to light. With it, best results are obtained by the addition of Sodium Phosphate to the dye bath. This product is being offered for use as a self-color, and the solution should be complete before adding to the dye bath.

Pontachrome Green GLO, which is a chrome green for wool, possesses very good fastness to light and fulling, and leaves silk unstained. It is suitable for piece goods, raw stock and yarn.

To manufacture and sell silk, silk cloth, etc., the Gillis-Krych Silk Company has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware. The capital of the company, which will have its headquarters in Dover, is \$200,000.

"DYE TRUST" A MYTH, A. C. S. HEAD ASSURES FORDNEY

Dyers and Cleaners, in Annual Convention, Indorse Longworth Embargo

Charges that there is an American dye monopoly were denied vigorously in a recent letter sent to Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, by Dr. Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Smith, for many years provost and head of the department of chemistry of the University of Pennsylvania, has made an intensive study of the American dye situation. Apropos of the indorsement by the Eastern States Association of Dyers and Cleaners at Atlantic City of the legislation proposed in the Fordney tariff bill, Dr. Smith points out that the building up of an independent coal-tar chemical industry in the United States will benefit both the actual users of dyes and the general public.

His letter follows:

*To the HON. JOSEPH W. FORDNEY,
Chairman Ways & Means Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

Dear Sir: It is with much satisfaction that I note the legislation, proposed in the bill of which you are the author, for placing the American dye industry on a firm foundation. The American

Chemical Society has, as you know, been urging that this country be made absolutely independent of any foreign nation in the manufacture of coal-tar products. This is demanded by public expediency both in peace and in war.

Owing to the embargo against the importation of dyes from Germany during the world war, American manufacturers were able to increase the number of plants making coal-tar dyes fourteenfold, as set forth in the Census of Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals for 1920, recently published by the United States Tariff Commission.

There were in 1914 seven plants, of which three each were situated in New York and New Jersey and one in Massachusetts. These plants, however, were devoted principally to finishing dyes from intermediates imported largely from Germany.

Official investigation reveals that in 1920 there were 213 firms engaged in the production of coal-tar products. Eighty-two of these companies are now given to the manufacture of dyes alone. These plants are situated east of the Mississippi, with the exception of two in Missouri and one in California.

The census of the Tariff Commission discloses that 360 different dyes were manufactured in this country in 1920, of which 108, in quantity equal to approximately 90 per cent of the total production, were each manufactured by three or more firms. Thirty-five dyes, in an output of more than one-half the total quantity, were each manufactured

by seven or more separate firms. Surely this is not monopoly!

May I also call to your attention, as shown on page 12 of the dye census, that the output of coal tar by American coke ovens is sufficient to meet the needs of the domestic coal-tar chemical industry for crude material. The indications are now that as the need of the dye makers increases the commercial production of such fundamental products as anthracene and anthraquinone will be enough to meet all the demands of the dye makers.

There are, in fact, many sources of raw material in this country which are available for the dye industry. In the year 1920 alone 700 new by-product coke ovens were built, which makes a total of more than 10,000 of such ovens, which are gradually displacing those monuments of economic sin—the beehive ovens. Such an increase in productive capacity as is stated in the census of the Tariff Commission certainly gives an adequate supply of coal-tar for the distribution of crudes. The developments of 1920 indicate that we shall soon have an abundance of both anthracene and anthraquinone to meet all the requirements.

That the men upon whose operations depends the progress of the American dye industry favor its protection is shown by the unanimous action of the Eastern States Association of Dyers and Cleaners at its annual convention just held at Atlantic City. These men are convinced that American dyes which are dependable can be had in sufficient quantity if the dye industry is encouraged. They place themselves on record in favor of safeguarding the manufacture of American dyes by adopting an embargo system.

Despite all that has been done to develop it, the American dye industry would be overwhelmed by the flood of importations from Germany unless adequate protection is provided for it. The American manufacturers have invested a capital of more than \$100,000,000 and have spent other millions in research, but this vast expenditure will surely be

lost unless the future of their industry is assured.

The American Chemical Society has placed itself on record as favoring the safeguarding of this mighty key industry, and I feel that in the light of recent events its position is thoroughly justified. It is the hope of American chemists that our legislators will thoroughly recognize the importance of guaranteeing the chemical independence of the United States.

With much appreciation of your patriotic zeal in this direction, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) EDGAR F. SMITH,
President American Chemical Society.

SAYS NEGLECT OF DYE INDUSTRY WILL ADD MILLION TO ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED

President Whaley of John Campbell & Co. Has Pertinent Facts for Congress

That failure on the part of Congress to protect the American dye industry according to its *real* needs will result in throwing another army of more than a million people out of employment is one of the bull's-eyes scored in a recent letter from George H. Whaley, president of John Campbell & Co., to members of the House and Senate and various public officials concerned with the problem so soon to be made the subject of debate by our lawgivers. Coming at such a critical time in the progress of the dye title of the new tariff measure, it cannot but have a beneficial effect on the cause of the dye people, and it should command respectful attention from Senator and Congressman alike by reason of its status as the straightforward expression of opinion of a concern which might be saved future worries and extra expenditure by legislation freely admitting foreign colors to this country.

The missive calls attention to the impossibility of the building of a coal-tar chemical monopoly in this country by

reason of the very nature of the industry; it defines correctly the true position of the American dye industry—namely, that a creditable showing has been made; that we have done better than England, France, Italy and Japan, but are as yet far behind Germany and Switzerland—and it emphasizes the elaborate preparations which must yet be made before the industry will be in a position to compete with these two. It shows some of the Senators and Congressmen who have affected to believe in profiteering by the dye industry that the great bulk of what profits have been made have been put back into the construction of additional plant and other considerations necessary for developing the industry along lines ultimately benefiting the American consumer; it again makes plain the utter futility of depending upon a tariff alone for protection against the highly organized forces which will oppose our American manufacturers, and it expresses its sense of the absurdity of mingling politics with a question so vital to the nation's welfare. The REPORTER emphatically believes that the letter is the sort of thing which should be poured in upon Congress continuously right up to the time when President Harding takes his official pen in hand to sign the dye measure, and we sincerely trust that such other individuals and firms as may not have added their appeals to the general protest against the inaction of the past two years may be stimulated to do so by a perusal of Mr. Whaley's sentences, which follow:

"There is a tendency on the part of some of the United States Senators to believe that there is a monopoly being organized to control the dyestuff busi-

ness in America. This is an impossibility, due to the fact that there are several thousand separate and distinct products to be derived from coal tar which are classified as dyestuffs and coal-tar drugs.

"There are also several hundred individual manufacturers, ourselves included, without affiliation with any other corporation, who are using their own capital without resort to public funds. It is a free field and simply narrows down to a question of which organization can compound and manufacture the most desirable dyestuffs and coal-tar drugs of the best quality at the lowest price.

"The progress made during the past four years has been creditable, and we are far ahead of any other country except Germany and Switzerland, who have organizations of long standing, where they are *benefited and helped by every educational institution as well as their governments*. Already the American universities, technical schools and trade schools are intensely interested in the subject of organic chemistry, particularly with reference to dyestuffs and coal-tar drugs, and it will probably be at least five years, to the best of our ability to foresee, before America will have enhanced her position to such an extent that she will be independent of any other country.

"The elaborate preparation necessary to this end cannot be accomplished in a short time, and if the impetus to research is destroyed by allowing foreign materials to come in here at ruinous prices not only will capital be timid but the incentive to develop will be destroyed.

"At present the returns to the manu-

facturer are nil, for the reason that all profit derived from the sale of the produce is put back into new plants and operations. This procedure will have to continue until manufacturing schedules can be maintained, and this is controlled almost entirely by the encouragement which we expect to get from our government in the way of protection from foreign competition.

"We have been in this business for forty-four years, part of the time as importers and part of the time as manufacturers. Our plant at Newark, N. J., was erected in the year 1915. We feel, therefore, that we are in a particularly good position to know what will and will not protect this industry. In our opinion the levying of a specific and ad valorem duty, even if the latter is based on American values, will not alone suffice to protect the American dyestuff manufacturer at this stage of his development.

"The dyestuff manufacturers in general have appealed for an embargo under certain conditions on such dyes as are being successfully manufactured in the United States, with certain provisions for the licensing of imports of dyes which are not made in this country. Obviously the latter provision is in the interest of the various dye *consuming* industries. It is, however, a just and reasonable provision, and there is, in our opinion, no good and valid reason why the United States, Great Britain and France should not, with advantage to our nation, act in complete harmony and all adopt the same general principles as applied to this *key* industry.

"We are not disposed to doubt or question the intent of this Congress to protect adequately this industry, but the facts from our side are that if this is not done according to the real needs of the industry every American plant will have to close, leaving another army of over a million people unemployed. *Can Congress afford to throw labor out of employment in America to-day?*

"Our industry is a highly technical one and sensitive to criticism. The staffs of men employed in this indus-

try are on edge. They all work seven days a week and are at our command twenty-four hours out of each day. After four or five years of the most intense effort we find the personnel of the American dyestuff manufacturers to be, as a body, completely discouraged by the non-action of Congress. Why should politics have anything to do with the building up and protecting of one of the country's most important and essential industries? The old feuds dating years back, which bear no relation to this subject matter, should not be taken into consideration.

"This is the *key* industry. We talk about fostering *infant* industries. Is it not a fact that we must do more than this for the *key* industry? *Why will you not help us to build rather than to destroy?*

"Your own son, who, perhaps, may be attending college, is interested in the study of organic chemistry. It reflects itself all through our educational system. The ramifications and complexities of the subjects are beyond the comprehension of a non-technical man. Only one of high technical education understands the danger which confronts us by the present attitude of the United States Senate, simply because a certain few Senators fear a monopoly, which has absolutely nothing to do with and has no bearing on the fostering of the industry.

"We have many men in our company who are capable of bringing these facts to your attention and who would only be too glad to come before one of your bodies and give an expression of opinion which we believe might exert you to greater efforts on behalf of this *creative* industry.

"This company has three millions of dollars invested, *all of its own capital*. We haven't borrowed any money and there has been no stock flotation. It would be an easy matter for us to throw our influence in behalf of letting down the tariff bars and importing foreign colors. It would cause us far less expenditure in the future and would enable us to cut down our expensive organization, but we are in the game to

show that America can do more along synthetic lines than any other country."

An enclosure accompanies the letter setting forth facts about the organization of the company, and this, briefly digested, states that the Amalgamated Dyestuff & Chemical Works, Newark, N. J., and the Republic Color & Chemical Works, Reading, Pa., are owned and operated by John Campbell & Co., of New York City.

Further details, which may be of interest to our readers, include the fact that the company produced its first color in 1915. This was Naphthol Green, and since that time more than 100 separate and distinct colors have come from the works of this firm, which at the present moment is a leader in the production of Sulphon Cyanines, Sulphon Acid Blues, Naphthol Greens, Xylidine Scarlets and Direct Cotton Colors. Well-known lines are the "Ethonic" and "Aceko" series of acid wool colors, and the "Kromeko" series, embracing a wide variety of fast colors for men's wear. The works located at Newark, while "not the largest," are efficient, their location enabling free movement of materials close to the chief consuming trade and the export market. "Prompt Deliveries!" is a slogan of the company.

Service laboratories are maintained in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Providence, where dyeing problems and shade matching are featured. The research laboratories of the company, ten in number, together with the works' dyeing and standardizing laboratories, are splendidly equipped to produce the most modern dyestuffs and intermediates. Merchandise stocks are carried in the various branch offices.

The personnel of John Campbell & Co., it is stated, is the same as before the war, with the addition of some of the most capable men who have been identified with the industry in the United States for the past twenty-five years, the entire organization being animated by the spirit of "teamwork" in the endeavor "to make American-made dyestuffs the standards of the world."

Dye-a-Grams

"Dyestuff Exports Dwindle" — *Reporter headline*. We hope to read a headline one of these days that will tell us "Dyestuff Imports Dwindle"!

"Business Conditions Sound" — *Reporter headline*. They may "sound," but if they do it's a very faint noise. In fact, some days one can hardly hear them.

"The Week in Washington" — *Reporter headline*. Dear Ed.: Isn't this a typographical error? Shouldn't the line read: "The Weak in Washington"?

"We want less Government in business and more business in Government" — *H. A. Metz & Co. adv.* Yes, and more business in the country wouldn't do any harm, either!

What's become of the 44-hour week and higher pay advocates???

It is astonishing how quickly some concerns forget the good work done by their employees these strenuous days!

During dull times most mills curtail purchases of practical necessities—which may sometimes be necessary, but seldom practical!

There are many new types of dyes now at the disposal of mills—and many a mill would be better off were it to feed

some of its war-time dyes to the fishes. Results would justly warrant such a procedure.

—o—

Very often, however, it is a case of "he who doesn't know, cannot see!"

G. E. T.

NOTES OF THE TRADE

With a capital of \$20,000 the Lewis Feather Dyeing Company has been incorporated under the laws of New York. Headquarters will be in Manhattan and the incorporators consist of N. H. Lewis and V. and M. Walter.

Operations have been begun by the Elk Piece Dye Works, formerly the Crystal Piece Dye Works, in its plant at 526 West Twenty-third Street, New York City. Dyeing and finishing of knit goods is undertaken by this company, of which Max Friedman is president.

Announcement has been made by the Cole Chemical Company, 406 Market Street, St. Louis, manufacturers of chemicals, dyes, etc., to the effect that the capital of this firm has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Announcement has been made by the British Dyestuffs Corporation that this company has passed the dividend on its preference shares for the six months ended April 30.

Two new buildings are to be erected by the Quality Dyeing Company, Rail-

road Avenue, South Paterson, N. J. One of these is to be used as a dye-house and the other as a power plant. The contract has been awarded the Charles Becker Building Company, of Paterson.

Under the laws of New York the Florimer Chemical Corporation has been incorporated to manufacture chemicals, dyestuffs, etc. The capital of the new enterprise is \$20,000, and headquarters will be located in New York City. The incorporators include M. Levin, P. J. Rassler and T. T. Schwalbe. A. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row, is representative.

Bids for the construction of a new dyehouse are being taken by the Pawtuxet Valley Dyeing Company, Phenix, R. I. The new structure will be 50 by 200 feet. Charles T. Main & Co., Boston, are the architects.

The S. & M. Dye Works have conveyed the dyeing plant at Richmond and Schiller Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., including dyehouse, storage house and boiler plant, to L. H. Mason, for a consideration said to be about \$30,000. It is understood that the first-noted company will continue to occupy the plant.

Announcement has been made to the effect that an up-to-date warp sizing department has been installed in the plant of J. J. Sussmuth at Union Hill, N. J., and that the company is now prepared to size artificial, spun and raw silk and all other yarns needing extra treatment in order to make them weave better.

An engine and motors of German manufacture will be used in the new cotton mill to be installed at Pootung, China. This plant is to be equipped with 100,000 spindles of Chinese manufacture; there will be an installation of 800 hand cotton gins and twenty additional to be operated by oxen. Operations are expected to begin some time in August.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 6

Aug. 8, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

"Marking Time" Again

Finance Committee Hearings Get Under Way—Metz, Fries and D. F. Waters Testify—Reaction of the Press to Dye Situation

Letter To a Publisher on His Vacation — That "High-Handed" Board—A Plea to the Textile Industries

Editorials

Foreign Dyes Licensed for July Import

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, August 8, 1921

No. 6

"MARKING TIME" AGAIN

Finance Committee Hearings Get Under

Way—Metz, Fries and D. F. Waters Testify

—Reaction of the Press to Dye Situation

"Beware of, Had I Wist."

—John Heywood.

ONCE again as we go to press there is a controversy in progress over the question of whether America shall be allowed to keep her dearly-won dye industry—shall be allowed, mind you, to own and possess something to which she has the clearest of titles. Such being the case, it is impossible to rejoice or sorrow, praise or condemn, until the outcome is known. What will it be? Only the Senate Finance Committee has the answer at this writing.

Were the fate of the dye industry alone the only point at issue, and the question purely an economic one, the American public might be expected to take the keenest interest in the outcome, because its indisputable rights are at stake and it is no small matter to deprive a nation of its rights. Yet for all that, Congress appears to have adopted the celebrated attitude which finds expression in the phrase: "Those may be

your rights—but let's see you try and get 'em!" No matter what the final outcome may be, the twenty-six months of indecision are a disgrace to the country. The Sixty-Sixth Congress dallied with the dye protection question ineffectually for the greater portion of its official term—and passed the buck to the Sixty-Seventh. No one expected the latter to take final action within a month or two. Time was needed for the drafting of a fresh measure. But it might reasonably be expected to keep in force the present system of protection until the new plan could be accepted or rejected. It has no moral right to throw away the dye industry before it knows whether it wants it or not.

Yet the mere fate of the dye industry—the question of whether we shall buy our dyes from Americans or foreigners—in which the public might properly take an intense interest for economic reasons alone, is very far from being the principal point at issue. Whether members of the Senate

Finance Committee realize it or not—and we believe the majority do—the outcome of their deliberations will determine in large measure the future industrial progress of this nation, to say nothing of its very safety. Upon its possession of a self-contained coal-tar chemical industry depends nothing less than this most vital of all issues, and that fact has been demonstrated so frequently and so forcefully that nothing can be added in the way of further proof. Quiet, distinct, endless reiteration is now the only means left of impressing it in the quarters where it should be understood.

When the House of Representatives amazed the country by striking out the selective embargo provision of the Fordney tariff, it precipitated a crisis in the affairs of the dye industry, the seriousness of which has never been equaled in the short period of its development in this country. Here is an excellent and accurate view of the situation from an American manufacturer of dyes:

“Unless immediate steps are taken to prevent, Germany will, upon the lifting of the present temporary embargo, dump in this country every available pound of dyestuff at her command at whatever price necessary to stifle competition. Why? Because it would pay her to give it away, if by so doing, she could force the dye and chemical industry in this country out of existence, and then exploit the country at will. This country is Germany's best remaining field for these tactics, as practically every other dye producing country of importance has protected its own industry by limited embargo. Under present conditions without a limited embargo, this country cannot hope to maintain a dyestuff industry of its own.”

This view is of interest as a statement by one of our dye makers. In the August 1 issue of *The Reporter's* Monthly Technical Supplement, published last week, there will be found on the editorial page another statement which admirably reflects the attitude of the manufacturers.

Worthy of note, and little spoken of recently, has been the editorial opinion expressed through the columns of the country's daily newspapers. What, in general, has been the reaction of the press to the latest developments of the dye situation? It may be summed up by taking a poll of both House and Senate combined. The majority of Republican newspapers uphold the party measures, yet among these there is a split over the dye embargo question just as there is in Congress. In precisely the same manner, some of the Democratic papers have trailed with Democrats willing to set aside party principles long enough to support this necessary measure, while others have come out strongly for the maintenance of Democratic traditions as regards free trade. In short, far more important than any individual comment which may have been offered is the fact that a large proportion of the press of the country is still discussing the dye embargo question from the political angle, and that ignorance of the true position and claims of the industry is still so wide-spread as often to render even the supporting literature as ludicrous as the opposing. It is not very encouraging to find so little original thought in the press. It is safe to say that fully 90 per cent of the opinions expressed are mere echoes of statements made on the floor of Congress. On the other hand, it brightens the outlook somewhat to note that the dye industry has again become almost as live a topic for discussion as it was back in the stirring days of 1915, when a “white market” was feared.

Out of the mass of editorial utterances we have selected a few at random by way of acquainting the reader with what our editors are thinking and writing as the dye controversy draws to a close. These are herewith presented, either for your scrap-book or your waste-basket, without additional comment, in the knowledge that your appraisal of the various views will be quite as good and probably better than our own:

AMERICAN ECONOMIST
(New York)

"If the Congress shall deliberately extend the uncalled-for and wholly pernicious embargo policy to dyestuffs, it cannot escape the odium which will follow, as surely as the day follows the night."

WILMINGTON NEWS
(Delaware)

"An important new industry has been established. It must not be allowed to lapse. Hence there should be no tampering with the dye schedule in the new tariff bill."

WASHINGTON TIMES
(D. C.)

"Representative Frear is exactly right in his denunciation of that part of the tariff bill which gives the Dye Trust complete control of American markets for years to come."

ROCHESTER POST-EXPRESS
(New York)

"Americans do not yet realize what a practical and profitable monopoly the Germans had before the war and how they bled the foreign consumer. They sold us antipyrin for \$20 a pound and we now make it for \$1.65. Aspirin cost us \$10 and now costs us \$1. Salvarsan cost us \$2.50 a dose, and now

the very best of it costs but 36 cents. In fact, there are few if any synthetic chemical products which we are not making for ourselves and saving vast sums of money thereby."

TOPEKA CAPITAL
(Kansas)

"If such a law is coupled with the provision that domestic manufacturers of dyes in this country, in return for being granted a monopoly of the home market, shall not charge a higher price than the actual cost of manufacture plus a very reasonable profit, there will be no very serious objection."

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN
(Massachusetts)

"If the American dye makers are so ineffectual that they can keep going only through complete prohibition of the importation of any foreign dyes, the sooner these plants are converted to some other line the better."

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
(Pennsylvania)

"But if the House has acted wisely as regards hides and oil, it cannot be commended, from our viewpoint, for its refusal to put a virtual three-year embargo on German dyes. England has erected a ten-year barrier. We should have done likewise. For this is a subject which should be treated entirely

aside from the ordinary protective principle. It should be considered in the light of national defense and national welfare and security. . . . The House has succumbed to what might be termed the selfishness of certain manufacturers. It has repudiated the patriotic argument. It is to be hoped that the Senate will rally to the defense of the Nation."

CINCINNATI POST
(Ohio)

"Getting good dyes is one interest the clothes buyer has. An even more important interest, perhaps, is the price, and it is as certain as any other result of prohibitive tariffs that the effect will be felt painfully in the price of clothes."

SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN
(California)

"It is charged that the dye industry is maintaining a \$100,000 lobby at Washington. Why should the industry need a lobby? It started in good faith when this country was cut off by war from foreign supplies, and the promises, then made should be kept by Congress. If there is an extensive lobby it is because the dye men fear that Congress may not live up to the understanding that the industry would be protected from foreign competition when peace was declared."

If the foregoing quotations cannot truly be classed as "developments of the week," nevertheless they constitute, taken as a whole, an important factor in the "news of the week." The only real "developments" up to the time of going to press with this issue were the hearings conducted by the Finance Committee, which began Wednesday. As a result of these, the recommendation which the committee will make to the Senate will likely be determined upon by the time these words are in print.

Three of the principal witnesses who offered testimony were Herman A. Metz, former Congressman and head of the firm which bears his name; Brigadier General Amos A. Fries, chief of

the Chemical Warfare Service, and Daniel F. Waters, president of the Germantown Dye Works, Philadelphia.

Mr. Metz, representing both importing and manufacturing interests; warmly urged specific and ad valorem duties instead of an embargo. He declared in favor of the Moses amendment, stating that this would amount to a virtual embargo but at the same time would allow the admission of certain dyes which manufacturers wanted for high-priced goods. He scouted the idea that dye plants were necessary to defense and asserted that "the average dye plant is no more fit for making explosives than a brewery."

Brigadier General Fries argued against again allowing delays to take place in the building of gas manufacturing plants, as was the case, he said, during the World War. "We were letting the Germans pot us with mustard gas for eleven and one-half months before we were able to send gas back at them," he said. "That was dangerous delay. We ought to let American plants get on their feet and be ready to help us when the armies need it."

As a consumer of dyes, Mr. Waters interestingly described the days, nearly forty years ago, when he bought the first German aniline dyes for \$40 a pound. In those days, he maintained, only American gold was accepted, and it was with this gold that the Germans built up the industry which now threatens to topple over our own unless protective measures are adopted. Telling of how German propaganda was set in motion at the beginning of the war to discredit the attempts of America to create her own dye industry, he said:

"I am running a dye house and I want you to know where I stand. Nobody but D. F. Waters has one dollar in the business. I haven't one dollar invested in the manufacture of dyestuffs or in any other business but my own, and my only interest is that we should make dyes in the United States. Don't let us be put in the embarrassing position of 1915. We did not feel this condition so much in 1914. I then had dyes in my stockroom to last more than

a year, and I was using them, yet I was accused of turning out poor dyeings because they were done with American dyes. I was using German dyes all the time. This was German propaganda, and it was sent out at a cost of barrels of money to hoodwink the public."

This concludes the important testimony offered last week. The situation has not altered since the previous week save in the single respect that the ending of the temporary embargo is just one week nearer.

Supposing that the Senate committee decides to recommend the restoration of the dye embargo paragraph to the Fordney bill and meanwhile does not extend the temporary protection. During the interval which must elapse between the recommendation and the enactment of the measure, the Cartel will have time to flood our domestic markets to such an extent that the great majority of our plants will have to close down, as was the case in England after the Sankey decision. Where, then, will be the benefit of the favorable recommendation? England's dye industry has not yet recovered, despite her stringent ten-year embargo, from the blow dealt it during that unprotected period, and the same thing can happen here with much greater ease than some of our Senators may, perhaps, imagine.

The brief quotation which heads this article goes pretty far back. It appeared during the middle of the sixteenth century as part of the first collection of English colloquial sayings, compiled by John Heywood. How

much further back than that its origin may lie it is impossible to say, but it applies just as well to-day as it did then. Its meaning is easily grasped; it warns the listener that the phrase "If I had only known"—to express it in more modern English—is of little account *after* the accident has happened or the horse has been stolen or whatnot, and hence is a good one to beware of.

The Senate should know *now* what will be the certain consequences of leaving our dye industry unprotected for any such period of time, not *afterwards*, when it will be too late to remedy the loss even should it so desire.

"Had I wist it was loaded," one might fancy himself overhearing after a fatal accident with firearms, could he transport himself back, like the Connecticut Yankee, to those times. Now is the time to take warning. The expiration of the temporary dye embargo is "loaded" as surely as ever was revolver or shot-gun in the hands of the well-meaning individual engaged in cleaning it just before the departure of some other member of the party for distant shores, and it is capable of exacting a far greater toll in human lives, under the proper circumstances, than all the accidental shootings put together.

With a capital of \$1,000,000 the Guyan Coal By-products Company has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware. Headquarters will be in Dover and the incorporators are I. A. Mabry, F. H. Hall and W. F. Hall.

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by

HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

LETTER TO A PUBLISHER ON HIS VACATION

(With the Most Abject Apologies to Ring W. Lardner—and A. P. H.).

Howes' Pub. Co
N. Y. City, New York,

Dear Al—Well Al I suppose you will be surprised over hearing from me but dont let that worry you as time hangs hevily during your absents which as you know Al makes the heart grow fonder but not of work. Things is quiet here in the city there being little or nothing to put in The Reporter only the activities of Congress if you could call them that. Our Solons as I have nicknamed them has got the dye bill on the carpet at the present writeing and is giveing it the up & down and they is a flock of dye makers and etc. down there in the Natl. Capital trying and teeche them something about the dye business but it looks like Congress was in the same kind of a jam as the cub reporter sent out to get a story on the Dayton Ohio flood who wired back to his sheet—Wildest excitement prevails but can learn nothing. For my part Al with all this talk about the dye bill I cant see why and the he-ll Congress dont pay it and get it over with ha ha pretty good eh Al?

I suppose you seen where this Her Dr. Dwisberg the cheif cook & bottle washer of the Germans' dye works is saying Cartel & company has increased their capital to 1,762,300,000 marcks

which means 26\$ in American jack. Anyways the Her Dr. claims this is only on count of the high cost of liveing in Germeney and hasent nothing at all to do with no low schemes about dyeing in the U. S. A. & points east and west. I am herewith. copping a peice out of the Her Docs remarks which follers—

It has nothing to do with intended attacks on the world markets, which it has been reported we were planning.

Can you beat that Al? Thats rich I'll say for a guy which has been keeping the cables hot telling what the Fatherland as I call it is going to do when it gets the U. S. industry alone in a 24-ft ring without no refree and no timekeepers. To hear the Doc talk youed think this Cartel Color company was down & out and had no intentions of knocking us for a ghou! if Congress dont do it first. If you can believe him, but how can you, all this talk about them being ready to jump in and grab everything was got up by a lot of fresh reporters and is nothing but a farben-fabrikation as the Her Doc might say.

But I and you Al has got too much sence to fall for a bird which says 1 thing the 1st time and something else again the 2nd and anyways I seen a peice in the paper the other day where Sen. Geo. H. Moses state-Senator from N.H. says we got a pretty sizeable dye trust here ourself owned by Mr. Du pont the powder mfr. so you can see for yourself Al that the Docs patent on highly colored yarns wasent among them 4500 siezed by the U.S. govt. eh Al?

Well Al I guess I have wrote enough for the present and will bring this to a close as the saying is. I note with inrest where you mentioned in your last that you are collecting drift wood for a bunfire on the beech & would pass the word along to you that if the supply runs out you might hop aboard the rattler for Washington DC. and try your luck there. Well so long Al look out for the horse cars and give my regards to the little woman as I call her in fun.

Yrs. respfly,

Yr. pal Larry.

THAT "HIGH-HANDED" BOARD!

There have been many objections raised against the licensing system of controlling dye imports, one of the most prominent and vigorously urged being that such a system gives arbitrary power in too great a degree to a single board, which, according to the supposition which opposers intend shall follow their arguments, will straightway proceed to inflict onerous restrictions on consumers and seriously interfere with their business. The Longworth measure does away with licensing altogether, but, to a certain extent, a board is made responsible for the legal interpretation of the new law as well as for its enforcement through the courts.

The dye making and dye consuming industries have been operating under the licensing system for some time, and before its passing is marked by the advent of a better law, it may be as well to see, if possible, by an inspection of *past* performances, just how much

ground there is for contentions of *future* red tape and heartlessness.

One need look no further than the list of dyes licensed for import during July, printed elsewhere in this issue. Therein one may note shipments of 4,000 pounds of Diphenyl Brown TB (Schultz 449); 52,000 pounds of Erio Chrome Black T (Schultz 183), and 4,730 pounds of Kiton Fast Violet 10B (Schultz 528). There were also shipments amounting to 4,000 pounds of Indanthrene Black BB (not listed in Schultz's tables) and 1,025 pounds of Indanthrene Golden Orange G Paste (Schultz 760).

The reader may ascertain with very little trouble that all of these dyes or their equivalents are made by American manufacturers, and that American manufacturers, therefore, suffered in business because of their importation. Fifty-two thousand pounds is a very respectable quantity of a dyestuff to send into a market, even though it be contracted for prior to its landing here,

while the other shipments are by no means to be sneezed at.

Now the point to be considered is that the Dye and Chemical Section of the Division of Customs, U. S. Treasury Department, had some reason for admitting these dyes to our markets. It means that the corresponding American products were unsatisfactory as to price, quality or time of delivery. Yet at least they are being *offered* by American manufacturers, who must now work to improve their qualifications still more before they can be temporarily barred from the country. Had the Treasury Department been as arbitrary and heedless of the comfort of consumers as opponents of embargo control would have us believe, it could easily have refused to issue licenses to the prospective importers. This is the sort of "board rule" which the anti-embargo clan pretends to fear!

Other cases might be cited, but these will serve to show that there has been liberality in the interpretation of the licensing law, and that the American manufacturer, after having produced a new dyestuff, must keep on trying until he is able to please consumers and whatever body is to have charge of the admission of foreign-made colors. This will not make his life the bed of roses pictured in such glowing terms by some of our Senators and Representatives, nor will it tend to foster anything within this country except the most sharp variety of competition.

Under the proposed selective embargo law, which will eliminate licensing altogether, consumers will be able to obtain without delay any needed color, from any source—which is what *they* want—while dye manufacturers will be obliged to improve domestic products to a point enabling them to compete with Germany in three years' time—which is what the *country* wants.

Notice of organization to manufacture chemical products has been filed by the Bronson Chemical Company. Moody D. Holmes is head of the new enterprise, which has its headquarters at 234 Broad Street, Providence.

A PLEA TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

Probably no action could be productive of more good to the dye and dye consuming industries and to the public of these United States than the Boston meeting of textile manufacturers during which a committee was appointed to go to the bottom of the tariff question as affecting dyes, textiles and kindred products. The sole reason for the wearisome delay in securing proper protection for the dye industry has arisen ostensibly from political considerations but really from the grossest ignorance of its nature and aims on the part of all concerned. Political considerations were the occasion, ignorance the underlying cause—for it was this very ignorance which permitted the existence of the "political considerations." But likewise, going still further "behind the scenes," the lack of initiative, conscientiousness and interest in anything outside of immediate personal aims on the part of some of our Senators and Representatives can be blamed for the existence of the ignorance.

The committee consists of Edwin Farnham Greene, treasurer of the Pacific Mills; Francis W. Fabyan, of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., and Robert Amory, of Amory, Browne & Co. The secretary of the committee, which is willing to serve as the nucleus of an official body, is John A. Sweetser, of 43 Franklin Street, Boston.

Best of all, letters have been sent to every textile manufacturer in the country stating that the committee is neither for nor against the dye embargo provision of the Fordney tariff, but seeks to gather facts. It says that this measure "has not been given sufficient study to warrant its enactment without further and more careful consideration," and it "seeks an expression of opinion."

Here is one:

Congress has had more than two years in which to "study" the question of dye protection, and only consumers of dyestuffs were consulted when the present draft of the limited embargo clause was prepared. The facts of the case, few in number and simple in character, have been aired both publicly and

in committee hearings so many times that we shudder to think of the total; every civilized nation doing business today—including Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Japan--protectionist or free trade, has set us the example and turned to other matters, and, finally, the American dye industry will be a thing of the past if *some* kind of a temporary extension to the emergency tariff act is not forthcoming by August 28.

In view of this, it would seem only fair for the textile people first to ask Congress to prolong present dye protection at least until consumers can determine what they want. Then the dye industry can look forward to further study of the question by the textile people in perfect confidence that their ultimate verdict will justify its claims.

We are glad to see these consumers preparing to form their own opinion, and believe they will agree that it would be most unfair to waste that study by allowing the dye industry to be thrown overboard while it is going on.

Notice of dissolution under the laws of New York has been filed by the Lazard Godchaux Company, manufacturers of dyestuffs, 110 William Street New York City.

British Patent 159,552 issued to the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., describes a process for printing textile fabrics consisting in printing the fabric with a wax or like resist, then saturating the fabric with the metallic mordants chromium, aluminum, iron or copper, or a mixture or mixtures of the same; then drying the fabric and removing the resist, and finally dyeing

the fabric with a coloring matter appropriate to the mordant.

FOREIGN DYES LICENSED BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR JULY IMPORT

**German Imports on the Increase;
Swiss Decline; England Back
to Normal; France Still
Negligible**

Following is a complete list giving the types and quantities of dyestuffs for the importation of which into the United States licenses were granted by the Treasury Department, Division of Customs, Dye and Chemical Section, during June. This tabulation is being issued by the American Dye Institute, and it is announced that anyone interested in the manufacture of dyestuffs who has not received a copy may obtain one by application to that organization's headquarters, 320 Broadway, New York City.

An appended note by the Treasury Department states: "Licenses shown by this list to have been issued for particular commodities must not be considered as a precedent or assurance that favorable action will be taken on future applications for similar commodities. The Treasury Department, Dye and Chemical Section announced in special cases that it is its practice to consider any special evidence that may be submitted by manufacturing consumers of dyestuffs tending to prove that the American commodity, while satisfactory in general or for some lines, will not meet the requirements as to quality or adaptability for particular manufacturing purposes."

The July list shows that France,

which sent us nothing in June, contributed a 12-pound shipment of Victoria Green during July, while the English bit jumped from a 300-pound lot of Alizarine Delphinol in June to 21,232 pounds of various dyes listed separately hereafter. Germany increased from 206,785 pounds in June to 253,687.4 pounds in July, while Switzerland fell off from 169,908.6 pounds in June to 145,848 pounds in July. The table for England follows:

Designation of Dye	England (lbs.)
Alizarine Brilliant Green KC.....	50
Alizarine Cyanol FF.....	50
Alizarine Madder Lake.....	112
Alizarine Orange AO Paste.....	6,000
Alizarine Orange 20% Paste.....	1,500
Cross Dye Green 2G Conc.....	2,400
Dianol Fast Red K.....	500
Direct Brown KR.....	120
Phenylene Diamine.....	500
Thianine Green GG.....	4,000
Thionol Green DY.....	6,000
Total, England.....	21,232

The importations from Germany and Switzerland follow:

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Acid Blue RBF.....	..	1,100
Acid Brown RN 532.....	..	900
Acid Violet BW.....	100	..
Acridine Orange.....	..	660
Algol Blue 3G Paste.....	..	200
Algol Brilliant Red 2B Paste.....	1,000	..
Algol Brown R Paste.....	4,000	..
Algol Red FF Extra.....	352	..
Algol Red FF Paste.....	1,000	..
Algol Red FF Ex. Paste.....	4,000	..
Alizarine Black B.....	500	..
Alizarine Black S Paste.....	3,000	..
Alizarine Blue Black B.....	1,275	..
Alizarine Blue Black B Pdr.....	2,500	..
Alizarine Blue Black 3B.....	1,000	..
Alizarine Blue Black BT.....	200	..
Alizarine Blue SAWSA.....	2,060	..
Alizarine Blue SKY.....	550	..
Alizarine Blue SKY Powder.....	200	..
Alizarine Cyanine G. Ex. Powder.....	132	..
Alizarine Cyanine GG Pdr.....	1,230	..
Alizarine Cyanine Green G Ex. Conc.....	200	..
Alizarine Green CF Pdr.....	200	..
Alizarine Green CG.....	250	..
Alizarine Green CG Ex.....	250	..
Alizarine Red IWS Powder.....	500	..
Alizarine Red S.....	200	..

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Alizarine Red W.....	100	..
Alizarine Red W Powder.....	300	..
Alizarine Rubinol R.....	100	..
Alizarine Rubinole R Pdr.....	160	..
Alizarine Saphirole B.....	600	..
Alizarine Saphirole SE.....	200	..
Alizarine Sky Blue B Pdr.....	500	..
Alizarine Viridine FF.....	1,000	..
Anthosine B.....	5	..
Anthosine 3B.....	5	..
Antra Chromate Brown EB.....	1,000	..
Anthracene Blue SWGG Extra.....	1,100	..
Anthracene Blue SWGG Extra Powder.....	220	..
Anthracene Blue WR Dbl. Paste.....	100,000	..
Anthracene Chromate Brown EB.....	700	..
Anthraflavone GC Paste.....	1,000	..
Anthraquinone Blue BXO.....	110	..
Benzo Chrome Brown G.....	500	..
Benzo Fast Eosin BL.....	100	..
Benzo Red 12B.....	1,200	..
Benzo Rhoduline Red 3B.....	220	..
Benzo Violet R.....	200	..
Biebrich Acid Violet 7B.....	100	..
Blue Lake.....	11	..
Brilliant Cresyl Blue 2BS Powder.....	55	..
Brilliant Sky Blue 8G Extra.....	2,000	..
Brilliant Sky Blue 2RM.....	2,025	..
Chicago Red III.....	..	900
Chinoline Yellow.....	..	550
Chinoline Yellow Conc.....	..	550
Chloramine Brilliant Red 8B.....	..	110
Chlorantine Fast Blue 2GL.....	..	1,320
Chlorantine Fast Red 7BL.....	..	770
Chlorantine Fast Violet BL.....	..	1,100
Chlorantine Fast Violet 2BL.....	..	1,100
Chlorantine Fast Violet 4BL.....	..	660
Chlorantine Fast Violet 2RL.....	..	220
Chlorantine Fast Yellow 4GL.....	..	275
Chlorantine Violet 4BL.....	..	110
Chromacetine Blue S Pdr.....	..	110
Chrome Azurine E.....	..	660
Chrome Blue S.....	..	3,000
Chrome Fast Brown TV.....	..	110
Chrome Fast Pure Blue BX.....	..	1,100
Ciba Blue 2B Pdr. Pat.....	..	110
Ciba Blue 2BD.....	..	66
Ciba Blue 2BD Paste.....	..	440
Ciba Blue G Powder.....	..	550
Ciba Bordeaux B Paste.....	..	11
Ciba Gray B Pdr. Pat.....	..	110
Ciba Gray G. Pdr. Pat.....	..	110
Ciba Pink B Pst. and Pdr.....	..	660
Ciba Scarlet G Paste.....	..	880
Ciba Scarlet G 20% Paste.....	..	3,740
Ciba Scarlet G Ex. 20% Pst.....	..	11

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)	Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Ciba Scarlet G Extra Pdr..	..	1,320	Direct Safranine RW.....	..	110
Ciba Scarlet G Ex. Pdr. Pat.	..	110	Erio Chrome Black T.....	..	52,000
Ciba Violet B Paste 10%...	..	11	Erio Chrome Phosphine RR	..	50
Ciba Violet B Pat. Paste..	..	110	Erio Green B Supra.....	..	2,000
Ciba Violet R Paste.....	..	11	Erio Green BB Supra.....	..	2,500
Ciba Violet R Powder.....	..	110	Erio Rubine 2B Conc.....	..	700
Ciba Violet R Pdr. Conc..	..	770	Ethyl Violet	300	..
Cibanone Black B Paste..	..	2,200	Fast Green Extra Bluish...	300	..
Cibanone Black B Pst. Pat.	..	11	Fast Red GL Base.....	80	..
Cibanone Blue 3G Pst. 10%.	..	11	Fast Scarlet R Base.....	15	..
Cibanone Green B Pat.....	..	11	Granat Lake 420.....	5,084.2	..
Cibanone Green G Paste..	..	2,200	Helindone Brown 2R Paste	200	..
Cibanone Green G Pst. Pat.	..	11	Helindone Pink AN.....	560	..
Cibanone Olive B Pst. Pat..	..	11	Helindone Pink BN Paste.	4,868	..
Cibanone Orange R Paste..	..	660	Helindone Pink RN Paste.	2,000	..
Cibanone Orange R Pst. Pat.	..	11	Helindone Red 3B.....	5,000	..
Cibanone Yellow R Paste..	..	671	Helio Fast Violet AL.....	250	..
Claht Fast Blue B.....	..	110	Hydron Blue G Powder...	500	..
Cloth Fast Blue BR.....	..	110	Indanthrene Black BB....	4,000	..
Cloth Fast Blue GTB.....	..	110	Indanthrene Black BB		
Cloth Fast Brown G.....	..	110	Dbl. Paste	1,000	..
Cloth Fast Brown 2R.....	..	110	Indanthrene Blue GCD Pdr.	100	..
Cloth Fast Brown 5R.....	..	110	Indanthrene Blue GGSP.		
Cloth Fast Green G.....	..	110	Dbl. Paste	200	..
Cloth Fast Orange R.....	..	110	Indanthrene Blue 2GSZ...	30	..
Cloth Fast Red B.....	..	110	Indanthrene Blue 2GSZ Pst.	1	..
Cloth Fast Red 3B.....	..	110	Indanthrene Blue RZ Paste	1	..
Cloth Fast Red R.....	..	110	Indanthrene Blue RSP		
Cloth Fast Violet B.....	..	110	Triple Powder	100	..
Cloth Fast Violet R.....	..	110	Indanthrene Brown B Dbl.		
Cloth Fast Yellow G.....	..	110	Paste	1,320	..
Cloth Fast Yellow 5G.....	..	110	Indanthrene Dark Blue BO	1,500	..
Cloth Fast Yellow R.....	..	110	Indanthrene Dark Blue BO		
Cyananthrol BGA	100	..	Paste	1,500	..
Cyananthrol BGAOO.....	1,000	..	Indanthrene Golden Orange		
Cyanole FF	100	..	G Paste	1,025	..
Diamine Azo Orange 2R....	500	..	Indanthrene Golden Orange		
Diamine Brilliant Scarlet S	750	..	G Dbl. Paste.....	1,260	..
Diamine Brilliant Scarlet S			Indanthrene Golden Orange		
Powder	448	..	R Paste	448	..
Diamine Catechine B.....	500	..	Indanthrene Golden Orange		
Diamine Dark Blue B.....	400	..	RRT	2,000	..
Diamine Fast Blue.....	500	..	Indanthrene Golden Orange		
Diamine Fast Blue FFB...	600	..	RRT Paste	3,600	..
Diamine Gray G.....	1,200	..	Indanthrene Golden Orange		
Diamine Scarlet 3B.....	500	..	RRT Paste Sand Free..	1,000	..
Diamogene Blue 2B.....	500	..	Indanthrene Pink B Dbl.		
Diaminogene Blue NA.....	623	..	Paste	500	..
Dianil Chrome Brown R...	500	..	Indanthrene Red BN Paste	1,000	..
Diazine Blue BR.....	10	..	Indanthrene Red BN 10%		
Diazo Bordeaux	440	..	Paste	1,500	..
Diazo Brilliant Scarlet G..	400	..	Indanthrene Red BN Extra		
Diazo Brilliant Scarlet G Ex.	500	..	Paste	2,400	..
Diazo Geranine B Extra...	100	..	Indanthrene Violet BN Ex.	200	..
Diazo Navy Blue BP 25....	110	..	Indanthrene Violet BN Pst.	7,000	..
Diazo Rubine B.....	200	..	Indanthrene Violet BN Ex.		
Diazo Sky Blue B.....	5,000	..	Paste	600	..
Diphenyl Brown TB.....	4,000	..	Indanthrene Violet RR Ex.		
Diphenyl Fast Red B Supra	..	1,800	Paste	5,600	..
Direct Gray R Paste.....	..	3,000			

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Indanthrene Yellow G Dbl. Paste	2,000	..
Indanthrene Yellow G Pdr.	450	..
Indigene BBU .....	..	220
Indo Cyanine B.	100	..
Indoio Blue BB.	50	..
Kiton Fast Violet 10B. ....	..	4,730
Kiton Fast Yellow 3G. ....	..	220
Kiton Fast Yellow 3G Conc.	..	1,100
Kiton Light Yellow 3GS. ....	..	224
Kiton Pure Blue V Conc.	..	2,200
Methylene Heliotrope Ex. Conc.	80	..
Methylene Heliotrope O. Conc.	1,500	..
Monochrome Brown E.	1,250	..
Naphthamine Fast Green B.	300	..
Naphthamine Fast Green Y.	300	..
Naphthol AS	105	..
Naphthol BS	10	..
New Methylene Blue N.	4,000	..
Omega Chrome Brown P. ....	..	1,100
Oxamine Red X.	100	..
Paper Fast Bordeaux B.	150	..
Patent Blue A.	200	..
Patent Blue AS. ....	..	726
Patent Blue V.	3,000	..
Patent Phosphine M Conc.	..	3,300
Peacock Blue	44	..
Persian Red R.	5,484.6	..
Persian Red RD.	5,843.2	..
Phloxine Lake No. 1.	550	..
Phosphine G Triple. ....	..	220
Phosphine M .....	..	1,100
Phosphine 3R	1,000	..
Potting Black B. ....	..	11,000
Protectol I	500	..
Protectol II	500	..
Pyramine Orange R.	200	..
Pyrazol Orange G. ....	..	1,320
Pyrogene Direct Blue RL. ....	..	3,366
Pyrogene Orange R. ....	..	110
Pyrogene Yellow M. ....	..	220
Rhodamine B Extra.	50	..
Rhodamine B Extra Base.	10	..
Rhodamine G Extra.	100	..
Rhodamine 6G Extra. ....	..	660
Rhodamine 6GDN Extra.	30	..
Rosanthere Bordeaux B. ....	..	14,080
Rosanthere Orange R. ....	..	440
Rosanthere R .....	..	1,100
Rosanthere Rose .....	..	440
Scarlet Lake No. 99.	5,513.2	..
Solamine Blue FF.	500	..
Soudan 4GL	5	..
Sulphur Pyrogene Green 3G	..	600
Trisulfon Brown GG. ....	..	900
Ursol DF	100	..
Victoria Pure Blue BO.	500	..
Violet Au Chrome CG. ....	..	440

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Violet Lake No. 240.	3,929.2	..
Wool Blue R Extra 60/100	500	..
Wool Fast Blue BL.	500	..
Xylene Fast Yellow R. ....	..	880
Xylene Light Yellow 2G. ....	..	800
Totals:		
Germany	253,687.4	pounds
Switzerland	145,848.0	pounds
Grand Total	420,779.4	pounds

CENSUS BUREAU ISSUES PRELIMINARY STATEMENT ON NATURAL DYES

A preliminary statement of the 1920 census of manufactures with reference to the manufacture of natural dyestuffs and extracts has been prepared by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a detailed statement of the quantities and values of the principal products manufactured during the year 1919.

The figures are based on returns from 145 establishments with products for the year valued at \$54,063,000. At the census of 1914 there were 112 establishments with products valued at \$20,620,300, an increase of \$33,442,700 or 162 per cent. In addition, natural dyestuffs and extracts were manufactured in 1919 by 32 establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products to the amount of \$3,170,000 and in 1914 by 21 establishments to the amount of \$762,400.

The total production of natural dyestuffs in 1919 as reported by all manufacturing establishments was valued at \$4,689,000 as compared with \$1,862,200 in 1914, and the total production of tanning materials was valued at \$32,625,300 in 1919 as compared with a production of \$7,898,100 in 1914. In addition the establishments reported the manufacture of mordants to the value of \$1,218,700, assistants valued at \$2,845,300 and sizes to the amount of \$11,580,500.

The statistics for 1914 and 1919 are summarized in the accompanying table.

The figures for 1919 are preliminary and subject to such change and correc-

tions as may be necessary from further examination.

**Natural Dyestuffs and Extracts—Census Bureau's Summary for the Industry:
1919 and 1914**

	1919		1914	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total		\$57,233,000		\$21,382,700
Natural dyestuffs and ex- tracts industry		54,063,000		20,620,300
Subsidiary products of other industries		3,170,000		762,400
Natural dyestuffs		4,689,000		1,862,200
Logwood, extract, lbs.	32,727,000	3,292,500	28,990,000	1,312,000
Fustic, lbs.	3,896,000	355,000	4,510,000	222,800
Quercitron, lbs.	6,746,000	303,400	3,845,000	113,000
Brazilwood and other red woods, lbs.	1,553,000	246,400		
Cutch, lbs.	525,000	66,500		214,400
Other, lbs.	896,000	425,200		
Tanning materials, lbs.		32,625,300		7,898,700
Oak extract, lbs.	27,726,000	1,390,100		
Chestnut, lbs.	444,735,000	17,287,700	328,198,000	4,130,100
Hemlock, lbs.	19,706,000	879,400	18,978,000	340,400
Sumac, lbs.	3,507,000	253,100	4,512,000	129,600
Quebracho, lbs.	71,412,000	7,123,800		
Gambier, lbs.	1,006,000	87,200		
Spruce, myrobalans, divi- divi, and gallnuts (chiefly spruce), lbs.	81,811,000	804,300		
Other vegetable extracts, lbs.	34,805,000	3,124,200		3,298,600
Other tanning materials, in- cluding chrome tanning and ground bark		1,675,500		
Mordants		1,218,700		392,400
Assistants		2,845,300		1,537,000
Sizes		11,580,500		3,052,900
Dextrin, lbs.	49,329,000	3,791,400	18,914,000	705,600
Rosin, lbs.	57,056,000	2,888,600	20,717,000	373,200
Gums, other than rosin, lbs. .	8,672,000	634,600	3,832,000	205,300
Other sizes, starches, glue, etc.		4,265,900		1,768,800
All other products		4,274,200		6,639,500

DU PONT ANNOUNCES UNION BROWN M CONC.

The latest announcement of the Sales Division, Dyestuffs Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., tells of the production of Du Pont Rhodamine B Base and Du Pont Union Brown M Conc.

Du Pont Rhodamine Union Brown M is prepared particularly for the garment dyeing trade, producing dark seal brown shades on mixed wool and cotton materials, which also may contain silk

effects. The company recommends the use of a neutral Glauber's salt bath in dyeing for producing the best results with this product.

The production is also announced of Pontacyl Silk Black M, which is prepared especially for the silk trade. It is suitable for pure and tin-weighted silk and can be applied in an acid boiled-off liquor bath or an acid bath without the use of boiled-off liquor. Shades produced are similar to those of logwood black. This product is of-

ferred as being superior in shade, better level dyeing properties, and better fastness to water and perspiration than acid blacks previously offered.

"CENSUS OF DYES AND COAL-TAR CHEMICALS, 1920"

Owing to the fact that the more important features of the Tariff Commission's 1920 Dye Census were covered in our issue of July 18, and also because it is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at the moderate cost of 10 cents and should become the property of all interested parties anyway, The REPORTER will make no further attempt to review its contents. At the same time we do not desire to dismiss the subject altogether without pointing out that, from the standpoint of many of our readers, one of the most pertinent conclusions to be drawn from this compilation is that American dye manufacturers have progressed with suffi-

cient rapidity to justify their claims for extended protection and America's hope in their future, but that they have not yet attained the point where they can compete successfully with Germany, either in this country or abroad. We believe these facts to be apparent to all fair-minded persons who have studied the Dye Census and the Commission's unbiased comments thereon.

Dye-a-Grams

A textile paper states that owing to the high cost of paper it cannot continue sending copies to subscribers who fail to "pay up." Still, it's surprising, the amount of junk which appears in this same paper—junk that's of no earthly use to anyone.

—o—

Charles H. Stone seems to have hit the non-support of the dyestuff industry in the solar-plexus. But what perplexes us is that they can't see it!

—o—

We know a dyestuff house which took four weeks to match up a half-dozen colors. We presume all hands were extremely busy—but this is the age of samples and little business!

—o—

One of our Boston friends took to heart several of our comments in this department, and wrote us quite a long epistle! Like a lot of the rest of us: Plenty of time and no business!

—o—

Some people are so busy they don't have time to criticise; while others, like ourself, must criticise to keep busy.

—o—

Taking things the way they're Meant Kills their chances to Foment!

—o—

This department wishes heartily to commend the Newport people for their Dyestuff Encyclopoedia, and also for the splendid way in which they keep it up.

G. E. T.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 7

Aug. 15, 1921



THIS ISSUE IS THE AUGUST
EXPORT NUMBER

Keeping Up with Congress

President Harding Enters Field as
Champion of Dye Embargo Principle
—Industry Gets Respite when House
Extends Protection to Nov. 27—Day-
by-Day Review of Developments

Thanks to Mr. Harding— America vs. Foreign Coun- tries—The Dye Embargo

Editorials

Germans Looking to Eastern Asia and South America for Future Dye Markets

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, August 15, 1921

No. 7

KEEPING UP WITH CONGRESS

President Harding Enters Field as Champion of Dye Embargo Principle—Industry Gets Respite when House Extends Protection Until Nov. 27 — Day-by-Day Review of Developments

“OFF again, on again, gone again, Finnegan,” that time-honored and celebrated refrain, would come nearer to describing the fluctuating fortunes of the American dye industry during the past week than any other which could be picked out for the onerous duty. Rapidly gathering darkness, followed by brilliant light which was succeeded in turn by a nondescript murkiness partaking of the characteristics of both, was the order of procedure. Net result: a state of doubt on both sides of the embargo question. Outlook: slightly improved, but nothing to break into mad cheers about until the atmosphere clears a little more.

The bold headlands of fact which may be observed jutting out into the churning, yeasty breakers of the political sea are as follows:

1. President Harding, backed up by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby, has declared himself squarely in favor of the selective embargo for the dye industry

as opposed to protection by tariff only.

2. The House has voted, 186 to 91, to amend the emergency tariff so as to extend the selective embargo form of protection for the dye industry until November 27. The Senate is expected to follow suit in short order, thereby giving the industry the full six months of grace received by the other industries mentioned in this measure, and freeing it from its most imminent danger.

3. There is a definite report to the effect that the Senate Finance Committee has virtually agreed to eliminate the selective dye embargo provision from the Fordney permanent tariff bill, although no recommendation has yet been made and confirmation is wanting.

4. Many are of the opinion that Representative Frear has all but publicly insulted Secretaries Weeks and Denby, as well as Attorney-General Daugherty, by his letter to Senator Penrose commenting on the action of these members of the Cabinet in ask-

ing for the retention of the dye embargo.

5. The dye embargo provision is being considered by a conference of Senators Smoot, of Utah, and Dillingham, of Vermont, and Representatives Longworth and Frear—all Republicans.

6. Representatives of the dye industry have signified their willingness to have Secretary Hoover prepare a clause for the embargo provision calculated to prevent them from charging excessive prices.

This was the situation at press-time; but, like the railroad timetables, it was "subject to change without notice."

It is to item No. 1 that the dye industry, the dye consumers and the Nation may cling as their best hope for salvation from the inevitable machinations of the Cartel. President Harding has made good. He sees the situation clearly and is determined to put an end to the interminable, fruitless bickering which has marked the course of the proposed dye legislation.

Last spring, when the American Chemical Society held its meeting in Rochester, Senator James M. Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and Representative Longworth, father of the selective embargo provision, both made speeches. The latter on that occasion quoted the President as saying:

"I understand you and Jim are going to address the American Chemical Society. Well, you can tell the members that what they need more than addresses is protection—and they are going to get it."

And ever since that time supporters of the plan have been waiting for a further indication that Mr. Harding was about to make an appeal in behalf of this just measure. Now it is apparent that he has merely bided his time, hoping, perhaps, that politics could be cleared out of the discussion by the participants themselves, thereby making a personal appeal unnecessary.

Basing its conclusion largely upon that reassuring utterance of Mr. Harding, The REPORTER published an article under the title "The Fight Has Been Won," explaining the reasons for its faith by calling attention to President Harding's undoubted influence as leader of the party enjoying a safe majority in both House and Senate. Despite the fact that we also made it plain that the time for fighting had by no means passed, and that it would be necessary to conduct a more vigorous campaign than ever, some readers, losing sight of the underlying fact of Mr. Harding's expressed attitude and taking into account only the surface indications, held this prediction to be a bit premature; while Senator Moses even went so far as to quote a portion of it from the floor of the Senate as an example of "gloating."

Nevertheless, using the latest pronouncement of the Administration as a starting point, The REPORTER herewith desires to give renewed expression to its confidence in the future of the dye industry in America, and in addition to reiterate its perfect faith in the ability of American chemists and manufacturers to give, if freed temporarily from the menace of German dumping, to this country a self-contained coal-tar chemical industry well able to supply the wants of consumers satisfactorily as to price, quality and delivery.

Special correspondence in the New York "Tribune" quotes from President Harding's letter to Mr. Longworth as follows:

"I am sure that the Secretary of the Treasury has already called the attention of your committee to the extreme desirability of extending this protective provision.

"Surely, we would be both unmindful and unjust if we failed in a suitable protection of this industry until the new and complete tariff revision act is made effective."

Carter Field, "Tribune" correspondent, writes his paper further to the effect that the Administration

feels strongly on the situation and that many important advisers of the President are convinced that the embargo is the only plan by which the American dye industry can be saved. He also states that a Cabinet member declared that the Administration has information to the effect that the German dye interests have supplies piled up in their ports ready to ship to America the moment the embargo expires—supplies in sufficient quantities to swamp the markets in the United States and render it impossible for any American dye manufacturer to do business.

Let opposers of the embargo plan deny that many British dye works are still closed down, eight months after Parliament granted a drastic ten-year embargo, as a result of the dye stocks dumped into England after the Sankey decision left the country unprotected! Let them even quote Dr. Duisberg—it will be quite as convincing! Also, let the Cartel and its representatives get what cold comfort they can out of the fact that President Harding, thus far, has only appealed for the extension of the *temporary*, not the *three-year*, embargo. For, to quote again:

“This open and emphatic stand by the Administration is expected to have a pronounced effect at the other end of the Capitol, where the dye embargo has found rough sledding.”

For the benefit of readers whose time is limited but who wish to follow each step in the dye controversy day by day, here is a chronological account of developments of the past week, boiled down for rapid consumption:

Friday, Aug. 5—Letters of Secretaries Weeks and Denby, asking for extension of embargo, received by Senate Finance Committee, but not made public. Testifying before the Committee, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., reviewed exhaustively need for industry as war necessity, declared tariff rates asked by industry mere adjuncts to embargo provisions, and asked for five-year protection.

Dr. S. Iserman, president of the Chemical Company of America, told of German methods for strangling competition and showed American advancement by citing case of ionone, perfume base, sold by Germans here for \$1,100 per pound, 100 per cent solution; now made here for \$8 and sold for \$10 per pound.

Herman A. Metz praised work of American Dyes Institute, but said it had ‘been foolish sometimes, and I think this is one of them.’

Saturday, Aug. 6—Weeks and Denby letters published. Former told of United States unpreparedness in 1917 and warned of danger of again leaving country in same predicament. Latter emphasized fact that country can mobilize and equip with clothing 4,000,000 men much more quickly than it can supply them with guns, ammunition and material for modern gas attack. Both urged as military necessity the passage of the dye embargo provision of the Fordney tariff (the *three-year* tariff) in the form

approved by the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Mr. Choate made clear the legal character of the Chemical Foundation, and showed that instead of being a money-making proposition it was at present facing a deficit of \$123,000.

The Committee did not accept his offer to obtain detailed statements of the organization's financial arrangements, nor did it adopt his suggestion that Francis P. Garvan, its president, be called upon to give further facts.

Sunday, Aug. 7—Representative Frear, leader of the successful fight in the House whereby the dye embargo plan was taken out of the Fordney tariff by a margin of nine votes, made public his letter to Senator Boies Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, commenting on the Weeks and Denby letters and expressing "concern over any power that can secure such letters from such high sources." Copies of this letter, he said, had also been sent to President Harding and "to others who would seem to speak with authority on matters" contained in it. The Frear missive stated that if Secretaries Weeks and Denby had written the Committee that the dye embargo should be extended for the reason that it would be valuable in time of war, "they certainly had little information on which to base such statements."

Tuesday, Aug. 9—The House Ways and Means Committee decided to recommend the passage of the Longworth amendment to the emergency tariff bill providing that the present selective embargo control of dye imports exercised under the supervision of the Treasury Department, Dyes and Chemicals Section, which expires August 27, be extended three months longer, or until November 27.

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, which concluded its hearings, Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, vice-president of the Newport Chemical Works, declared that without

the embargo form of protection, the dye industry would perish. Dr. Killheffer stated that during his recent travels in Europe German dye manufacturers had boasted to him of their intentions to prevent the establishing of a self-contained dye industry here—won't they catch it from Dr. Duisberg, though!—and advocated a five-year period of protection.

George Demming, of Philadelphia, representing the American Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, somewhat irrelevantly argued that textile makers would be in danger if they were compelled to depend on American dye manufacturers for their supplies.

Earl J. W. Ragsdale, former Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance, attempted to minimize the importance of the coal-tar chemical industries as war industries.

Wednesday, Aug. 10—President Harding was reported to be preparing to stand behind embargo extension advocates on the ground that the United States should not be the only nation at the impending disarmament conference without an ironclad provision for protecting its potential source of high explosives and poison gases.

Following up his letter to Senator Penrose, Secretary of War Weeks wrote strong letters to Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and to Representative Julius Kahn, chairman of the House Military Committee, advocating the continuation of the dye embargo.

Thursday, Aug. 11—The House, responding to the appeal of President Harding in his letter to Mr. Longworth, which the latter read from the floor, passed the Longworth amendment extending the present dye embargo until November 27. The vote was 186 to 91, and practically the only opposition came from Democratic members. Representative Frear preserved an eloquent silence, and this may possibly be accounted for by the fact that the amendment

has nothing whatever to do with the Longworth selective embargo which the Senate Finance Committee is considering. Mr. Longworth attempted to get a seven-month extension, but failed.

Secretary Hoover, testifying before Republican members of the Finance Committee in executive session, advocated the embargo plan with a limiting clause which would prevent American manufacturers from charging excessive prices. Representatives of the dye manufacturers declared their entire willingness to allow Mr. Hoover to write such a provision into the proposed measure.

Friday, Aug. 13—The Senate Finance Committee was reported to have agreed to recommend the elimination of the three-year embargo plan from the Fordney permanent tariff bill, and to have referred the question to a conference of Senators Smoot and Dillingham, and Representatives Longworth and Frear.

DU PONT ANNOUNCES PONTACYL GREEN B

The Sales Division, Dyestuff Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., announce that this firm has placed upon the market Pontacyl Green B, an acid color producing light greens of a bluish shade.

The product is used in combination with Violet for producing navy blues on piece goods. It is also used mainly for dyeing bright shades of green on slubbing, tops, fancy yarns, carpet yarns, sweater yarns, and occasionally for piece goods. It possesses very good solubility but it should be made into a paste with cold water, then boiling water should be added to effect

complete solution before adding to an acid dye bath. It dyes level and exhausts well. It has good fastness to carbonizing, perspiration and ironing. The fastness to stoving, cold and salt water and washing is fairly good, and it is not sensitive to copper dye vessels and is dulled very little by iron. The shade appears yellower in artificial light.

On pure and tin-weighted silk, Pontacyl Green B should be extensively used either on skeins or pieces to produce shades somewhat yellower than that obtainable with Du Pont Victoria Green Small Crystals, but considerably faster to light. The fastness to water and washing, however, is not quite as good.

Pontacyl Green B is of no interest for cotton-wool unions. On wool-silk union material, equal depth shades on both fibers are obtained when dyed with sulphuric acid. With acetic acid the silk is dyed much lighter. It can be used for wool and silk printing. The dyeing can be discharged with zinc or chlorate. Discharges with rongalite return somewhat on stoving. It is also recommended for dyeing feathers, artificial flowers, vegetable and chrome tanned leather, and for the preparation of writing inks.

Of interest to American holders of land in Canada is the listing of vacant lands for sale in the Western provinces prepared by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. This gives information as to area suitable for cultivation, nature of soil, price, terms, etc., and is published in conjunction with a pamphlet entitled "Compact Facts, Canada, 1919," which may be obtained from the Department.

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by

HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

THANKS TO MR. HARDING

All elements of the dye manufacturing and dye consuming industries have every reason to congratulate themselves on the outcome of the week's developments in the legislative situation. Not only is the most immediate menace—that of German dumping between August 27 and the time when the Fordney tariff can be passed—well on its way to be wiped out, but the publicly expressed attitude of President Harding and Messrs. Hoover, Weeks and Denby has brought an entirely new factor into the controversy which may be regarded as highly encouraging. In fact, it would seem as though Christmas were not to come so prematurely for the Cartel, after all—and perhaps it may be postponed indefinitely.

That even the three additional months of grace are not certain to bridge the gap if Congress restores the dye embargo to the Fordney tariff, or that even the weight of the Administration's opinion is not certain to avail if it does not, are not considerations which need be regarded too seriously. The mere fact that the Administration *does* pointedly favor adequate protection for our coal-tar chemical industries, together with the fact that the Administration pulls a strong oar in the legislative boat, should be almost enough to insure definite results in the end, no matter how dismal a surface aspect the situation may assume from time to time.

Meanwhile, President Harding and the Cabinet officials are entitled to the sincere thanks of every American, coupled with assurances from the dye

manufacturers that their confidence has not been misplaced.

AMERICA VS. FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(An Editorial from John Campbell & Co.)

The American farmer, the American manufacturer and the American wage earner is entitled to the protection, inherent in the American tariff system, which serves reasonably to equalize differences of labor costs at home and abroad while stimulating competitive endeavor by not becoming so high as to be prohibitive. But the inordinate tariff which at one and the same time kills markets abroad for our vast surplus products and hamstring the purchasing power of our markets at home is going to let the American manufacturer, farmer and wage earner down with a heavy thud.

In view of the stupendous size of the task of rehabilitating the industries of Europe, it is most encouraging to see the desire manifested by President Harding and the members of his cabinet to exert their efforts in conjunction with the business men of the United States. The President has from the first of his administration shown himself keenly alive to the necessity of promoting active measures for getting the wheels of production again in motion everywhere in the world, and the assistance which he can give to the efforts of American manufacturers in this direction is beyond calculation.

We urge all Americans to get behind our president and assist him by co-operating with one another to the end that America will soon have a chemical and coal-tar dyestuff industry second to none.

Textile manufacturers have no right to ask protection for the products they sell if they do not insist on protection for the products they buy, when made in America. American industries stand or fall together. The citizens of a country should have the first right to the production of that which they consume.

THE DYE EMBARGO

(An Editorial from the New York Tribune)

The subjoined so well expresses the sentiments of The REPORTER with respect to the timely action of our President that it is reproduced for the benefit of readers who overlooked it:

It is agreeable to learn that President Harding, with that common sense clearness of vision that so far has marked his Administration, will do what he can to secure continuance of the dye embargo.

A dye embargo issue is not primarily an economic or business one, although the new American dye industry is entitled to protection; it is a matter fundamental to national defense. We must be able to make at home the materials essential to the manufacture of munitions of war.

It may be that the Germans, with their established factories, can produce more cheaply than we can and that it

would pay us to let them supply us. But this course is not safe. Until there is a general, effective limitation of gas warfare we may not dare to have America unable to produce our own supplies.

This is all there is to the dye embargo question. Other matters are dragged into the discussion, but they are incidental and subordinate.

The history of the world shows that whenever a new destructive agency is discovered in warfare it is seldom abandoned. The knight in armor thought meanly of cannon—in one of Shakespeare's plays a pacifist spoke to Hotspur of the shame of using villainous saltpeter. But there is no recourse but to do as others do. As long as other nations employ the damnable stuff to smother men we must be ready to retort in kind. And the practicable way to insure a fair chance is to put our dye industry under the shelter of an embargo system.

GERMANS LOOKING TO EAST- ERN ASIA AND SOUTH AMERICA FOR FU- TURE DYE MARKETS

Exports Shrink to 41 Per Cent of Pre-War Quantity as Europe and United States Close Ports

Consul Francis R. Stewart, on detail at Hamburg, transmits the following translation of an article upon the subject of the future export tendencies of German coal-tar colors, written by Dr. N. Hansen, of Berlin, which was published in the commercial section of the Hamburg "Correspondent":

According to the most recent official statistics of foreign trade available, the quantity of dyes and dyestuffs exported from Germany during the first ten months of 1920 is estimated at 82,6000 tons compared to 227,000 tons during the same period of 1913. The total value of these exports is placed at 2,800,000,000 paper marks. In the total export of chemical products of all kinds, which totaled 7,100,000,000 paper marks, dyes and dyestuffs alone made up 39.4 per cent, and of the total export of Germany, which was valued at 53,700,000,000 marks, about 5 per cent were dyes and dyestuffs. One can see from these figures that in respect to quantity alone the export of last year decreased very greatly compared to that of the last normal pre-war year, 1913, amounting in 1920 to about 41 per cent of the peace-time export.

The export of aniline and other coal-tar dyes, which during the first ten months of 1920 amounted to about 14,470 tons, was four times as large in 1913—that is, 64,288 tons. The value in 1913 was given as 142,000,000 gold marks. One-fourth of the quantity of aniline and coal-tar dyestuffs exported from January to October, 1920, had a value of 1,600,000,000 square marks. Table 1 shows the quantity of aniline and coal-tar dyestuffs exported to various countries in 1920 as compared with the quantity exported to these countries in 1913:

TABLE 1

Countries of Destination	1913 Tons	1920 Tons
United States	13,855	338
Great Britain	11,000	970
Austria-Hungary	5,800	741
Czechoslovakia		2,335
Italy	4,100	1,257
China	8,500	
Japan	3,500	
India	3,800	
Belgium	2,500	790
Russia	1,100	
Holland	1,400	1,047
France	1,400	670
Sweden	900	393
Switzerland	784	464
Spain	656	447
Brazil	627	
Mexico	543	
Canada	443	
Turkey	437	195
Portugal	418	
Norway	270	220
Denmark	237	216
Finland	236	194

In addition to the exports shown in Table 1, aniline and coal-tar dyestuffs were exported in 1920 to the following markets, which have been developed since 1913: Alsace-Lorraine, 138 tons; East Poland, 375 tons; Baltic States, 425 tons; East Asia, 1,250 tons; South-east Asia, 500 tons; Central America, 150 tons, and South America, 500 tons.

The sales to East Asia were about twice as large as to the whole American continent. In Europe Czechoslovakia led, while Austria showed a considerable decline. In general, the export during the year took an entirely new direction.

For the export of alizarine—colored alizarine dyes made of anthracene—a similar situation is shown. In 1913 a total of 11,040 tons, with a value of 21,500,000 gold marks, was exported. In the first ten months of 1920 the export sank to 2,810 tons and had a value of 253,000,000 paper marks. Table 2 shows the quantity and countries of destination of colored alizarine dyes exported from Germany in 1913 and 1919.

TABLE 2

Countries of Destination	1913 Tons	1920 Tons
England	2,657	173
United States	2,656	144
British India	2,661	.....
Eastern Asia .....	.....	1,333
Dutch Indies	589	.....
Austria-Hungary	541	.....
Russia	329	.....
Holland	325	215
France	222	193
Italy	189	170
Switzerland .....	.....	122
Sweden .....	.....	50
All others .....	.....	413

As for the exports of coal-tar products (naphthaline, anthracene, anthraquinone, phenol, cresol, carboic acid, naphthol, nitrobenzol, toluidin, resorcin, and phthalic acid) and of aniline and aniline salts, the statistics for the first ten months of 1920 show that there was exported a total of 1,573 tons of coal-tar products valued at 38,000,000 paper marks. The chief countries of destination were: United States, 418 tons; Switzerland, 305 tons; Holland, 116 tons; Sweden, 76 tons; Italy, 38 tons, and France, 65 tons. In 1913 the largest quantities of naphthol and naphthalene went to Russia and the United States, 1,117 tons and 638 tons, respectively. The entire export of anthraquinone, nitrobenzol, toluidin, resorcin, and phthalic acid, was divided as follows: Switzerland, 1,201 tons; Russia, 998 tons; United States, 965 tons; Italy, 325 tons; France, 776 tons. Of aniline and aniline salts, Germany exported from January to October, 1920, a total of 478 tons with a value of 13,600,000 paper marks. The most important markets in that year were: Czechoslovakia, 113 tons; Italy, 120 tons; Austria, 55 tons, and France, 43 tons. The export in 1913 reached 7,265 tons, which is 14 times greater than in 1920. The largest purchasers in 1913 were: United States, 2,428 tons; Switzerland, 1,217 tons; Austria, 655 tons; Russia, 602 tons.

The foregoing statistics show clearly how heavily the German dye industry and German dye exports have lost

ground during 1920 compared to 1913. In 1913 it had attained for itself a world's position, and England, the United States, Italy and France, as well as numerous other nations, were dependent upon it. The German coal-tar dye industry then exported 85 per cent of its output. The decrease in the export to the Entente countries has been especially large, for during the war a whole series of coal-tar dye factories arose in those countries.

The export figures given above for England, France, Belgium and Italy include the large deliveries which Germany had to make under the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty. According to this treaty Germany gives the Reparation Commission, as compensation for a part of the damages, an option on such quantities and kinds of dyestuffs as the commission may determine, not exceeding 50 per cent of the total quantity of dyestuffs which were in Germany or under German control on the day when the Versailles Treaty went into effect. Moreover, Germany, from the date of the treaty until June 1, 1920, and during each succeeding interval of six months until January 1, 1925, gives the Reparation Commission an option on 25 per cent of all dyestuffs produced in Germany during the preceding six months; or, if the production, in the opinion of the commission, falls below normal, the option can be exercised on 25 per cent of the normal production. For these dyestuffs the price is fixed by the commission according to the net export price before the war and later changes in the cost of

production, or according to the lowest selling price of these goods to any purchaser. More favorable tendencies are noted, especially for sales in Eastern Asia and South America. Furthermore, the relatively high figures for importations into Holland include large amounts which no doubt eventually reach England, France, the United States, and Eastern Asia.

GOV. MILLER TO GREET BRITISH CHEMICAL DELEGATES

Governor Miller of New York, according to an announcement made at the Chemists' Club, will go on Labor Day to Niagara Falls to welcome officially the delegates of the British Society of Chemical Industry, who will visit the United States to hold a joint meeting with the American Chemical Society. The exceptional courtesy is due to the fact that the noted scientists are coming from the first meeting of the British Society which has ever been held in North America. This unusual circumstance and the opportunity given to those from abroad to be present at the autumn meeting of the American society here, is bringing to these shores many of the most notable figures in chemistry in the world.

At the head of the overseas delegation will be Sir William J. Pope, K.B.E., F.R.S., president of the Society of Chemical Industry, who two years ago was knighted for his valuable services in the production of mustard gas for the war against Germany.

Among other prominent members will be Dr. Louis A. Jordan, Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, who was sent to aid the Italian Government in the making of explosives; Dr. Frederick William Attack, whose principal work has been the chemistry of dyes; Dr. Andrew McWilliams, one of the best-known steel metallurgists in Great Britain; and Dr. Andrew Smith, an explosives engineer of international reputation.

The English visitors are coming to meet with the Canadian branches of their society. The principal sessions are to be held at Montreal and To-

ronto, after which they and the Canadian members will make a tour of chemical industries in the Dominion before crossing the international border.

Some of the eminent Canadian chemists will be: Dr. R. F. Ruttan, past president of the Canadian section of the society, chairman of the advisory council of scientific research and formerly vice-president of the parent society; Dr. Milton L. Hersey, one of the founders and past chairman of the Canadian section, and Dr. C. R. Hazen, chairman of the Montreal section.

EXCHANGE SLUMP UPSETS DYE TRADE OF HANKOW

Chinese Dealers Seeking to Market Colors Under Private Chops—
Americans Warned Against Allowing This

The slump in exchange during 1920 completely upset all business in the dye trade of Hankow, China, according to the recent annual report made in that district. Those importers who settled exchange before the drop came are now in a position to offer prices which are satisfactory to the natives. Those who are forced to base their prices upon the current rate of exchange are sure to have a very difficult time in trying to sell their wares.

The big Chinese dealers now prefer to buy dyes in standard barrels and repack them in tins, using chops of their own. These realers are very much alive to the fact that pushing somebody else's chop ties them to one particular factory, whereas by using their own they can buy wherever they like. It is certainly not to the interest of manufacturers or importers to encourage this, and unfortunately some American firms who have recently come to China and who have not realized the importance of a chop have allowed the use of this method.

Before the war, when prices were as low as 35 to 40 taels per picul, the consumption of synthetic indigo in

Hupeh, Honan, Hunan and Szechwan amounted to over 50,000 piculs (picul = 133 1/3 pounds) a year. The war in Europe cut off the main source of supply, and the hitherto neglected cultivation of natural indigo was started on a large scale. At present most of the large Chinese dye houses are using only natural indigo. The consumption of the artificial product has dwindled to about 12,000 piculs a year in the above-mentioned Provinces.

The prices of natural indigo differ not only in every Province but in every district and town according to the quality and facilities for transportation. A picul of natural indigo contains three-quarters to 3 per cent indigotin, against 20 per cent in the synthetic product. Native dyers prefer the artificial stuff, because with the natural indigo they have to put in about twenty times as much work if deep shades are required, and the results obtained are never quite satisfactory. But so long as prices of the artificial product range as high as they did during 1920 it cannot compete with the native product.

There is still a small amount of the German artificial indigo in China which commands better prices than the Swiss product which was introduced during the war. Recently American and British indigos have appeared, both of which are well introduced. The Japanese have retired from this business, their product being very poor and its sale being somewhat difficult owing to the boycott. A few months ago a large lot of Japanese indigo had to be sold at public auction in Hankow at a ridiculously low figure.

The most important dyestuff next to indigo in China is sulphur black, which up to recent times has been almost exclusively supplied by Japan. The Japanese cannot produce sulphur black without importing some of the ingredients from the United States and England. In the absence of competition and favored by a high rate of exchange, Japan

built up a very large business in sulphur black during the war, and it was not until the fall of 1920 that American competitors began to make a bid for this trade.

ETHONIC FAST BLUE IS OFFERED BY JOHN CAMPBELL

John Campbell & Co. are offering a new product which is particularly well suited for the dyeing of worsted dress goods in the piece. They market this product under the designation of "Ethonic Fast Blue Br Conc." It is an exact reproduction of the best of the pre-war standards sold by the representatives of the German Dyestuff Trust.

"Ethonic Fast Blue Br Conc." is applied with the addition of Sulphuric Acid and Glauber Salts or Sodium Bisulphate. It can be dyed satisfactorily on carbonized goods.

The shade produced directly can be modified by adding Orange, Yellow, or Green, to match any desired shade.

Another product of this firm is specially adapted for the dyeing of carpet wools. This color is marketed under the designation of "Ethonic Penetrating Red GF," price \$1.50 per pound. Barrel packing, f. o. b. New York; 1 per cent ten days, net thirty.

Ethonic Penetrating Red GF possesses many desirable qualities. It is fast to light, acid, alkali and very level dyeing. Its penetrating qualities are also unexcelled. The product is applied with Vitriol or Bisulphate of Soda. The latter is recommended to give good

satisfaction particularly for light shades. Ethonic Penetrating Red GF will be found useful as a practical substitute for Azo Carmine.

Product samples will be cheerfully furnished upon request. Shipments can be made promptly.

NATIONAL ANNOUNCES ALPHAZURINE A

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., announces the production of a new and important acid blue, under the name of National Alphazurine A. This dye produces brilliant greenish shades of blue on all classes of woolen, worsted or silk fabrics.

It is fast to fulling and washing on both wool and silk. National Alphazurine A is level dyeing, exhausts well, and is readily soluble, hence will be of great value to dyers of piece goods.

National Alphazurine A is fast to perspiration and organic acids and withstands carbonizing and decatizing well. It possesses the same general properties as Patent Blue A. This new product will be useful for dyeing wool and silk mixtures, as both fibers are dyed the same shade. The shading of chrome colors may also be done with this dye. The action of chrome darkens the shade somewhat, but increases the fastness to fulling considerably.

Outside the textile field National Alphazurine A may be employed in the tinting of paper and for the manufacture of lake pigments for paints or inks. Samples with dyeings and application directions will be supplied upon request.

COMMITTEE NAMED FOR 1922 SILK SHOW

An organization committee to plan for a 1922 national silk week and the International Silk Exposition for 1923 has been appointed by the president, James A. Goldsmith, of the National Silk Association of America, and includes the following: Clifford D. Cheney, Cheney Brothers; Paul C. DeBry, Duplan Silk Corporation; E. Irving Hanson, H. R. Mallinson & Co., Inc.; J. H. MacLaren, Johnson Cow-

din & Co. Inc.; Walter P. Taylor, Empire Silk Company; Edward M. C. Tower, Smith & Kaufmann, Inc.; John J. Twohey, Bentley & Twohey Silk Company; Ernest R. Augustin, President of the Silk Travelers' Association, exofficio, and Mr. Goldsmith.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHEMICAL SHOW PROCEEDING APACE

Tentative Plans for Two Symposia Announced

Thus far more than 400 exhibitors have secured space in the Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries, to be held in the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory, New York, during the week of September 12. Last year the total was 457, and before the books are closed for the 1921 show Fred W. Payne, who, with Charles F. Roth, is managing the exposition, expects that last year's figure will be exceeded. It is certain that every branch of chemistry will be represented and that the public will be introduced to many new and important phases of chemical development.

The growth of the Chemical Exposition during the last seven years has been most interesting. In its infancy the attendance was small compared to the crowds of visitors of recent years. At first the great majority of visitors were made up of men engaged right in the chemical or the chemical machinery industry. Then the news of what a splendid education the display was for all sorts of manufacturers spread from coast to coast, and to other countries as well. As a result the more recent expositions have drawn a remarkably large proportion of manufacturers and business men who were not engaged in the chemical industry. Inasmuch as all manufacturers use chemicals or chemical machinery in some form, it is only natural that they should desire to witness a display that offers all that is most modern in their requirements.

Another pleasing proof of the progress the Chemical Exposition is making is that each season a larger percentage

of high school teachers and "professors of to-morrow" find the exposition a short cut to absorbing knowledge that otherwise would take many days, miles of travel, and, in fact, would be impossible for them to gain otherwise.

Nowadays many physicians, surgeons, druggists, trained nurses, dietitians, railroad men, electrical and automotive engineers, to say nothing of highly specialized experts of hundreds of manufacturing and mining industries, are to be seen daily at the exposition.

The 1921 display will present to the visitor a somewhat different aspect from its six predecessors. The Armory building, which is the biggest structure of its kind in the world, can take care of the display on its one vast floor, comprising 180,000 square feet. Thus the appearance of the show will be much more impressive than it was when staged on four floors of Grand Central Palace.

Plans to make the Seventh Exposition the greatest in the history of the industry are progressing favorably. It will follow immediately the meeting of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry, and the sponsors of the display itself report more interest than ever, not only in the chemical industry itself but in numerous other industries which necessarily are interested in chemicals and chemical machinery advancement.

In the auditorium, which is a solid brick and fireproof structure at one end of the building, the program of speakers during the week is being perfected and motion pictures will be shown. The plans include symposia of chemical engineering subjects; one on evaporating and drying, another on crushing, grinding and pulverizing, and a third on material handling equipment. There will be other subjects under discussion and fuller details of the program will be given in a later issue of *THE REPORTER*. At present the crushing, grinding and pulverizing program has been completed as follows:

H. F. Steinfeldt (Abbe Engineering

Company)—"Ball and Pebble Milling for Pulverizing and Mixing."

S. B. Kanowitz (Raymond Brothers Impact Pulverizing Company) — "Grinding and Pulverizing with Air Separation."

Upon the evaporating and drying program the following will appear, some of the titles for the addresses not yet being in hand:

F. G. Rippel (Buffalo Foundry & Machine Company).

A. E. Stacey, Jr. (Carrier Engineering Corporation)—"The Relation of Atmosphere Conditions to Chemical Processes."

H. S. Landell (Proctor & Schwartz) — "Drying and Drying Problems."

Max Donauer (Elyria Enameled Products Company).

Arthur B. Stonex (Hunter Dry Kiln Company)—"Drying with Moist Air."

A. S. Lissauer (W. L. Fleisher & Co., Inc.)—"Drying as an Air Conditioning Problem."

J. D. Stein (Grinnell Company, dryer division) — "Atmospheric Drying by Means of Compartment, Tunnell and Continuous Belt Conveyor Dryers with Some Practical Applications."

H. H. Dickerson (Atomized Products Company)—"Spray Drying."

The motion pictures of the exposition will cover nearly every phase of the chemical industries; a large number of films are promised and the following titles indicate in a measure their phase of interest:

"Saving Wasted Millions Through Material Handling Equipment," two reels (courtesy of Economy Engineering Company).

"Conserving Coal and Saving Heat Values by Insulating Steam Pipe and Boilers," one reel (courtesy Magnesia Association of America).

"The Manufacture of Pyrex Glassware," three reels (courtesy of Corning Glass Company).

"The Story of Sulphur," two reels (courtesy of Texas Gulf Sulphur Company).

Reports of the importance of the American Chemical Exposition have

been carried abroad each year by visitors and each successive show has greatly impressed the expert who came from foreign shores. Last year the representatives from abroad who visited the exposition exceeded all previous ones in point of importance and authority. This year there will be delegations from England, France and Canada, while South American countries, which before the war were the biggest buyers of German chemical products, are showing increased interest. The Latin countries will no doubt send experts to get first-hand information on the development of the chemical industry in the United States during the past few years.

As regards the English delegation that will be here, the party from the British Isles will first visit Canada, to attend the chemical conferences that will take place there late in August and then adjourn to New York to meet in conjunction with the American chemists during the first week of September. An extensive program has been arranged for the English while they visit this continent. They will see the vast resources of Canada and excursions to Shawinigan Falls, Welland, Cochrane, Porcupine, and Cobalt have been arranged.

A co-ordinating committee composed of Canadians and Americans will take care of the delegation from Great Britain. Before coming to New York, a tentative program has been arranged that will give the foreigners a chance to see Niagara Falls, and the wonderful manner in which the water power

of that great water has been harnessed; a visit to Syracuse to look over the Solvay Plant there; an inspection of the General Electric Company's works at Schenectady, and then a trip down the Hudson from Albany.

Once in New York City the guests of the exposition committee will be housed in Columbia College, where 1,200 rooms have been set aside for visitors during the week. There will be a smoker and lawn party tendered to the foreigners during their stay here. These will take place at Columbia, while a banquet will also be on the program, the place of this to be announced later.

Because of the important convocations that are to be held in New York City during the week preceding the show, it is certain that more than 50,000 chemists will be in the metropolis for the exposition. There is hardly any doubt but that those who come for the convention will stay over for the show, for there is no place like a big exposition to renew old acquaintances and make new friends.

NOTES OF THE TRADE

The Federated Cotton Corporation, Dover, Del., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$11,000,000, to clean and raise the commercial grade of cotton, by T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce and C. H. Maxwell, of Wilmington, Del., and the corporation Trust Company of America.

Dr. C. T. Wang and C. C. Nieh, of China, are planning to form a dye company with the Heng Sing Dye Company (Du Pont), to be capitalized at \$1,000,000, both parties taking equal amounts of the \$400,000 to be paid up.

According to British Patent 156212, new printing and stamping colors contain aqueous lactate solutions in order to maintain hygroscopicity. This replaces glycerine, which is now somewhat expensive, or molasses, which have the drawback that they ferment.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 8

Aug. 22, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

"In Plain U. S. A.—"

Being the Answer to an Invitation to Tell the World Why a Dye Industry Is Necessary to National Safety

Washington Papers Please Copy—Pass the Longworth Amendment

Editorials

Italy Follows Dye Embargo Law with Extra Duties

By Raffaele Sansone

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, August 22, 1921

No. 8

"IN PLAIN U. S. A.—"

Being the Answer to an Invitation to Tell the World
Why a Dye Industry Is Necessary to National Safety

THE gauntlet has been flung down in front of us. A challenge has arrived at this office in the shape of a letter from an earnest, fair-minded gentleman of an inquiring turn, who confesses himself at sea on the dye embargo question, inclined against the embargo principle yet entirely open to conviction, and who asks us, therefore, to explain, in plain language, *why* the possession of a self-contained coal-tar chemical industry—and particularly a self-supporting dye industry—is a requisite to national safety.

"In your issue of August 8," he writes, "you say ' . . . that fact has been demonstrated so frequently and so forcefully that nothing can be added in the way of further proof.'"

"Now, please tell me as an individual where this has been demonstrated."

We maintain that the fact has been demonstrated by evidence submitted at every Congressional committee hearing which has considered the dye legislation question, and upon the floor of the House and Senate whenever such legislation has been introduced. We hold that it has been demonstrated during

the course of many chemical gatherings and symposia both here and abroad, and by the reports of commissions and individuals engaged in studying the problem at first hand, such as the British Mission to Germany, for example. We hold that it has been demonstrated in the numerous authoritative chemical publications, such as the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," official organ of the American Chemical Society; but, since we were on that occasion addressing REPORTER readers, we meant in that particular instance that it had been demonstrated in the pages of THE REPORTER so frequently that in the minds of regular readers it had assumed the status of an axiom, and we are convinced that without going outside of the material to be found in various issues from January 1 to June 30 of the present year, our correspondent could find ample proof of the necessity of a coal-tar chemical industry to national preparedness. Even in Congress this fact is accepted without question by a majority of those opposing the proposed limited embargo. The contest has arisen solely over what meth-

od shall be adopted for its preservation from the German monopoly.

But statements of this nature are not at all what our correspondent is seeking, nor do we ask him to accept them. He asks plainly enough for much more when he says:

"I am not jesting; I really want to know, and am in much doubt if you can tell me. Can you?"

"If you can, in words that are not smothered in purposely vague and misleading chemical equations, then I suggest that you 'go to it' in one of your issues and enlighten your readers.

"A chemical industry is essential to explosives, gases, etc., we will concede, and that we had it *without* dyestuffs is well known to all of us, as we were making TNT, picric acid and all that stuff—enough to supply the Allies and ourselves—and more gas material than all the Allies.

"Wherein, then, lies the importance of the dyestuff industry except to make dyestuffs? This is a question not of my generating, but one that I have not found answered, and which some of our authorities (I am not one) have said cannot be answered. . . .

"Conserve the industry at any cost but that of misrepresentation. There are those who think this claim should be cleared up. . . .

"Get the explanation into plain U. S. A. and pass it to your readers if you can; or admit, for my own information, that you cannot."

This is a fair enough proposal, but under ordinary circumstances it would *not* be fair to expect us to repeat or rephrase a lot of material which has already been printed in these columns, merely because an individual has not encountered it. When we are thus asked to "enlighten" our readers, the implication is plain enough that in the opinion of our correspondent we have never attempted to do so before, but have relied merely on dogmatic assertions unsupported by logic. We, on the contrary, maintain that readers of *THE REPORTER* do not need further enlightenment as to what the claims of the dyestuff industry are, that all are privi-

leged to appraise the *soundness* of its ratiocinations, but that there can be no question as to their having been published.

We shall re-submit them thus publicly, then, for the sole reason that it will be a good thing, while Washington is deliberating, to get back temporarily to fundamentals.

At the same time, we trust it will be allowed by our correspondent that it is impossible to prove these claims with quite the same degree of finality of a geometrical demonstration for the reason that he automatically removes, at one fell swoop, what would correspond to axioms by ruling out "chemical equations." Unfortunately, all the "reasons why," if followed back to their sources, are found to rest upon the chemical relationship of dyes and explosives and poison gases, and the complete interchangeability of plants for the making of these products—which facts cannot be adequately expressed or demonstrated without resorting to technical terms. Such terms are "too vague for the layman," says our correspondent "or too complicated."

Robbed of these, then, is it not plain that any demonstration to a layman *must* stop short of the final step? How can dogmatic assertions be supported save by other assertions equally dogmatic?

There, brother, you have the crux of the whole matter. Your letter has again brought into sharp relief the condition which has been a perpetual thorn in the side of the dye industry, namely, that it cannot educate the whole country overnight into an understanding of the benzene ring. The best it can hope to do is to educate the members of Congress into such an understanding, and we can say without fear of contradiction that the question of the future development of the coal-tar chemical industries in this country, and their proper handling, is more complicated and more technical and more involved than any ever before presented for the consideration of that body. Over in Germany the public understands the benzene ring pretty well—but it would

make little difference whether it did or not, just so long as there was an understanding Government to foster and cherish by methods which would never be tolerated here, and which, moreover, are neither necessary nor sought.

A bridge engineer tells you that the piers of a new structure must be so many feet thick and that the cables must have a tensile strength of so-and-so. You accept his statements without question, but if he started to prove them to you with pages of complicated equations, you or any other normal-minded, healthy individual would promptly shriek, "Take 'em away; I believe you!" Your physician writes out a prescription and tells you what's in it. Can you tell him he's dead wrong—and get away with it? Can he prove to you that it's right, and that nothing else will do? Yes—if you'll let him use a lot of technical terms you never heard before, which you must have the patience to look up. Lacking these, he can *explain* it to you, but he cannot *prove* it. You, being short on the theory and practice of medication, have to take his word for it, supported only by the dogmatic assertions of as many other physicians as you care to call into consultation.

If there were a *complete* understanding of *all* the facts connected with the dye industry, there would be no further question as to the necessity for its continued preservation. As it is, we must depend upon the assertions of experts.

The question, then, is one of the reliability of experts, since it could not

have been demonstrated to each unit of our population in the time allowed.

Right here is where we reply to your challenge with another. You say: "This is a question which . . . some of our authorities have said cannot be answered." In all earnestness, if you will give us the name of one person really qualified to be designated as an authority, and will show us where he ever said any such thing, we will undertake to find ten, also duly qualified and of more or less prominence, to answer him. This goes for as many as you can find, we agreeing to produce ten new ones in each instance. And, once again—where does the layman "get off," as the saying is? He cannot even intelligently decide which set of experts he wants to believe. The minority may be wrong, or the majority may have ulterior motives. But he cannot prove it.

You ask us to tell you, in plain U. S. A., why the dye industry is essential to national safety. We shall do our best—by means of dogmatic assertions. But surely this is fair enough, for you may submit our assertions to as many experts as you please, and if they are not substantially correct you may inform us, giving names of said experts. *A la garde, Monsieur!*—

"National safety" is an empty phrase unless the nation in question is potentially dangerous enough to discourage any attempts at conquest or foreign interference with possessions or shipping.

The principal ingredients of potential aggressiveness consist of an army, a navy, an air force co-operating with

both, and equipment for the use of all three consisting of the modern high explosives and poison gases and the plants and trained personnel for making these.

The war of the future will be fought with the so-called "modern" high explosives, and, if postponed long enough, with others not yet evolved. It matters nothing where or by whom these were "invented," nor whether they date back to the time of Confucius; there never in the history of the world was a demand for quick production of them in large quantities until the World War. The world powers to-day are seeking to improve these, and the nation which lags behind in that game can never catch up after it goes to war with another nation which has not relaxed its efforts.

Major General H. Hartley, of the British army, who qualifies as an expert, stated in the report of the British Mission which investigated the war activities of the Germans: "Standardized plants used for the manufacture of dyes were converted for the production of explosives with remarkable speed; for instance, at Leverkusen a TNT plant producing 250 tons per month was put into operation in six weeks."

General Pershing, who also qualifies as an expert, says: "It can be stated that the coal-tar products, of which dyes are the most important at present in peace, are the bases of practically all our high explosives and most of our war gases." With all the recent newspaper publicity, there is no need to dwell on the role of poison gas in the next war.

The plants, machinery, trained personnel and even the ingredients of coal-tar dyes are identical with most of these explosives and gases. Here, in plain English, is a single example of this principle: Consider the raw coal-tar product A. This product can be treated with certain chemicals, put through certain processes in *special machinery* under the control of a *trained operative*, and converted into the product B. If B is then put through more processes in more special machinery under the control of a trained operative, it be-

comes the product C, which, after additional processes, finally becomes a dye, D. Four steps were required, with special machinery and trained operatives, to engineer the product from the raw to the finished state. Now, instead of making D, we can change the program when we get to the third step and convert C into the explosive, X. The way in which the choice can be exercised can

be graphically shown thus: A-B-C $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D \\ X \end{array} \right.$

The reader will observe that the first three steps are identical. The explosive is none other than our friend, TNT. Plenty of other examples of this sort can be given.

But, it may be argued, if each step is known, why cannot a factory be built by the Government and held in readiness? Here is one of the reasons:

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee of the last Congress, E. C. Klipstein, president of E. C. Klipstein & Sons Company, and treasurer of A. Klipstein & Co., said: "There was a certain raw product that I wanted to make. It was absolutely necessary to several others. I had a man who made it beautifully in the laboratory, so I said, 'All right; now put in the machinery.' He designed the machinery and started to work. On the first operation he got about a 2 per cent yield. He made a second one. We kept on for three or four months, and he never got any higher than a 10 per cent yield.

"I turned it over to somebody else and he worked on it for a month or two and could not get anything. Finally I put it back under the first man again. He had been thinking about it in the meantime and watching what had been going on. The very first day he started the machine up—the same machine—he came to me and said he was getting a 90 per cent yield, that it was all right, that he was going on.

"Now, what do you suppose made the difference between success and failure there? It took him all that time to find it out. He found out that he was running the stirring apparatus in his test kettle five revolutions a minute too fast. He slowed it down five revolu-

tions a minute and got what he wanted. That is very simple, but it applies to every single thing you want to make. We have got to have the patience to stand behind those fellows while they work it out and be willing to put up the money while they experiment."

Now, there are ten A's, some three hundred B's and C's, and more than nine hundred D's. The reader has just had an excellent "close-up" of the endless experimenting attendant upon the production of *one* of the B's. It does not always take as long as that, yet sometimes it takes longer. One dye manufacturer recently spent a trifle of \$800,000 in research and equipment before he could place a new color on the American market. The point is that he may possess the exact formula and all the necessary ingredients, yet he never knows for certain, when dealing with such whimsical substances as coal-tar products, what his results will be. Even the layman can appreciate the difference between making a product by the gram in a laboratory, and by the ton in a factory. Large-scale production can go wrong for all sorts of reasons. Or, ask the inexperienced bride, who followed every word of the cook-book, why her biscuits did not prove light and fluffy. If her life depended upon it she could not tell you. She put in everything the recipe called for, and maintained an even temperature for the exact length of time specified. But—!

In "plain U. S. A.," it is necessary to keep in practice. Laboratories won't give this practice, and, short of the

Government taking over and operating the dye industry, there is no other way of maintaining adequate plant and personnel to supply *promptly* the enormous war-time demands for explosives.

The statement that we furnished explosives enough to supply ourselves and the Allies, and that we were making more gas than all the Allies *without* the dye industry, is incorrect. We had a pretty fair, though incomplete, dye industry here after the war got well under way, and our explosives production kept pace with the development of our coal-tar industrial facilities generally. Having neither to start with, and having urgent need for both, the dye and explosives industries grew up side by side—on this occasion. They are interchangeable, and the production of explosives has now stopped. Stop the production of dyes and then see how long it will take to get explosives when they are needed again!

Other nations know this, and each wants a dye industry of its own for this—if for no other—reason. As long as we have a self-contained dye industry here, using up the output of American by-product coke ovens, there will be no belligerent move on the part of any European or Asiatic nation. The dye industry is an essential link in the economic chain of coal-tar chemical industries; permit Germany to destroy it and she will inevitably destroy the remaining links with her other lines of coal-tar products in which she enjoyed a complete monopoly before the war.

(Continued on page 11.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
 HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
 of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
 contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
 LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

WASHINGTON PAPERS PLEASE COPY

It would be an excellent thing for this country if Congress would give heed, once in a while, to what other countries are doing to protect their dye industries. Last spring, Italy passed a dye embargo law modeled on the plan of our own proposed measure. It permitted the importation of such dyes as were not made in Italy.

But the law was virtually no embargo because the Italian dye industry could not and cannot yet produce nearly enough colors to supply the domestic demand. As was the case in England, there were warehouses piled high with accumulated stocks of imported colors—a legacy from Italy's unprotected period, and just such a legacy as this country will receive if it permits a hiatus between the passage of the Longworth amendment and the enactment of more permanent protective legislation.

These dye stocks represented much tied-up capital, needed for business. You may read in Mr. Sansone's correspondence this week of how Italy has followed up her embargo law with high duties on imported dyes. Result: Italian consumers will now buy and absorb the accumulated dye stocks and free the desired capital. When these are gone, she will again permit importations under the law. She permits them now—but she has made such transactions unprofitable for the time being. Meanwhile, she is encouraging foreign capital to invest in dye plants in Italy. These will give employment and training to Italian chemists and operatives—free. If war should come,

she can seize and operate the existing plants, built by foreign capital, for the *benefit of Italy*. And her own dye manufacturers, encouraged, are already beginning to expand. No matter what other nations do, Italy will have a dye industry—and a potential arsenal.

Great idea, isn't it!

It would hardly do for this country, but consider the beautiful efficiency and the long-headedness displayed.

PASS THE LONGWORTH AMENDMENT

Washington continues to mark time.

That sentence describes with minute and accurate detail the week's developments in the legislative situation of the dye industry. It is beautifully complete. True, its wording may be a trifle florid and bizarre, thereby leading readers to gain an exaggerated notion of the activities of our legislators, but in the main we do not think it unduly sensational. Subscribers with weak hearts, of course, would do well to lay this issue aside before reading further, but doubtless the capital will quiet down a bit before next week, and we do not think they should cancel their subscriptions immediately.

The subcommittee appointed to settle the differences between House and Senate over the limited embargo clause has brought forth nothing as yet. It may do so in another seven days. Then again it may not. Should it fail to reach an agreement, and present two reports instead of one, the effect would be to throw the measure back upon the Senate Finance Committee for further parley. It is to be hoped that this will not occur. We should like to see Messrs. Smoot, Dillingham, Longworth and Frear evolve a plan which will prove satisfactory to all hands.

Meanwhile, the Longworth amendment extending dye import control regulations another three months has not been heard from since passing the House. It must become effective before August 28 or we shall become acutely aware of the presence of the Cartel in New York harbor. Better

get this measure out of the way, gentlemen; then you can return to your discussion over America's right to her own dye industry.

"IN PLAIN U. S. A.—"

(Continued from page 9.)

The dye industry, because of its exacting requirements and the perpetual research necessary to keep pace with the dye industries of other countries, provides the training ground for the chemists which must be depended upon in time of war to provide the modern munitions. It alone provides and maintains adequate plant facilities for the practically instantaneous production of these munitions. It would be our sole safeguard, for the reasons outlined above, against our being caught off our guard, and unprepared, by a foreign power. It is in consideration of this that it has truly been called a standing army which pays for itself in time of peace.

When the war started, all the Allies,

including America, who wanted to make explosives for England. France and Belgium, did not proceed to do so without delay, as some have stated. Lacking the proper facilities ready at hand, many months were spent before the output caught up with the need. Germany, who knew at the beginning what could be done in the dye plants, experienced no such delay. It was then that the truth about the dye industry became apparent to the Allies. Neither side contemplated the use of poison gas at the outset, but when the Germans introduced it we were obliged to wait eleven and one-half months before we could match them. It was only at the very end of the war that our gas output attained its remarkable proportions, and the point is here made that all this could be done again *without* the existence of a dye industry, but that the dye plants are undoubtedly great time-savers, and also that the nation without such time-savers *in future* will stand no chance against another nation so equipped.

We have pointed out, we believe, without recourse to chemical symbols, that the production of dyes and of modern explosives are almost identical. The reader may refer to his own chosen experts for verification or contradiction. Far more important, however, the dye industry reaches clear back into the grammar schools and causes youngsters to determine that they will become dye chemists, one of the essential ingredients of potential aggressiveness. This causes universities to enlarge their chemistry courses to accommodate greater numbers specializing in dye chemistry—and it causes belligerently inclined foreign nations to leave America out of any little dreams of conquest in which they may be indulging!

A few more dogmatic assertions, and we shall be through. The dye industry does not want to be preserved regardless of the comfort of consumers, as so many seem to think. America will not pay too high a price for her preparedness if she grants the limited embargo which is asked as a necessity to

defeat the aims of the Cartel. The ignorance of the proposed legislation is both great and widespread; hence, a statement "in plain U. S. A." of the terms of the measure now before the special Congressional Committee, might not be amiss here.

To sum the matter up, consumers are offered their choice between importing any colors they desire under *high* duties, and importing, without red tape or license, any color which they cannot buy in this country on reasonable terms as to price, quality and delivery, under *low* duties.

There is no chance for such an arrangement to create a dye monopoly here because of the qualifying clause, "price, quality and delivery"; because of the existence of the Sherman law, and because the arrangement is only to last for three years, if granted.

That would not seem too long a time for American dye consumers to stagger under this crushing load, particularly those who can remember the German yoke once worn so gracefully.

Italy Follows Dye Embargo Law with Extra Duties

Industry Responds by New Incorporations and Expansion—Demand Still Poor, Due to Crisis in Textile and Leather Trades—Hopes to Liquidate Dye Stocks and Release Capital—"Buyers' Strike" Continues—Foreign Firms Offered Inducements to Establish Dye Plants in Italy

By RAFFAELE SANSONE

Genoa, August 1.

Special to The REPORTER.

The law prohibiting the importation of dyestuffs and intermediates into Italy was followed, during July, by the placing of an import duty of 100 gold lire and a coefficient of majoration of 0.2 on sulphur colors; a duty of 200 gold lire and a majoration of 0.5 on all other dry coal-tar colors, or coal-tar colors containing up to 50 per cent of water, and a duty of 100 gold lire and a majoration of 0.5 on all coal-tar colors, excepting the sulphur colors, containing more than 50 per cent of water.

The first consequences of the new duties, and of the original prohibitory law described last month, were promptly indicated in the Italian dyestuff and fine chemical industries by the incorporation of several new firms for the manufacture of coal-tar colors, while a number of other firms straightway increased their capitalization and laid plans for production on a larger scale.

Nevertheless, the demand for coloring materials was reduced during July by the severe crisis which continued to prevail in the textile and leather industries. In these the factories which were

not already shut down reduced their output to a point barely sufficient to cover the demands of the market and dismissed large numbers of operatives, bringing the total number of unemployed in Italy nearly to the 300,000 mark. The prices of coloring materials remained quite unchanged throughout the month, although foreign exchange rates have increased all around, bringing the U. S. dollar from 20.29 lire up to 26.50 lire; the English pound from 75.97 lire to 86.50 lire; the French franc from 1.63 lire to 1.75 lire, and the German mark into the neighborhood of 0.29 lire.

Production of Coal-Tar Dyes and Other Synthetic Products.—The production of aniline and aniline derivatives, which had been practically zero prior to 1918, was brought during the past year to 110 tons. A production of 13.5 tons of anthracene in 1917 rose to 38.5 tons in 1918. Crude benzol, produced for the first time in 1918, showed a production figure of 382.5 tons, while the output of rectified benzol was brought from 3.2 tons in 1917 to 358.5 tons in 1918. That of synthetic organic coloring materials was brought from 4 tons in 1917 to 165 tons in 1918, and that of tanning extracts from 850 tons in 1917 to 1950 tons in 1918. In addition to the above, Italy produced 40 tons of light tar oils, 170 of medium tar oils and 330 tons of heavy tar oils. The consumption of aniline and its salts increased very greatly during 1920, reaching that year 236.5 tons as against 161.2 tons in 1919 and 174.6 tons in 1918. In 1918 England held the leading place in the Italian market, having delivered 147 tons, but in 1920 the United States, with 107.5 tons, and Germany, with 101.6 tons, changed matters.

Future Consequences of the New Dye Embargo Law.—From the above production figures, it is evident that all the Italian works combined can scarcely be expected to be able—at least for a very long time—to produce the exceedingly large quantities of dyes, required by Italy in normal times. This is owing to the very large number of processes necessary, and likewise to the great difficulty which will be encountered, even when attempting the production of a few colors not made here, in supplying from domestic sources many of the raw materials. For these, Italy will have to depend for a very long time upon imports.

The Italian Government is aware of this, and is relying on the new law to compel the consumption of the quantities of dyestuffs which have been stored in the country for months. These hoarded dye stocks represent large amounts of capital which is tied up, and Italy is badly in deed of capital at the present time. Moreover, only a small part of the colors just now on the Italian market are reparation colors, the greater portion by far being imported products belonging to private firms which are sold or used in direct competition with the reparation dyes. As they are gradually absorbed by the market, and become lacking, import permits will be granted by the Minister of Finance, as was the custom during the war in the case of other products, and as is now provided for by the dye embargo law. This arrangement, it is believed, will allow American and English colors to compete with German in the Italian markets with more success than would have been possible had the latter been left wide open.

Another important development that

the new law is expected to bring about is that foreign dye manufacturers, seeing the industry so well protected in Italy, may be encouraged thereby to install branches of their plants here as they did in France before the war. Such action would obtain for them, under the law, free importation of the half-worked materials necessary to the manufacture of their products, and in this way they would be obliged to carry out in Italy itself only the mixing, shading and diluting operations.

The installation of such branch works in Italy was considered many months ago by one of the principal German firms, the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, which had even progressed to the point of sending its technical men to study local conditions, but this project was allowed to fall through owing to the unfavorable conditions prevailing at that time. These conditions, however, have since changed, and something in the way of surprises may occur in future.

Investments of Foreign Capital.—Investments of foreign capital have been made in the Italian chemical industries, and such ventures are distinctly worth while at present, when Italian money is worth so little, since large amounts of capital can be created here by comparatively small investments of American, English or Swiss capital. Investments of this nature so far appear to have been made principally by English, French, Swiss and German capitalists.

Mordants, Assistants, Etc.—The use of mordants, assistants and subsidiary products in the dyehouses fell off sharply following the depression attendant upon marked reductions in the prices of the manufactured goods, which made their sale difficult even at a loss. Contributing factors were the advanced season and the continuation of the "buyers' strike" among the consumers—which last may be accounted for by the reduction in the circulation of paper money, which during the first five months of the year had reached 1,000,000,000 lire.

Imports and Exports of Tannic Acid and of Sumac Leaves.—The imports

of impure tannic acid to Italy reached 16,060 tons in 1920, as against 13,023 tons in 1919 and 15,224 tons in 1918, the countries of delivery being in 1920 the United States for 570 tons, England for 833.8 tons, France for 1,412.8 tons, Austria for 430.4 tons, Argentina for 11,984.8 tons, and other countries for 828.4 tons. Pure tannic acid was imported to the extent of 46.2 tons in 1920, 19.2 tons in 1919 and 23.4 tons in 1918.

The exports of Italian products containing tannic acid, excepting sumac leaves were 3,668.5 tons in 1920 against 10,817.8 tons in 1919 and 416.5 tons in 1918, the countries of exportation being: Belgium (194.3 tons), Bulgaria (67.2 tons), Czecho-Slovakia (265.1 tons), France (5.6 tons), Germany (197.1 tons), England (1,256.7 tons), Rumania (832.3 tons), Spain (1 ton), Switzerland (194.7 tons), Turkey in Europe (62.9 tons), Egypt (273.1 tons), and other countries (318.5 tons). Sumac leaves were exported from Italy to the extent of 19,300.5 tons in 1920, 19,191.6 tons in 1919 and 15,165.6 tons in 1918.

AMERICAN LEGION WANTS PROTECTION FOR WAR INDUSTRIES

Some twenty posts of the American Legion, assembled at the Nassau County (N. Y.) convention, at Roslyn, L. I., recently, after a discussion of the military aspect of the need for a well-developed American organic chemical industry, adopted resolutions urging the enactment of Federal legislation which would assure that measure of preparedness. The text of the resolutions follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the Congress of the United States should be urged to immediately enact proper and adequate measures in order to establish and maintain a permanent, independent chemical industry in the United States to serve this country in time of peace and to insure a trained chemical personnel and adequate equipment and

supplies for instant use in time of war; and it is further

"Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the proper officers of the State and national organizations of the American Legion, in order that the matters herein set forth may be presented to Congress and appropriate action secured."

PROTTO SUCCEEDS PATTERSON AS DU PONT DYE SALES DIRECTOR

Announcement has been made by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to the effect that Cesare Protto has been appointed Assistant Director, Sales Division, of the Dyestuffs Department of this company. Mr. Protto succeeds E. V. Patterson, who has resigned.

It is also announced that Robert S. Lunt has been appointed to fill the post of Manager of the Boston office of the Dyestuff Division, with Charles H. Stott as Assistant Manager. Both of these changes took effect August 1.

NATIONAL ANNOUNCES NIAGARA BLUE RW

The production of a new direct blue, National Niagara Blue RW and National Niagara Blue RW Conc., is announced by the National Aniline & Chemical Company.

Dyed direct on cotton, this new product yields bright medium shades of blue of reddish tone, while by after-treating the direct dyeings, desirable indigo blue shades are obtained. As a self-shade this new dye possesses superior fastness to acids, water and hot pressing, and moderate fastness to light and washing. An after-treatment of the direct dyeings with copper sulphate, either alone or in conjunction with bichromate, yields dyeings of very good fastness to light. The after-treated shades possess excellent resistance to the action of washing, perspiration and acids.

National Niagara Blue RW is a level dyeing color and exhausts well from the dye bath. It may be applied in the common types of dyeing apparatus. The product may be used for dyeing

unions. When applied to such materials the wool or silk is dyed redder than the cotton. Wool and silk unions are dyed uniform shades with this product from a bath acidulated with acetic acid. Dyeings on weighted or unweighted silk will satisfy moderate light and washing requirements. It will be of considerable value to the printing trade because of its clear discharge. For the convenience of the trade this new product is offered in two concentrations.

CAMPBELL IS NOW ACTING HEAD OF CHEMISTRY BUREAU

By an order of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Walter G. Campbell, assistant chief of the Bureau of Chemistry since 1916, is made acting chief to fill the place of Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, whose resignation, effective July 15, is officially announced.

Dr. W. W. Skinner, chief of the water and beverage laboratory of the bureau since 1908, is designated as assistant chief of the bureau.

Mr. Campbell has been with the bureau since 1907, when he was called from his work of assisting in enforcing the State food and drug laws of Kentucky to become chief inspector to organize the inspection work under the Federal Food and Drugs act. Upon the reorganization of the bureau in 1914 he was made chief of the Eastern Food and Drug Inspection District, and in December, 1916, was promoted to assistant bureau chief.

Dr. Skinner entered the service of the bureau in 1904, and has had considerable experience in agricultural chemistry, having been connected as a chemist with the Maryland Agricultural College, now part of the University of Maryland, and the Arizona Experiment Station.

THREE YEARS AGO

From The REPORTER of
August 26, 1918

"Japanese manufacturers of dyestuffs are considering among themselves the advisability of asking the Imperial Japanese Government to grant them protection after the war against the rivalry of German and other foreign firms. A leading dye merchant of Tokio announces the safe arrival there recently of a large stock of dyes made in the United States."

---o---

"The Spring Color Card has just been issued by the Textile Color Card Association and carries thirty-four shades for the approval of those interested, with blue in the ascendancy. Although the card contains a total of forty-four shades, ten of these have been carried over from other seasons."

---o---

From "Know Your Enemy!"—

"Too much importance cannot be attached to the recent arrest of five officials of the Bayer Company, charged with conspiracy to engineer a generous slice of the future profits of the concern into German hands, while at the same time retaining a strong footing in the chemical industry in this country for the probable purpose of enabling Germany to re-establish her dye and drug interests in the United States after the war. . . . There is no doubt but that there are still some to whom the German agent and his activities in this country is a myth and a joke and a comic-paper figment of the imagination. It is really high time that the last of these unconscious and fatuous aids to Hunnish designs was rudely jolted into

a realization that it is not the Germans in the trenches whom we have to fear, but the German sympathizers in this country who, making their activities behind a bland smile and an array of Liberty bonds, proceed to undermine our institutions and morale at every favorable opportunity. Apparently no methods are too debased for them to employ, no slime of treachery too foul for them to wallow in. . . . Their offense lies not in being Germans or in sympathy with Germany, but in posing as loyal Americans, drawing all manner of sustenance and comforts from this country, and then secretly playing the part of traitors to the land which they outwardly profess to love."

—o—

"The question of the personnel of the next, or Sixty-sixth, Congress is one which should be of particular interest to both manufacturers and consumers of dyestuffs. There is no doubt that there will come before this Congress numerous questions of more or less moment to the dyestuff industry. . . ."

HOOVER TO ADDRESS 4,000 CHEMISTS

Secretary of Commerce and Sir William J. Pope, Head of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, Speakers at New York Meeting—Themes Selected

Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, has consented to address the 4,000 British, Canadian and American chemists who will be in New York City from September 6 to 10, inclusive.

His promise, made on the condition that public duties do not interfere, indicates the important developments made since the war in the application of chemistry to commerce and industry.

Both he and Sir William J. Pope, the president of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, will speak at the general meeting of the American Chemical Society to be held in the gymnasium of Columbia University on Wednesday, September 7.

Chemistry in its world-wide relations will be the keynote of the international

meetings, in which, on the following day (Thursday, September 8) Sir William and other distinguished foreign chemists will share the program with leaders of chemical research on this side of the Atlantic.

So large an assembly of foreign and American chemists is made possible by the fact that the English society will meet at Montreal in the latter part of this month. This will be the first time that the parent organization has convened on Canadian soil. Its pioneer visit to the North American continent, however, was made in 1904, when it met in New York City as the guest of its American section.

Reports received from Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society in Washington, indicate that the attendance this year will be unusually large. The New York section alone has 2,500 members, and within a day's journey are fully 9,000 of the 15,500 of the American Chemical Society.

The overseas delegation will be met at the Canadian border by Governor Miller, as has already been announced, and by a committee of well-known chemists who belong both to the American section of the Society of Industrial Chemistry and to the American Society. The joint international meeting on September 8, therefore, will bring together under the groined roof of the great hall of the College of the City of New York thousands of Anglo-Saxon chemists.

The chairman of the committee which has organized the international meeting is Dr. Charles Baskerville. Dr. Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society and provost emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania, will preside.

The subjects considered will reveal the signal in which applied chemistry has, in the last 150 years, aided in the advance of civilization.

The themes to be discussed and the speakers will be as follows:

"Science and Civilization; the Role of Chemistry"—Professor Charles Baskerville, professor of chemistry at

the College of the City of New York, who has conducted extensive researches in anesthesia and occupational diseases.

"Energy; Its Sources and Future Possibilities"—Dr. Arthur D. Little, of Boston, Mass., past president of the American Chemical Society.

"The Engineer; Human and Superior Direction of Power"—Dr. Leo H. Baekeland, honorary professor of chemical engineering, Columbia University, the inventor of "Velox" and "Bakelite."

"Chemistry and Life"—Sir William J. Pope, professor of chemistry, Cambridge University, who conducted extensive researches in poison war gas.

"Theories and Their Development"—Dr. Willis R. Whitney, head of research department, General Electric Company, who developed the Tungsten lamp and other important electric lighting appliances.

"Research Applied to the World's Work"—Dr. C. E. K. Mees, head of research department, Eastman Kodak Company, who is widely known for his important work in physics and photochemistry.

"Problem of Diffusion and Its Bearing on Civilization"—Urofessor Ernst Cohen, professor of chemistry, University of Utrecht, who is a celebrated physical chemist.

"Catalysis; the New Economic Factor"—Professor Wilder D. Bancroft, professor of physical chemistry, Cornell University, who has made extensive investigations of colloids and of coloration.

Dye-a-Grams

Granting that it takes all kinds of people to make a world, it seems too bad to get so many of one kind corralled in one place—D. C., for instance!

—O—

We rather counted on a Republican Congress to protect at once our dyestuff industry. But counting chickens before they're hatched generally brings disappointment.

"Man at Prayer Smells Smoke"—
Headline. Close call, we'd say!

—o—

A return of German dyes would, no doubt, bring a return of "old times." And many there are who would welcome such a return.

—o—

Speaking of old times—as we were just doing—what is very evidently needed in Washington just now is few of the old-time "Black Republicants"!

—o—

About the only way America would be first in the League of Nations, as far as we can figure it, would be alphabetically!

—o—

What, we are moved to rise and inquire, has become of the idea, suggested some time ago, of publishing an American Dyestuff Encyclopaedia?

—o—

There is no doubt—take it from one who knows!—but that German dyes are highly effective when it comes to leaving stains—on one's fingers!

—o—

If a dyer insists, through thick and thin, on using a certain dyestuff; often, very often, some begin to wonder why. And in such cases it is well to let them keep on wondering.

—o—

Located as it is (see map), we don't quite see how a month spent on Block Island can be called a vacation. We'd call it a dream!

—o—

"We should not confuse liberty with license"—*Excerpt.* Not with the mar-

riage license, at any rate!

G. E. T.

EGYPTIAN MOTIF TO PREDOMINATE IN NATIONAL'S EXHIBIT AT CHEMICAL SHOW

Always original in its methods and effective in its publicity in behalf of American dyes, the National Aniline & Chemical Company's exhibit this year at the Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries will be of a novel and artistic character and will strikingly illustrate the remarkable advances which have been made in the manufacture and development of coal-tar colors.

The setting of the exhibit will be essentially Egyptian in design, and will be embellished with ornamentation carrying out this main idea. One of its features will be a frieze in several panels, portraying groups of ancient Egyptian workmen engaged in various operations of their practice of the tinctorial arts.

One of the avenues of usefulness of "National" dyes will be shown by the decorative effects, which have been carefully considered. In addition to presenting for the inspection of the public a comprehensive collection of coal-tar colors adapted to every conceivable use, there will also be shown a variety of coal-tar intermediates which should prove of interest to all, whether engaged in the manufacture of dyes or interested in the forty-odd industries which make use of such products.

A complete working unit of a colorist's laboratory will be in operation, and visitors to the Chemical Show will therein be enabled to observe the operations of dye testing carried out in all their varied details.

Supplementing the foregoing will be found numerous other features which will tell the story of the progress of the American dyestuff industry during its comparative brief span of life, and which are calculated to convince the careful investigator that "National" dyes are, type for type, the equal of those formerly imported and fulfill every technical requirement.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 9

Aug. 29, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

Try This on the Neighbors

An Attempt to Provide the Busy Dye Man Whose Leisure Is Limited, with a Concise, Printed Statement of the Legislative Needs of the Industry Which He Can Hand to Laymen in Search of Facts

Pardon or Reprieve?

An Editorial

Program for Chemical Show Now Practically Complete

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, August 29, 1921

No. 9

TRY THIS ON THE NEIGHBORS

An Attempt to Provide the Busy Dye Man Whose Leisure is Limited, with a Concise, Printed Statement of the Legislative Needs of the Industry which He Can Hand to Laymen in Search of Facts

THE so-called "dye question" with which Congress has been ineffectually wrestling for so long, and in which the deepest interest should be felt by every American citizen, early resolved itself into two distinct phases. These are:

1. Is the dye industry necessary to the safety and welfare of the country?

2. If so, what steps must be taken to preserve it?

Disinterested outsiders investigating the first phase of the question have been practically unanimous in returning affirmative answers. To those acquainted with the situation by training or contact, this is now an old story; nevertheless, a few words relative to the first phase may not be amiss before the second is considered.

The next war will be fought with the "modern" high explosives and with poison gases applied by means of shells and airplanes.

For reasons which need no explaining, all the Powers are to-day engaged in research work in an effort

to develop and improve, to render more deadly, what may be termed their "chemical armaments," without which a carefully maintained leadership in any or all of the other branches of military science is worthless. They are carrying on these investigations independently of one another. Competition is keen, for all know that to fall behind is to invite aggression at some future date, and also that, as in the case with both land and naval equipment, what is deemed modern this year will be almost obsolete next year.

General John J. Pershing and Brigadier-General Amos A. Fries, the latter being head of the Chemical Warfare Service, have both had occasion rather recently to add their own testimony to that of others to the effect that these explosives and gases have their immediate ancestry among the coal-tar chemical industries. These industries consist in the coking of coal in modern by-product coke ovens, the extraction from the by-products thus obtained of the substances known as the coal-tar

"crudes"; the conversion of these crudes in special plants, by means of special machinery and specially trained and experienced operatives, into the "intermediates," and the final conversion of these intermediate products into the finished products, including dyes, medicinals and anaesthetics, photographic chemicals, synthetic tanning materials, flavoring extracts, perfumes and—explosives!

Unfortunately, these industries cannot exist in part and still maintain their independence. They must stand or fall together, for only by finding markets for the products of each can the others be carried on economically.

Of this economic chain, the dye industry is the most important link. But what is still more to the point in the present discussion, however, the special plants, equipment and experienced operatives before mentioned remain precisely the same whether it be dyes that are wanted, or the modern elements of national self-defense.

A typical instance will serve to show conclusively the interchangeability of these two lines of endeavor: In the manufacture of both dyes and explosives, the initial process, which may be termed Step 1, is the recovery of the crude substance, which will be called A for the sake of clarity—such recovery being impossible when the old-style "beehive" oven is used. In Step 2, A is converted by a highly complicated chemico-mechanical process into the intermediate B. In Step 3 the substance B is changed into the more complex intermediate product C.

Now, by a final step C may be converted either into the dye D or into the explosive X. For the benefit of those who want further details it may be stated that A is the product toluol and X is "TNT," while D is a well-known brown. But the point to be remembered is that free choice can be exercised according to the need when Step 4 is reached, and that the above is only one of many other ex-

amples of this "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" personality of the dye industry.

Any of the steps set forth above can be carried out in the laboratory with comparative ease. But it takes literally months to build and equip plants capable of carrying them out on a scale necessary to meet the demands of war, and it takes yet more months to train even first-class chemists, accustomed though they be to the laboratory processes, to a point where they are capable of obtaining large-scale yields from a plant. It is peculiarly true of the coal-tar chemical industries that absolutely nothing short of actual factory experience and training, accompanied by continuous research in the works laboratory, will avail to keep on hand a corps of technical experts who can be called upon at a moment's notice to produce the munitions of modern warfare.

England, France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Japan—and, in fact, all the nations numbered among the Powers with the exception of China and the United States—have enacted rigid embargo laws and are each endeavoring to develop for themselves well-rounded, self-contained dye industries. They are thus engaged not because of the aesthetic value of dyes, but because this is the new preparedness, and all are anxious to look out for Number 1 before joining in the disarmament discussion to be held at Washington. It is true that the nation possessing a self-contained dye industry can with safety disarm—and incidentally make a substantial cut in its annual budget—to a point far below that of another nation not so equipped. The United States, unless Congress acts speedily, will be the only nation represented at its own conference which has not taken the first step toward logical disarmament.

There are forty industries in this country which use dyestuffs in one way or another. Let some other nation carry out Steps 1, 2 and 3 for us, while we undertake only Step 4, and

not one of these industries would be in the least affected. The supply of dyes would continue just the same; and this was the way it was being done prior to 1914—except that we were carrying out even Step 4 in only a comparatively few instances. But everyone knows what happened when Germany could no longer send over the A's, B's, C's and the innumerable D's with which she had been supplying us.

When two nations are both masters of all the steps, the chances for trouble between them are much less than would be the case if one lacked that complete mastery. And the latter would have no chance, in the event of trouble, of acquiring the missing steps before her armies had long since been swept from the field. The only adequate defense for the modern gas attack is a counter-attack. To imagine that the United States could wait months, as she did in the World War, before delivering

that counter-attack, were sheer folly. Further, the very best **preventive** for all attacks is the **known ability to retaliate in kind**. With the dye industry destroyed, America would soon lose her ability thus to retaliate, because, lacking any incentive, young men would soon cease to prepare themselves for this difficult field, the universities would cease to give the subject attention, and we should be left without either trained personnel or plants to turn to in time of need.

The question of the advantages of preparedness is not to be made a part of the present discussion, but the answer to the first phase of the question which heads it may be submitted in the assertion that all advocates of adequate preparedness automatically become advocates of the preservation of the dye industry in this country.

Now, as to the second phase of the question, namely: What steps must be taken to preserve the dye industry?

The Germans spent from fifteen to twenty-five years in synchronizing their coal-tar chemical industries, and in order to accomplish this vast and difficult project they were granted liberal subsidies and moral support by a government interested in just one thing: Results. Millions of dollars were invested, in some instances, before a single pound of dye was placed upon the market. A delay of ten years before receiving dividends was not thought unreasonable by German capitalists bent on "making a killing" when the proper time arrived.

Pursuing this end with such singleness of purpose, then, it is small wonder that the Germans came to supply the bulk of the world's dyestuffs, to supply 95 per cent of the synthetic dyes used in this country. No other country cared enough about the matter to go to such lengths for the possession of its own dye industry, for in those days the economic and military importance of the industry was not so generally understood outside of Germany.

Picture the situation of an American firm attempting to obtain a foothold in the American market! Hampered by higher labor costs and lack of experience, it goes without saying that such a firm could not for many months hope to manufacture its products nearly as cheaply as could the German companies. But assuming, for the sake of argument, this impossibility to be a fact, the huge, smoothly running German firms, acting in perfect harmony, would merely proceed to cut prices on whatever products the American firm essayed to make. If, in despair, the Americans decided to sell at cost for a while, and, later, to sell at an actual loss, the Germans could easily cut the prices of such products clear to the vanishing point if necessary, and maintain these low levels for years, distributing the loss pro rata among all companies of the giant combination, whose profits from other lines were so great as to swallow it up

"without leaving any trace." Moreover, if some of the American dye consumers, patriotically inclined, decided to buy from the American firm such products as it was trying to make, the Germans quietly but effectively proceeded to drive a spike straight through their businesses by means of the well-known "full-line forcing" tactics, which consisted in refusing to sell other much-needed dyes to any firm which had refused to buy all or even any part of the disputed colors from them. The Fatherland was perfectly willing for us to perform Step 4 here in a few instances, provided it could perform Steps 1, 2 or 3 and send us the intermediates, thereby retaining complete control of the situation. But—let us perform **all** the steps for ourselves! What nonsense!

The answer was that we let George—alias Germany—do it.

Ever since America entered the war, the dye industry, not yet complete or efficient enough to compete with the Germans, has been protected by the so-called licensing system. This provides that whenever an American dye consumer cannot buy the dye he wants here on favorable terms as to price, quality and delivery, he may apply for and obtain a license to import a six months' supply of it, under a nominal duty, from the U. S. Treasury Department, Division of Customs, Dye and Chemical Section—which Section is a part of the old War Trade Board. But this system involves considerations and formalities which are distasteful to consumers and hampering to their development. The licensing system, while giving adequate protection to dyes made here—which dyes may not be imported—has never been popular either with dye manufacturers or consumers, who have endured it as a makeshift until something better could be found.

Now, it is believed by the majority of both consumers and manufacturers, this much-sought "something better" has been found.

But it is not a tariff form of protection. From what has gone before it may readily be seen that any tariff which would overcome the Germans' infinite capacity for price-cutting, plus the pitifully lean and emaciated condition of the German mark, would be prohibitive from the standpoint of the consumer. And anything less would merely result in a return to German control of our dye markets, which consumers desire to avoid quite as much as do dye manufacturers.

There is a better way of protecting the American industry and of giving the American consumer anything he wants at the same time. This is the "limited embargo," thus named for want of a better term, which is embodied in the Fordney tariff bill now being considered by the Senate.

The term "embargo" has an unpleasant sound; nevertheless it is a fact that practically every layman objecting to the application of this form of protection to the dye industry has been found, upon interrogation, to be totally ignorant of what it means in the present instance, and it is also a fact that when its meaning has been explained, this instinctive opposition has vanished.

When the measure now before the Senate was being redrafted by a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, *consumers of dyes were the only outsiders called into consultation*. Their wishes, and theirs alone, were consulted. Get this point

firmly fixed in mind. It is extremely important, for many who have opposed the Longworth limited embargo plan have declared that they do so in the interests of consumers of dyestuffs.

At the suggestion of the consumers, the license scheme was eliminated entirely, so that under the proposed law when a consumer wants a **certain** dye which is not made here, or which is made here but is not as cheap as a foreign dye, or is not of as high a quality as the foreign dye, or cannot be delivered on such favorable terms as the foreign dye, he may proceed, *as of right* and without going through the formality of getting a license from anyone, to bring six months' supply of it into the country, paying 35 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound specific by way of duty. It is proposed that lists of importable and non-importable dyes shall be published and kept strictly up to date by the Government, so that there may be no delay.

Mark this: The chief difference between this plan and straight tariff protection is that under the latter the consumer may freely buy any dye he wants, paying a high rate of duty on such as he elects to import, whereas under the former the consumer may likewise buy any dye he wants, paying a merely nominal duty on such dyes as he imports.

In the first instance, his American source of supply would be steadily
(Concluded on page 12.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by

HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

PARDON OR REPRIEVE?

One by one the stars have paled and vanished, while slowly, almost imperceptibly, the wide expanse of level plain, so lately hidden by the black mantle of the night, takes on the appearance of a great, gray fabric of velvety softness. Far away, their contours still shrouded in purple mists, the distant hills which border it are suddenly surmounted by a rosy glow which spreads itself upward and outward and deepens rapidly to a flaming crimson. Stronger grows the light, and more brilliant. Slight irregularities spring into relief. A new day is about to dawn, cool and clear.

Beside us rises the grim wall of the prison, towering to lofty heights. Its utter bleakness is unrelieved save by rows of narrow windows, heavily barred, and by—ah! horror! by *what else?*

Close to the wall, starkly visible against its dull surroundings by virtue of the whiteness of its freshly hewed planks, stands a high, braced platform, rectangular in shape and approached by a steep flight of steps. At the opposite extremity is reared a lofty upright topped by a naked crossbeam from which dangles a hempen cord, noosed at its end, sickeningly suggestive. Over all lies the stillness of death.

Now is this stillness broken by the murmur of voices and the shuffle of feet. A gate in the wall swings back and there emerges into the coolness of the early dawn a group of gaolers guarding in their midst the prisoner, who walks haltingly, eyes bent upon the ground, with both arms pinioned firmly

behind him. Three of his captors mount the platform with him, a fourth takes up his position at the lever controlling the drop, while the others dispose themselves about the steps. There upon that platform a hideous tragedy will shortly be enacted. An innocent man is about to pay the penalty for another's crime. Gosh!

The head gaoler carefully inspects the fastenings at the prisoner's hands, then stoops and fumbles with the rope which is to bind his feet. The seconds seem like hours during the interval while he skilfully arranges the knots, drawing them in so tightly as almost to cut the flesh beneath. Yet, tight though they be, the noose will draw still tighter! At length he rises, gazes aloft at the crossbeam, is about to adjust the black cap when—

Hark! What is that? From the distance come the rattle of hoofbeats on the dry earth. All eyes turn involuntarily toward the point whence they are borne. A horse and rider are approaching at a furious gallop. Nearer they come, and nearer. The grim business on hand forgotten, the gaolers and condemned stare fascinatedly until—wonder of wonders! A glad cry escapes the prisoner as he makes out the form of the advancing rider to be that of a fair young girl whose golden hair, unbound, streams behind her in the breeze and whose right arm is again and again upraised as she brings down the heavy quirt in an effort to urge the superb animal beyond his already breakneck pace.

Who is it? None other than the heroine, of course. You didn't suppose we were going to let them get away with it, did you!

Now she has dashed almost to the foot of the gallows and reined in her horse. It's about time she did, if she's ever going to. "Hold!" she cries. "Hold! A message from the Governor!"

She springs from the saddle, staggers, then recovers herself as two of the gaolers rush to support her. Out flashes a roll of paper, resplendent with official seals and ribbons. Spurning the proffered assistance, she reels toward

the steps and falls prostrate at their base, holding aloft the precious document . . . her breath comes in long, gasping sobs . . . it has to in this kind of a yarn . . . it's what the subscribers pay for, drat 'em . . . slowly the beautiful head is raised until two starry blue eyes are meeting the puzzled gaze of the head gaoler with a look of ineffable disdain . . . now for the big climax . . . her scarlet, provocative mouth . . . see National Erie Fast Scarlet 4BA . . . curls scornfully . . . she speaks . . . "Strike off his bonds, you big boob! . . . They've decided on electrocution instead!"

—All of which is more or less by way of leading up to the gentle insinuation that possibly our infant American dye industry wasn't born to be hanged, after all.

There was more than a mere touch of melodrama last week in the eleventh-hour snatching of the dye industry from the very jaws of the P. I. G.—the "P" being silent, like the 'Ell in Cartel. It

was a forcible reminder of all the saw-mill and lashed-to-the-railroad-track scenes put together. The time for rescue was getting altogether too short for comfort. It is unpleasant to have the hero cut it so very fine as all that. We are fond of thrills, but we prefer to get ours in the theater.

At the hour of going to press, the Senate had extended the temporary protection for the dye industry until November 27, but President Harding had not as yet signed the measure. This, however, is simply a matter of form, since it was the intervention of the President himself which was principally instrumental in securing the added period of grace. But it is only a period of grace at best and not by any manner of means a settled policy.

What the dye industry now wants to know is whether it has been handed a full pardon or merely a reprieve. Can the attitude of President Harding and Secretaries Hoover, Denby and Weeks be taken to indicate that they will sup-

port the three-year measure, or was it merely that they desired to see the industry decently spared until the special Congressional conference committee can make up its mind what it wants to do? The REPORTER believes that the former conjecture will prove to be the fact; indeed, there are the very strongest reasons for believing it the true view, and consequently it may be perfectly in order to state that the industry's stock took a jump last week.

Come what may, the dye fraternity now have three good months in which to conduct a vigorous campaign for adequate protection. They should waste no time and spare no pains. If the Congressional confreres make a hash of the present measure, a new one must be introduced to take its place—a measure which should be introduced separately so as to avoid political complications. Nothing less than the Longworth limited embargo will avail.

Meanwhile, the threatened execution has at least been postponed, and The REPORTER believes that it voices the sentiments of the industry in expressing its appreciation of the Administration's eminently just action.

CALCO TO HAVE ATTRACTIVE EXHIBIT AT CHEMICAL SHOW

One of the most attractive booths at the Chemical Exposition, to be held at the Fifth Coast Artillery Armory, week beginning September 12, is that of the Calco Chemical Company.

The background of their exhibit is

divided into three panels, the middle one displaying a large photographic reproduction of the Bound Brook plant, surmounted by the Calco "Red Diamond" in electric lights. Each side panel will also display a large electrically lighted Calco Diamond.

The entire tone of this booth is restrained and dignified, and there will be volumes showing the dyed results of all Calco products on textiles, lakes, leather, paper, wood, etc. Representatives from every branch office will be present. The numbers of the booth will be 327 and 329 near the center aisle.

TRY THIS ON THE NEIGHBORS

(Concluded from page 9.)

vanishing and he would again come to depend upon Germany, for no tariff which is not absolutely prohibitive will avail to offset the German efficiency of manufacture. Under the proposed law, which is to last but three years, his American source of supply will be on the increase, so that when the time comes to lift the ban he will have a complete dye industry at home to depend on.

Surely there can be no argument as to where his interests lie.

Those who, for reasons of their own, declare that an American dye trust will be built up in this way, a trust which will have American dye consumers by the throat, are reminded that there is a Sherman law in this country which cannot be brought to bear in the case of the German trust, and that sacrificing the dye industry here, in addition to depriving Americans of their principal means of defense, would merely hand the American dye consumer over to the clutches of a REAL trust—the German color combine.

During the first quarter of the current year Finland imported from the United States bones and bristles to the value of \$937; asphalt and tar, \$46,326; oils, greases and wax, \$29,315;

ethers, volatile oils and perfumes, \$75; colors and dyes, \$9,136; chemicals, element sand drugs, \$16,075.

Finnish exports to this country in the same period included \$106 worth of chemicals, elements and drugs.

PROGRAM FOR CHEMICAL SHOW NOW PRACTICALLY COMPLETE

New York Expected to Harbor 50,000 Knights of the Retort During Exposition Week—Dye Sym- posium Set for Saturday

Original plans have so far matured it can be safely said that the coming national exposition of chemical industries—the seventh—which will be held in the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory, New York City, September 12 to 17, will be the biggest chemical event in the history of the country. With more than 400 exhibits displayed on one floor, the vast spectacle will take on the aspect of a world's fair, and will give at one glance an idea of the growth of an industry that only seven years ago was hardly considered a factor in the big business of the United States.

One of the features this year is the interest shown by foreign countries. Great Britain and Canada will have big delegations here to talk with American chemists, and the getting together on common ground by these scientific men should result in further advancement. Because of the convocations to be held in New York City, earlier in Septem-

ber, it is expected that 50,000 out-of-town and foreign chemists will be in New York for the exposition. Not only is Canada and Great Britain interested in American chemical progress, but the South American countries, which before the war were big buyers of German dyes, also have a desire to see how far ahead the industry has come here. It is safe to say that their representatives will be greatly surprised.

The program for the different days of the exposition has been practically completed. There will be an informal opening on Monday, September 12, at 2 P. M., while the formal opening, at which Dr. Charles H. Herty, chairman of the advisory committee of the exposition, will make an address of welcome, will take place at 8 P. M. The night session will be given over to allowing the exhibitors to get acquainted, there being no set program for the opening day, outside of the showing of motion pictures.

On Tuesday, the symposiums will begin in the auditorium at 2.30 P. M. The first of these will be on grinding and pulverizing, the speakers will include H. F. Kleinfeld, Abbe Engineering Company, "Ball and Pebble Milling for Pulverizing and Mixing"; S. B. Kanowitz, Raymond Brothers Impact Pulverizer Company, "Grinding and Pulverizing with Air Separation"; L. H. Sturtevant, Sturtevant Mill Company, "Crushing, Storing and Pulverizing"; M. I. Doofan, Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, "Dust Collection as Applied to Grinding and Pulver-

izing Problems," and H. Schifflin, Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, "The Development of Compound Grinding Mills."

Industrial problems of the same department will be discussed in the following order:

H. Austin, Ernst Scott & Co., "Solvent Extraction of Edible Fats and Oils"; H. H. McLain, General Electric Company, "Materials Handling in Industrial Plants," and W. H. Dickerson, Industrial Waste Products Company, "Utilization of Industrial Waste; Its economic Importance."

Wednesday afternoon, the symposium subjects will be Evaporating and Drying. Wallace Savage will be chairman of this gathering, and the speakers will include E. G. Rippel, Buffalo Foundry & Machine Company, A. E. Stacy, Jr., Carrier Engineering Corporation, "The Relation of Atmospheric Conditions to Chemical Processes"; H. S. Landell, Proctor & Schwartz, "Drying and Drying Problems"; J. D. Stein, Grinnell Company, dryer division, "Atmospheric Drying by Means of Compartment, Tunnel and Continuous Belt Conveyor Dryers with Some Practical Applications"; W. H. Dickerson, Industrial Waste Products Company, "Spray Drying," and H. Austin, Ernst Scott & Co., "Evaporation."

For the Paint and Varnish Symposium to be held on Thursday, R. S. Perry, Perry & Webster, Inc., will be chairman, and he will talk on "Paint and Varnish Waste Control." Others who will contribute their views are H. A. Gardner, Institute of Paint & Varnish Research, "Reflection Factors on Industrial Paints"; L. P. Nemzck, Du Pont de Nemours & Co., "Laboratory Control"; Maximillian Toch, Toch Brothers, "Rust: Its Cause and Prevention"; Frank G. Breyer, New Jersey Zinc Company, "Physical Testing of Paints and Paint Materials"; F. P. Ingalls, John W. Masury & Co., "The Ideal Paint and Varnish Specification," and D. A. Kahr, Lowe Brothers Company, "Limitations of Standardization of Paint and Varnish Manufacture."

In the evening previous to the mo-

tion pictures dealing with the subject there will be an additional symposium on Save the Surface; Paint and Varnish. Ernest Q. Trigg, of "Save the Surface" committee, Paint Manufacturers Association of the United States, will preside. His talk will be entitled "Save the Surface and You Save All with Paint and Varnish." The other speaker will be G. B. Heckel, secretary, Paint and Manufacturers Association of the United States, whose subject will be "What Is Paint?"

There is a long program for Friday, when the symposium will be devoted to the Power Plant in the Chemical Industries. R. C. Beadle, editor of "Combustion," will be chairman. The speakers include R. M. Gordon, the Solvay Process Company, "Modern Boiler House Arrangement of Equipment" (illustrated); John Primrose, Power Specialty Company, "Suggestions for Reducing Heat Losses in Chemical Plants"; E. G. Bashore, Rice & Bashore, "Boiler Feed Water Treatment and Treatment Control"; A. R. Stevenson, Jr., General Electric Company, "Compressed Air Installation in Industrial Plants"; D. B. Rushmore, J. A. Seeds and E. Pragst, General Electric Company, "The Application of Electric Power in Chemical Industry"; F. G. Anderson, Morse Chain Company, "The Limitation of Silent Chain Drive"; S. D. Chamberlain, Distillation Industries, Inc., "A New Method of Coking Coal as Required for Industrial Fuel," and others.

On Saturday there will be a Dye Symposium, the program of which has not been arranged.

The moving picture program for the week is a very comprehensive one, the subjects for evenings relating as far as possible to the subjects of the afternoon's symposiums. On Monday evening there will be two pictures. The first will be "Iron Mining Operations," by the courtesy of the United States Bureau of Mines. It will be in four reels as follows: (a) Stripping; (b) Exploration and Stripping; (c) Underground Mining, and (d) Logging Operations. The other picture, "The

Jewels of Industry," by courtesy of the Carborundum Company, is in eight reels as follows: (a) Creating Power from Water; (b) Within the Power Plant at Niagara; (c) In and About the City of Niagara Falls; (d) Power at Work in the Carborundum Plant; (e) Making the Crystal Masses in the Electric Furnaces; (f) Making these into Stones, Grinding Wheels, Paper and Clothing. Unusual and Usual Uses for Abrasives in Some Fifty Industries.

Tuesday evening the motion picture program will be confined to subjects relating to the handling of materials. There are ten subjects on the list and the program will be continued as far as it will go until closing time. The program of films in its entirety follows:

"Use of Steam Shovel in Mining," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"Transportation and Hauling Coal by Various Means," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"Dregging Anthracite Coal," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"Saving Wasted Millions Through Material Handling Equipment," courtesy Equipment Handling Company.

"The Story of Sulphur," courtesy Texas Gulf Sulphur Company.

"Mining and Extraction of Radium from Carnotite Ore," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"Du Pont Dyes," showing the manufacture. Courtesy Du Pont de Nemours Company.

"Making Soap," courtesy Baumer Films.

"Mine Explosion and Rescue," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

For Wednesday the motion picture program consists of eight "acts." These include:

"The Manufacture of Dry Sausage," courtesy Armour & Co.

"The Making of Oleomargarine," courtesy Armour & Co.

"The Electric Heart: The Dry Cell," courtesy Baumer Films.

"Canning Electricity: The Wet Cell," courtesy Baumer Films.

"The Manufacture of Pyrex Glassware," courtesy Corning Glass Company.

"The Manufacture of Portland Cement," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"The Manufacture of Dynamite," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"Exterminate the Mosquito," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Paint and Varnish are the topics of the motion pictures on Thursday. The list of films includes:

"Making White Lead," courtesy Bureau Commercial Economics and National Lead Company.

"Making of Varnish," courtesy Bureau Commercial Economics and Murphy Varnish Company.

"Making of Paint and Varnish," courtesy Bureau Commercial Economics and Sherwin-William Company.

"Making of Paint," courtesy Bureau Commercial Economics and Lowe Bros. Company.

"Making of Paint," courtesy Bureau Commercial Economics and Mathews & Co.

"Making of Varnish," courtesy Bureau Commercial Economics and Tregant & Co.

The motion picture program on Friday has six subjects. These are as follows:

"The Cost of Careless Firing," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"Getting the Most Out of Coal," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"Conserving Coal and Saving Heat Values," courtesy Magnesia Association of America.

"Modern By-product Coking," courtesy the Koppers Company.

"The Story of Rock Drilling," courtesy Sullivan Machinery Company and U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"The Story of Armco Ingot Iron," courtesy American Rolling Mill Company.

Following the dye program on Saturday, the moving pictures program, which at present is tentative, will show:

"Zinc Mining, Milling and Smelting," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"Manufacture of Zinc Oxide," courtesy of U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"Making Du Pont Dyes," courtesy Du Pont de Nemours Company.

"Manufacture of Dynamite," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"Mining Magnetic Iron Ore," courtesy U. S. Bureau of Mines.

"As a smaller American manufacturer of dyestuff intermediates, dyestuffs, drugs and coal tar aromatics, I declare that the only monopoly to fear in the coal-tar chemical industry is the great German Cartel, the largest chemical combine in the world, the members of which have contracted the pooling of profits for a period extending to the year 2000, or for seventy-nine years from date.

"This monopoly is a threat and menace to our organic chemical industry because of the long developed skill and abnormally low costs of production due to cheap raw material and labor. It must not be forgotten that the raw materials required by that industry in Germany are all or practically all obtainable within the German borders, and on account of the small wages and a depreciated currency, no tariff rates which would serve to protect other American industries will adequately protect the coal-tar industry for several years to come from the destructive competition of the combined forces of the German chemical manufacturers.

"Since the war deprived Germany of control of the American market, we have been and are still manufacturing dyestuffs and other coal-tar chemicals, and smaller and larger manufacturers together have been instrumental in building up a self-contained coal-tar chemical industry in the United States since and during the war. We have no fear that the two or three larger American concerns can or will destroy our business.

"The report of the United States Tariff Commission released to the press July 11 past, completely disproves the existence of a monopoly in the coal-tar chemical industry in the United States. It says: 'The total number of firms engaged in the production of coal-tar products in 1920 was 213, while those companies engaged in the manufacture the dyes alone numbered 82.'

"The signatures hereto attached of the independent and competing concerns is self-supporting evidence of the statement made by the Tariff Commission. These concerns whose signatures

INDEPENDENT DYE MFRS. DENY EXISTENCE OF MONOPOLY

The signatures of sixty-two manufacturers of coal-tar dyes and chemicals are attached to the following letter written to Senator Boies Penrose, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, by Dr. Samuel Iserman, president of the Chemical Company of America, of New York.

The companies signing the letter are located in fourteen different States: Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Tennessee.

The letter is as follows:

"In connection with the consideration of the chemical schedule of the pending tariff bill, it has been persistently alleged in the press and by speakers that there is danger of creating a dye and chemical monopoly in this country through the aid of the selective embargo provisions of the bill.

are affixed are wholly independent, and to so large an extent competitors that the accusation that there is a chemical monopoly is utterly absurd. This accusation is made mostly by importers for the purpose of misleading and confusing the issue.

"As a representative smaller manufacturer, I state emphatically that unless we are entirely safeguarded from the German monopoly by an embargo provision for a limited number of years against foreign coal-tar chemicals that we are successfully making here, we will be forced to close our doors and abandon production.

"The Tariff Commission reports that Germany has already regained the competitive markets of the world. Our exports for April and May, 1921, as against those of the corresponding months of 1920 have dropped by more than 80 per cent, and if the American market becomes only temporarily competitive, Germany will absorb it completely and a foreign monopoly will be our only source of coal-tar chemicals.

AUSTRALIAN DYES, LTD., GETS UNDER WAY; ASKS PROTECTION

Australian Dyes Proprietary, Ltd., is about to begin operations after seven months of successful experimenting. Manufacture will be carried on at East Richmond, Victoria, and at the outset eight dyes will be produced on a commercial scale. Within a year it is anticipated that all the colors required in the commonwealth will be turned out in commercial quantities.

A plant has been erected capable of manufacturing per week one ton of any particular dye. This represents approximately an annual output worth £50,000, about one-seventh of the commonwealth's requirements. Plans have been laid for meeting the whole of Australia's needs. The company is asking for a duty of 2s. per pound British and 3s. 6d. per pound general as from January 1, 1922, with a view to later requesting much higher protection. Present-day prices in Australia range from 4s. to 40s. per pound.

A CORRECTION

In The REPORTER for August 8 there appeared an announcement of new Du Pont products under the general heading "Du Pont Announces Union Brown M Conc." Due to a typographical blunder in the description of this product, however, it was referred to as "Du Pont Rhodamine Union Brown M Conc."

The error was occasioned by confusion arising from the fact that the announcement also contained a reference to "Du Pont Rhodamine B Base" and is, of course, obvious, since the two products have no connection with each other, the proper designations being "Du Pont Rhodamine B Base" and "Du Pont Union Brown M Conc." The REPORTER herewith acknowledges its mistake and takes this opportunity of correcting it.

NOTES OF THE TRADE

Recent Swiss export embargo regulations provide that all articles except those included in a prohibited list may be exported from that country under general license. Included among the prohibited items, however, are (item 1098) aniline, anthracene and naphthalene colors, (item 1099) indigo, natural or synthetic, and indigo solution.

"A Plea for Rational Judgment in Dyestuffs Legislation" is the title of a ninteresting article in the July issue of "Chemical Age," by George H. Whaley, president of John Campbell &

Co. Mr. Whaley declares that the non-action of Congress is discouraging to the American dye industry and protests against the continual presence of political considerations in the discussion over the proposed legislation.

Professor R. F. Ruttan, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, has been nominated as president for next year of the Society of Chemical Industry in succession to Sir William Pope, who vacates the office in this month. The annual meeting of the Society this year will be held on August 29 and following days at Montreal, and the official election of Professor Ruttan, who is a member of the Medical Faculty of the University at Montreal, will take place during the meeting.

The Brezin-Schefer Silk Company, Paterson, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capitalization of \$150,000, to manufacture silk and to manufacture and sell silk, cotton and woolen cloths, as well as textile fabrics of every description, by Joseph Cirone, Bella Brezin, Francis Caminetti and Bertha Schefer, all of Paterson, N. J.

James Minto, formerly overseer of dyeing at the plant of the Rosemont Dye Works, Woonsocket, R. I., has accepted the appointment of a similar position with the Franklin Process Company, Providence, R. I.

Announcement has been made to the

effect that Robert J. Tait, of Lawrence, Mass., chemist for the Grasselli Chemical Company, has been transferred by that concern to its sales department in Cleveland, Ohio.

"Suggested Reclassification of Chemicals, Oils and Paints" is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the U. S. Tariff Commission in the form of a report to Congress. The report contains detailed suggestions for a reclassification of Schedule A and of related provisions of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913.

Announcement has been made by the National City Bank of New York to the effect that the six full-page newspaper advertisements dealing with the functions of banking under the general title "Understanding a Bank," which have been appearing in the New York papers recently, are now available for the use of other banks without credit.

According to recent reports, woolen mills have been busy on goods for Fall delivery and are now booking orders for the Spring trade at practically the same prices. Paterson reports 20 per cent more looms in operation upon silk goods during July than in January of this year.

A discussion of cases of poisoning occurring in the manufacture of coal-tar dyes, and their causes, is contained in a new booklet issued by the U. S. Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

To manufacture dyestuffs, chemicals, etc., the Modern Chemical Company has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. The capital of the new firm is \$10,000 and headquarters will be located in Chelsea, that State. Officers include Samuel Leahman, president, and David Glassman, 99 Shurtleff Street, treasurer.

Sir William Alexander has become chairman of British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., succeeding Sir Henry Birch-enough.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 10
Sept. 5, 1921

In 2 Sections
Section 1



IN THIS SECTION

Now for the Chemical Show

Eighth Coast Artillery Armory to Be
Scene of Seventh National Exposi-
tion—All Previous Shows Eclipsed in
Importance—What Exhibitors Will
Offer Dye and Textile Industries

Pay Us a Visit Next Week— A Significant Admission

Editorials

"Frear Is Wrong"

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

In Two Sections—Section One

“Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used”

Vol. 9

New York, September 5, 1921

No. 10

NOW FOR THE CHEMICAL SHOW

Eighth Coast Artillery Armory to Be Scene of Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries—All Previous Exhibitions Eclipsed in Importance—What the Exhibitors Will Offer to Dye and Textile Industries

IN a most impressive array, the remarkable and spectacular achievements of American chemistry, brought so forcibly to the attention of all nations during the World War, again will be unrolled in a panorama of practical, educational and helpful exhibits at the Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory, New York City, next week.

According to the directors of the Exposition, America has taken the lead in the world's chemical industry since the war, and not only the experts, students, manufacturers and general public of this country, but foreign nations, particularly those which formerly did a big business with Germany, are greatly interested in the progress that America has made.

The growth of the Chemical Exposition during the last seven years has been a barometer of the trend of public thought and interest in America's scientific achievements. Manufacturers, engineers, scientific

men and students are drawn toward these remarkable displays from all corners of the country. It has, therefore, become necessary to stage the 400 exhibits of this year's event in an exposition building of immense proportions, covering an area of five city blocks. And as much of the program is carried out in speeches, lectures and papers of value to the investigator along these lines, a special auditorium arranged according to the plan of a theater, and having a seating capacity equal to many such houses, will meet the needs of a quiet and comfortable lecture hall. It will offer an ideal place for the many symposiums that will be held during the week.

These will be in the nature of scientific discussions, practical talks, exchanges of ideas, “get together” meetings, and motion pictures covering every industry, lent through the courtesy of the Government and the numerous companies and plants where these industrial reels have been filmed.

Dr. Charles H. Herty, editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," is chairman of the advisory committee of the great 1921 Exposition. Others on this board include Raymond F. Bacon, director, Mellon Institute; L. H. Baekeland, honorary professor chemical engineering, Columbia University; Henry B. Faber, consulting chemist; John E. Teeple, president of the Chemists' Club; Bernard C. Hesse, chemist, General Chemical Company; Acheson Smith, president of the American Electrochemical Society; A. D. Little, president of Arthur D. Little, Inc.; William H. Nichols, chairman of the board, General Chemical Company; H. C. Parmelee, editor of "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering"; Fred W. Payne, co-manager of the Exposition; R. P. Perry, vice-president of the Barrett Company; Charles F. Roth, co-manager of the Exposition; Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society; T. B. Wagner, vice-president of the U. S. Food Products Corporation; David Wesson, president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and M. C. Whitaker, president of the United States Industrial Chemical Company.

The American dye industry, which has held the attention of the country since the war, will make an earnest appeal for protection and encouragement during the Exposition. In a recent address by Charles F. Roth, co-manager of the Exposition, on "The Relation of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries to the Dyeing and Cleaning Industry," the speaker pointed out that "the German Dye Cartel has an investment of \$500,000,000 in their dye producing plants."

"Don't you suppose," he asked, "they can afford to lose a million or even ten millions now and in the next few years if it means that to do so would forever strangle the American industry and that they would recover a valuable market, assuring them a

field to unload the products of these plants?"

"And have you forgotten their threat to again make war? If Great Britain, France and the United States retain the dye industries which they have established Germany never can make war upon them. Before this late war none knew so well as the German that the military strength of a nation depends almost entirely upon the dye plants."

The textile manufacturer, and all users of dyestuffs, is urged to take advantage of the opportunity the Exposition offers to learn to know American dyes and study the methods of obtaining best results. The subject will be covered in a most comprehensive manner, including cleaning, spotting, drying and air conditioning, and all other branches of the textile trade.

The Exposition will make every effort to stress the American dye situation. It is now a question of meeting the adverse propaganda which has been spread over the country with proper information on the wonderful achievements of American dyes and their uses.

"This talk about American colors not being fast is the same old story we have heard since the war began," says a man prominent in the chemical and dyestuff industries of the United States.

"If American dye consumers would use a good grade of dyes instead of trying to cut down overhead by using a grade of dyes that never were intended for the purpose to which they put them, there would be fewer complaints."

The purpose of the dyestuff exhibits at the Chemical Exposition is to prove the superiority of American-made products and educate the manufacturer to the proper use of American dyes. Demonstrations will be offered and experiments encouraged.

The relation of the dye industry to warfare, and therefore to the country's safety, will be brought out in exhibits and lectures.

There is no problem, from fuel value through the boiler plant to the washing and final recovery of values from waste, where some exhibitor cannot help the textile manufacturer or user of dyes.

It is the patriotic duty of every American man and woman to support American dyes, and it is therefore the duty of every manufacturer to seek every opportunity to study the best methods to obtain most satisfactory results.

Because of the important convocations being held in New York City during this week preceding the Show, it is certain that more than 50,000 chemists will be in the metropolis for the Exposition. There is hardly any doubt but that those who came for the convention will stay over for the Show, for there is no place like a big exposition to renew old acquaintances and make new friends.

Features of the Seventh National Exposition will be, first, the fact that

all exhibits will be on one floor and, second, that it will be the first time a suitable place for the symposiums and moving pictures has been secured. There is an auditorium in the armory that has been erected from theater plans, and the result is that there will be a stage giving adequate space for speakers and a screen, while the seating capacity, 1,400, is much greater than ever before. One of the drawbacks of the Show in recent years has been the failure to secure proper accommodations for the hundreds who wanted to hear the scientific side of the industries discussed.

The results of scientific research by engineers practising the art of air conditioning will be a part of the exhibits.

Modern conditions make modern methods of air conditioning essential to successful manufacturing of many products, especially in textile manufacturing, and notably so in cotton

manufacturing. Temperature, having such an intimate association with humidity, has also come in for its share of attention, and the modern air conditioning system is arranged with control not only for humidity but also for heat.

Textile manufacturers know that from 8 to 15 per cent of the normal weight of their product is due to the atmospheric content, and realize the importance of restoring the cloth to its normal condition after processes which apply heat. Cloth in its natural condition is improved in handle and appearance, and its weight and dimensions are increased.

Every material is affected by temperature and moisture, which fact invariably reacts detrimentally to the finished product, as well as diminishing the efficiency of the worker. Manufacturers looking for the latest improvements in methods of controlling climatic conditions will find helpful information at the Exposition. Candy and film manufacturers, paper and textile mills, printing and dye houses, baking trades and lumber dryers—each has a problem to solve in this respect.

A complete small-sized Merrill Process system, as well as a high-duty humidifier, will be installed in one of the exhibits, where the splendid manufacturing results achieved in plants with humidifying systems under automatic control can be studied by those interested in improved manufacturing conditions.

The developments of American industries has led to a demand for the transmission and delivery of heat at unusual temperatures—as high as 600 deg. Fahr. An oil heat transmission system will be exhibited which secures continuous operation under uniform conditions, a product of uniform, reliable quality, reduced cost of manufacture and increased production.

Any manufacturing process, in fact, where air conditions or drying practically determine the value of the finished product must meet these

conditions with the most approved methods.

The Exposition offers an unparalleled opportunity to study the latest inventions, improvements and complete equipment to meet these needs.

The question of containers is a most important one in the mind of the up-to-date manufacturer. How best to ship one's product in the safest, cleanest and least expensive way is a subject of increasing interest.

This important phase of the manufacturing and shipping of goods will be completely covered at the Show by numerous companies which have made an intensive study of the various needs in barrels, kegs and other containers from crepe paper bags for linings for wood barrels or shipping powders in bags, seal perfect, to steel barrels, glass bottles and drums. Fiber folding cases, corrugated and folding cases, fiber rolled and glued barrels, wood barrels, will be among the interesting exhibits.

A new device in this line which is expected to attract the interest of shippers is a fiber barrel of remarkably light weight but absolutely moisture-proof and of surprising strength.

In the approved methods of to-day, efficiency in every branch of factory or plant is demanded. In filters, the advantages looked for are labor saving, saving of filter cloths, perfect filtration, low cost of maintenance, perfectly clear filtrate, clean installation, high capacities, low moisture content.

All of these requirements have been met by exhibitors of filters at the Exposition. An open tank filter which requires only one man operation to hundreds of square feet of filter area, will be one of the exhibits.

A rotary continuous suction filter, superior for handling mud from hot, caustic solutions from continuous causticizing and lime recovery, is a typical American product.

Large sums are spent annually by manufacturers experimenting with the clarity and keeping quality of their

products. The opportunities for research and investigation at the Exposition will be invaluable in obtaining filtering efficiency.

The shortcomings of natural water supplies are well known to practically all industries, institutions, individuals, and municipalities. Modern sanitation demands the filtration and sterilization of water to make it clear and free from disease-producing bacterial life. Economical business and domestic life demands that other so-called impurities such as hardness, iron, manganese, acids, sulphur, etc., be removed, so that low cost production of high grade materials or service be made possible. For textile processes and dyehouse operations, properly rectified water is essential.

Among the exhibits covering this important subject will be a model equipment which has been constructed at great expense in exact duplication of the very large commercial equipment manufactured by a company long experienced in water rectification and general sanitation. It is made accurately to scale, about four feet long, and all the small valves and piping are made to operate exactly as they do on the large installations.

A complete line of apparatus such as softeners, filters, iron and manganese removal equipment, etc., may be studied in detail. These bear special interest to laundries, seeking the means of producing sweet-smelling, white soft wash at minimum washing costs. textile mills manufacturing silks, wools, woolens

and cotton goods, since soaking, degumming, bleaching, scouring, dyeing, finishing, etc., is carried on without destruction or waste of mill supplies. Hospitals, hotels, office buildings and institutions needing "soft water" bathing, shampooing, shaving and cooking, canning and food packing where water containing no lime and magnesia, no iron or manganese, no causticity or acidity, no dirt or color, means much to the canner; chemical and drug manufacturer where uniform basic manufacturing conditions must be maintained; power plants operating turbines can obtain a scale-free water for the sealing glands; others operating oil, gas, or other internal combustion engines, have available in this apparatus a never-failing source of clear, non-scaling water for cooling purposes; artificial ice plants whether of the distilled or raw water types for feeding boiler or to eliminate the slimy deposit left by melting "hard water" ice; paper mills, which can ill afford to dodge their water problem by reason of the tremendous quantities of water they use; furnaces and water-jacketed equipment; metal plating; garages; municipal water supplies or for the home—all these water problems are solved at the Exposition.

The services of expert drying engineers from experimental drying laboratories will be at the disposal of any interested visitor. The discussion of all problems in connection with satisfaction and economy in drying products is urged by all exhibitors.

(Continued on page 12.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

In Two Sections—Section One

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
 of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
 contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
 LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

PAY US A VISIT NEXT WEEK

Elsewhere in this issue we have printed the directions issued by the management of the Chemical Show for reaching the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory. To these directions we now wish to add that The REPORTER will occupy Booth 16 and that various persons more or less concerned with its production—including its publisher, editor, Professor Olney and "G. E. T.," bon vivant and raconteur extraordinary—will be in attendance.

Our "exhibit" will consist principally of comfortable devices for sitting down upon, and during the course of the Show we hope to "stage" a demonstration, for the edification and profit of as many friends as care to participate in our experimental research, of their efficacy as catalysts in the neutralization of fatigue toxins.

In other words, pray accept our cordial invitation to make The REPORTER booth your headquarters, or at least your temporary port of call next week. Drop in and talk things over—or just rest yourself, as you feel inclined. You will find a ready welcome and perhaps a good smoke or two awaiting you, which is about as far as one can go these days without running afoul of Mr. Volstead and his merry men.

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION

When the House of Representatives passed the Longworth amendment to the Emergency Tariff, extending the period of temporary dye protection from August 27 to November 27, the noisy Mr. Frear and his cohorts rather star-

tled many observers by unexpectedly saying nothing at all. They remained what some have referred to as sullenly, and others dignifiedly, aloof throughout the entire proceedings. They appeared well satisfied to follow the example of their leader, who had cast himself for the role of the strong, silent man—which character he ably portrayed.

When the amendment reached the Senate Finance Committee, it met with a similar reception from those who had been active in opposing the Knox amendment giving the industry its original three months from May 27 to August 27. And again, when the Longworth amendment came before the Senate proper at the eleventh hour, opposition was practically negligible.

Many thought this astonishing reticence due to President Harding's personal intervention, and this may, in part, have accounted for it. But only in part. Others ascribed it to a possible feeling that since time was short it would be better to lay low and "get" the dye industry later on when the three-year limited embargo should come under consideration.

But neither of these conjectures are borne out by press despatches from Washington, which give the reason for the new tactics as obtained from various elements of the opposition themselves. And the reason, gentle reader, is well worth listening to.

Opposers of the three-year limited embargo decided, it seems, that if they succeeded in taking away the industry's protection between August 27 and such time as the embargo shall come to a vote, they would thereby materially weaken their chances of defeating it.

Why should they fear that? They have been vociferously asserting that the industry does not need protection, that Germany is "down and out" commercially, that the American industry is so much stronger than the Cartel as to preclude the possibility of the latter organization offering effective competition either in this country or in foreign markets, that our dye industry is a huge, rapacious trust, well able to take care of itself in any company, etc., etc. Did they not cut down the original six

months' protection to three months, and did they not battle tooth and nail in an effort to prevent the industry from getting even those three?

Why should they fear for their chances of beating the dye section of the Fordney Tariff if their absurd claims and former efforts were really made in good faith?

According to their own reasoning, on the contrary, the contemplated ending of special dye protection on August 27 ought to have given them a golden opportunity to prove to the balance of Congress how little the American dye industry needed that protection. They might have been expected to welcome such a chance to prove that Germany has no accumulated dye stocks with which to flood American markets—if they had had faith in their own pronouncements.

But no! They are only too well aware of what would happen if the Cartel were allowed four or five months of unrestricted competition with the American "trust." They realize now what

they did not realize when the Knox amendment first came up, namely, that if they had beaten it then and there the results would have caused the American industry heavy losses, but would have shown so plainly the falseness of their position that they would have been swept from the floor.

And their admission of this realization is of such deep significance to all concerned that it ought to be published from one end of the country to the other. Up to the present, opposers of special protection had at least half a leg to stand on by virtue of their protestations of sincerity and their pretended concern for the welfare of dye consumers. Now many of them are self-convicted of hypocrisy and vulgar political intrigue, with personal considerations, not America's gain, as the end in view.

We sincerely trust that readers will not forget the admission which has been made when next the limited embargo measure comes up for debate.

NOW FOR THE CHEMICAL SHOW

(Continued from page 9.)

Exhibits on this subject will include a one-man machine that dries any material capable of being sprayed, in three seconds, and to pass practically any mesh desired without scorching or burning, a vacuum chamber dryer which dries sensitive materials which are subject to reaction, oxidation, discoloration, etc., at a high temperature, without any of these changes taking place, vacuum drum dryers so constructed that every part is readily accessible, enabling the dryer to be kept sanitary at all times; in fact, every phase and condition of drying systems will be covered designed to eliminate all excess of consumption of steam, grinding costs, time, labor and floor space.

Something new will be displayed in the nature of an evaporator which will be featured by one exhibitor. This evaporator has been developed by long experience in the evaporator field. The heating tubes are neither horizontal nor vertical. They are installed in an angle position and are staggered. Steam enters the top chamber on left hand and descends through the tube toward the right. Any condensation formed falls to the bottom and goes out the pipe provided for this purpose. The steam which is not condensed rises and again descends through the tubes toward the left. This incline of the tubes very materially increases the flow of the steam through the unit and consequently gives a very large capacity per square foot of heating surface. Well-directed and very violent circulation of the liquid being evaporated is one of the features of the machine, while a large expanding chamber above the heating surface has been provided.

How to turn waste liquors from a variety of chemical industries and convert noxious waste elements into a dry, compact, odorless and frequently valuable by-product is one of the interesting subjects which will

HOW TO REACH NEW HOME OF THE CHEMICAL SHOW

Gentlemen failing to return from the Chemical Show at a reasonable hour must hunt up some alibi other than the strong, defiant statement that they lost their way and wandered 'round and 'round for hours in the Bronx, unable to communicate by means of the sign language with such native guides as might be capable of pointing out trails leading back to civilization.

For those who will lead expeditions northward, and for prospective rescue parties, explicit directions have been prepared. The Eighth Coast Artillery Armory is located at Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue. Select the route which suits you best:

Take Lexington Avenue Subway train marked "Jerome Ave." Change at 167th Street station for Kingsbridge Road train, alighting at Kingsbridge Road station. This will land you at the door.

Sixth Avenue Elevated train to Kingsbridge Road station.

Seventh Avenue Subway, Bronx Park train to Mott Avenue station. Change to Jerome Avenue line. Change at 167th Street station for Kingsbridge Road train.

Broadway Subway train to 225th Street station. Take Kingsbridge Road trolley east to Armory.

Third Avenue Elevated train to Fordham Road station. Take Kingsbridge Road trolley west to Armory.

Ninth Avenue Elevated train to 145th Street station. Change for Kingsbridge Road train.

From any "north - and - south" Bronx trolley the explorer can transfer to the Kingsbridge Road trolley.

be discussed. In fact, the Show offers the technical and engineering service of the most experienced chemical engineers to visitors seeking a solution to such problems.

Time, experience and invention have brought about greater possibilities in scientific controlling of temperature, pressure, time, levels, and those conditions which must be kept accurate for perfect manufacture.

There will be shown at the Exposition this year an important devel-

opment in automatic regulation of dry kiln conditions of temperature and humidity, a controller which automatically controls a given temperature rise and humidity fall. This device regulates the valves on a heating coil and a spray so that the humidity is gradually decreased at the same time as the temperature is increased. Easy adjustments enable almost any desired temperature-humidity schedule to be duplicated.

Automatic controllers of temperature, pressure, vacuum, time, liquid-level and condensation discharge assure uniformity in processes, save time, require no attention and reduce steam consumption.

The best methods for checking up on steam lines, trapping and untrapping will receive attention. Coal today is so high that every shovelful counts.

There will be the latest improvements in thermometers, showing a marked step forward in temperature recording. To the manufacturer, chemist or industrial engineer who requires a perfect control of air conditions the Exposition offers unusual advantages in its exhibits of perfected instruments.

A new efficiency device which will be exhibited for the special attention of efficiency engineers in power plant and manufacturing departments is a time punch for recording thermometers. This time punch makes a small hole in the time border of the chart the very second the button is pressed,

making the recording thermometer for which it has been devised a time clock as well as a heat-recording apparatus.

Liquid measurement systems, meters recording steam flow, air flow and flue gas temperature on the same chart, recorders built for hard, continuous work in any boiler room, convenient and accurate means of measuring tank contents, gauges which may be installed on the wall in the office, giving perpetual inventory and a check on fuel oil or other liquid invoiced and consumed, the controlling of temperatures in powder magazines—all will be subjects discussed and on exhibit.

DU PONT TO HAVE VARIED EXHIBITS AT CHEMICAL SHOW

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., will occupy six spaces at the Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries—Nos. 500-2-4 and 601-3-5. Four divisions of the business will be represented: Dyestuffs Department, Chemical Products Division, Lithopone, Dry Colors and Pigments Section, and Acids and Heavy Chemicals Division.

The products manufactured and sold by these four divisions include a very wide range of chemicals which enter into the manufacturing processes of practically all the basic industries, as well as many other industries that touch nearly every side of the human life.

One's imagination is not taxed in order to visualize the importance that these products play, directly or indirectly, in the daily routine of business, home or social life of the nation. This is not only due to the great variety of products manufactured, but the still greater number of uses to which they are put.

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO. EXHIBIT AT CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

The exhibit of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, at the Chemical Industries Exposition will consist of industrial chemicals, some of which the company has been interested in the production and development of since its organization in 1816, 106 years ago. Among these products will be those used exclusively by paint, varnish, glass, dyestuff and color makers.

The company will exhibit products of the Isco Chemical Company, Isco-Bautz Company, Pacific Coast Talc Company and others.

H. W. ARMBRUSTER BECOMES INDEPENDENT AGENT

Announcement has been made by Howard W. Armbruster, formerly general manager of Hemingway & Co., Bound Brook, N. J., to the effect that he has opened his own office at 261 Broadway, New York City, where requests for the purchase or sale of chemicals or colors will receive trustworthy and intelligent attention.

Mr. Armbruster has been engaged for many years in various branches of the chemical industries as chemical engineer, manufacturer and salesman. He was secretary of the first company in the United States to develop the viscose artificial silk process—of which concern General Thomas S. Harrison was president. He was later associated with Mechling Brothers Manufacturing Company, chemical manufacturers of Camden, N. J.; has been a contributor to trade and technical journals on artificial silk and other subjects, and in 1913 organized and built up the Frohman Chemical Company, Sandusky, Ohio, manufacturers of silicate of

soda, which made and marketed large quantities of this product to chemical paper board and soap manufacturers of the Middle West.

Selling his personal interests in the Frohman company in the latter part of 1917, he became associated with Frank Hemingway early in 1918 as manager of the Heavy Chemical Department of Frank Hemingway, Inc. Later, he was placed in charge of production and sales as general manager of Hemingway & Co., Bound Brook, which firm was afterwards absorbed by the Sherwin Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio. During Mr. Armbruster's term as general manager of Hemingway & Co., an acetic acid plant was built and the capacity of the former plant increased several hundred per cent, making it, when changes were completed, the largest arsenic acid plant in the country, and the company one of the largest producers of arsenical products.

Mr. Armbruster announces that he will now act as buying and selling agent for a number of out-of-town chemical and color manufacturers, also importing chemicals for the American market.

MORE ABOUT AUSTRALIAN DYE PLANS

As a result of experiments in Melbourne in the production of the bases for dyes from coal tar and its by-products a new firm, known as Australian Dyes Proprietary, Ltd., has been established and a small but well-equipped factory will soon be in operation, according to a recent report received by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from American Trade Commissioner Ferrin. The concern will be an entirely Australian business, carried on with Australian capital, Australian labor and Australian plant.

It is expected that within twelve months the output will be 150 tons a year, and that in two years the whole of the Commonwealth's requirements will be manufactured. When in full working order the plant will employ between 250 and 300 persons, in addition to a highly trained staff of

chemists and other experts. So far a range of absolutely fast colors, including fifty-four different shades, has been proved, and this number is being increased every day. All types of dyes are to be produced, such as acid, basic, chrome, alizarine, nigrosin and many others.

DU PONT VICTORIA BLUE R

This product is a basic dyestuff, doubtless well known by its name as having been a pre-war product. It is a very bright blue, slightly redder than Du Pont Victoria Blue B Concentrated, having the same qualities and being applied according to the same methods. The product is used but little for dyeing cotton, except for topping direct and sulphur colors. On wool, although dyeings possess good fastness to fulling, scouring, peroxide bleaching and stoving, its use is confined to dyeing fancy yarns for blankets, eider down, etc.

Du Pont Victoria Blue R is particularly suitable for dyeing silk, both pure and tin weighted, and doubtless will create considerable interest for bright reddish blues and navies on this material. Its fastness to water, washing and soap is very good, but the dyeings are only moderately fast to light and crocking. Crocking can be reduced to a minimum by the use of sulphuric acid at the end of the dyeing operation, and boiling. Resisting with tannic acid and tartar emetic renders the dyeings fast to cross dyeing. This color is also used for dyeing paper, artificial silk, wood chip, jute, hemp and for the preparation of wall paper, lithographic lakes and spirit varnishes.

NATIONAL ANNOUNCES ACID FAST VIOLET BG

This is the latest addition to the series of acid dyes manufactured by the National Aniline & Chemical Company Inc., pure shades of violet of bluish tone being produced by this new product.

National Acid Fast Violet BG possesses good fastness to hot pressing, carbonizing, rubbing and alkalis. It is an easily soluble and level dyeing color and will be found of particular value for the dyeing of piece goods.

This new "National" dye may be used for dyeing all classes of woolen or worsted material, either in self or combination shades. In addition to its usefulness for the dyeing of wool it will find general application upon silk, or wool and silk mixtures.

Samples, together with dyeings accompanied by full working details, will be supplied upon request to those interested.

A NEW TEXTILE COUNTING GLASS

A convenient little article for counting the picks in cloth is offered under the name "Countex." It is on the order of the usual counting glass, with some added features. The lens is arranged as usual. The base, however, has an opening a quarter-inch square, with a small needle, by means of which the threads may be counted as it is moved forward by the finger. This is a decided improvement on the old glass, which relied upon the eye alone.

The device is in very compact form, and when folded goes into a small leather case about an inch and a half

square, being thus easily carried in the pocket. It retails for a moderate price, and may be seen in this office by anyone who is interested, where further inquiries will be answered upon application.

GERMAN DYES FEELING THE EFFECT OF FOREIGN LEGISLATION

According to the latest report of the Prussian Ministry of Commerce, difficulties attending sales in the German chemical industry had become more acute at the end of the first half of 1921. With the exception of a slight improvement in the trade in pharmaceutical products, the industry was not in a gratifying condition in its present state or in its prospects.

Business in dyes suffered severely from the crisis prevailing in the markets of the world and from the effect of the sanctions. The supply of raw materials has been fully sufficient for all requirements, and the prices of raw products, intermediates, and manufactured goods were satisfactory, but only few orders are being booked by factories and dealers. Business was especially poor in preparations for laboratory and scientific purposes, owing to the lack of orders from the Upper Silesian coal-mining districts, and to the scarcity of money in the university laboratories. Wholesale chemical houses report a slightly brisker demand for some products, and especially for exportation to England. Prices still shape in a very unsatisfactory manner; export business is being reduced steadily by protective customs duties and the anti-dumping laws of certain foreign countries.

PREPARATION OF AZO DYES

According to B. P. 164488, azo dyes may be formed from starch heated in water with the addition of an amino acid body, and afterwards diagnosing the amino body, and coupling with an aromatic phenol or amine. For instance, to 4 parts of a 30 per cent starch paste heated to 70 or 80 deg. Cent., 9.3 parts aniline and 100 parts water are added,

and 36 parts of strong H.C.L. (1, 2, s. g.). The mixture is well stirred and cooled down to below 5 deg. Cent. More H.C.L. can be added, and also 7.2 parts dissolved sodium nitrite slowly stirred in. The mixture is then slowly poured into a solution of 400 parts cold water and 11 parts metaphenylene diamine. Stirring is continued until completion of reaction.

FREAR IS WRONG

[An editorial from the Waterbury (Conn.) "Republican"]

Representative Frear's charge that the "dye monopoly" has sought to influence three members of the Cabinet does not carry much weight with it. Mr. Frear seems to think that the letters from Secretaries Weeks and Denby to Senator Penrose urging that the dyestuffs embargo be retained in the tariff bill are evidence that the Cabinet has been tampered with by the dye manufacturers. Those letters might be such evidence if what Mr. Frear says about the value of a dye industry to the country were true, but it isn't. He said: "Not a line of evidence in all the hearings, I am informed, suggests that this government depended upon or received aid from any dye establishments in the country during the recent war, and the argument that we should preserve this half-billion-dollar domestic dye monopoly, with its excessive prices and enormous power, because of approaching war and through need of private protection is both preposterous and ridiculous."

This country did not depend upon the dye establishments in this country during the war, because there were none, speaking generally, to depend upon. Germany did depend upon her dye industry and that dependence was well founded. With but little trouble the dye establishments of Germany were converted into manufactories of chemicals needed for explosives, for poison gases and many other war purposes.

This country would have used its dye establishments in the same way if it had had any and had had Germany's need to produce chemicals at home. It is easily conceivable that some day this country might be confronted by a need similar to Germany's. Then a well-established dye industry in this country would be an asset of tremendous value.

So Representative Frear's deductions from the letters of Secretaries Weeks and Denby are wild. Those gentlemen know what a dye industry may be as a means of defense and are seeking support for one in the interest of their respective branches of the military service. We do not want the dyestuffs embargo for which they ask, but we do want a dye industry.

BRITISH PURCHASERS OF GERMAN DYES, JAN. TO JUNE

The president of the British Board of Trade gave, in the House of Commons recently, the following statistics of the quantity and value of dyes, dyestuffs and extracts for dyeing imported into the United Kingdom, consigned from Germany, registered during the period January 1 to June 30:

	Cwts.	Value
Intermediate coal-tar products used in the manufacture of dyes (including aniline oil and salt and phenylglycine).....	1,686	£20,218
Finished dyestuffs obtained from coal tar	33,562	694,200
Extracts for dyeing.....	189	2,576
Totals	35,437	£716,994

The directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., have declared quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common, payable September 15 to stock of record August 31 and 1½ per cent on debenture stock, payable October 25 to stock of record October 10. The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common stock and of 1¼ per cent on the preferred, payable November 1 to stock of record October 20.

BRITISH CRUDE MFRS. ESCAPE HARM FROM COAL STRIKE

It was shown at the recent annual meeting of Benzol and By-Products, Ltd., in London, that the British coal strike had enabled the concern to dispose of accumulated stocks. The outlook for the current year was said to be good and to indicate profits in excess of those in the preceding year, when £7,813 was carried forward after payment of dividends and taxes.

The whole of the company's preliminary expense has been written off, and its liquid cash position was reported better than the balance-sheet showing.

Dye-a-Grams

"High Prices for Chicken Feed--*Headline.* Meaning, we presume, at such places as Healy's!

Recently a New York newspaper referred to some of our politicians as being "two-by-four." Whazzat? not on the square?

One way to bring about universal peace would be for the League to pass a by-law making the cost of war payable in advance.

"Letters Are Links in the Chain of Friendship"—*Stationery advertisement.* And in divorce proceedings?

Many of our beer advocates are also in favor of light "whines" now and then!

Judging by local political reports, it won't be long before a museum, in order to be complete, will have to have a skeleton of a Democrat therein!

—o—

What's become of Wilson? House? Lansing? Anyway, we at least know where the Dye bill is!

—o—

We cannot say much or think about the Longworth measure without getting all "het up." But if Republican Senators cannot see what's best for the country—the the Lord help us!

—o—

At any rate, imported German dyes will never be classed as a national asset.

—o—

From daily paper: "Germans are now making gloves out of underwear. Gott! Mit undies?"

—o—

It is no more than natural that a chronic borrower should be a bit "touchy."

G. E. T.

NOTES OF THE TRADE

The Kingsboro Silk Mills have been incorporated under the laws of New York. Headquarters will be at Gloversville, that State, and the capital is \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The August number of "Dyestuffs," published by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, has made its appearance and contains this month interesting articles on the establishing of

standard color types, the effect of weather on cloth, the dyeing of viscose silk, the application of dyestuffs to linen, "friction marks" on dyed cotton goods, the dyeing of cotton duck, and others.

With a capital of \$500,000, the Robertson Chemical Company has been incorporated under the laws of Virginia to manufacture chemicals, dyes, etc. Headquarters will be located at Money Point, near Portsmouth, Va., and officials consist of F. B. Stephenson, president, and C. W. Jones, treasurer.

It is reported that the fourth plant using the Franklin Process Company's dyeing machines, referred to in The REPORTER's Monthly Technical Supplement of August 1, will be located at Greenville, S. C. The company will be capitalized at \$300,000 and it is expected that the new plant will be in operation by January 1.

A sizing medium, the subject of British Patent 165,365, consists of a 2 per cent solution of gum tragacanth or gum tragacanth boiled and dissolved, and a 7½ per cent solution of neutral silicate of soda. Equal parts of the two solutions are mixed and heated together and the mixture can be left as a paste or dried as a powder. Its use in sizing textiles eliminates the necessity for subsequently treating them in acid or caustic soda baths.

In answer to a recent question in the House of Commons, it was stated that the total weight of synthetic dyestuffs received up to the present for the British Empire under the Reparation clauses of the Treaty of Versailles was approximately 4,053 tons. The prices charged to the trade—which, of course, varied according to the classes and brands of dyestuffs—were as nearly as possible the market prices ruling at the time of sale and had been fixed in consultation with representatives of the consumers.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 11

Sept. 12, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

Suspicion and Misunderstanding Menace Life of Organic Chemical Industry

A Report on American Dyes from the National Vigilance Committee, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World

"Speaking of Limitations"—Another Deadlock?

Editorials

American Legion Again Asks Protective Legislation

AMERICAN DYE STUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, September 12, 1921

No. 11

SUSPICION AND MISUNDERSTANDING MENACE LIFE OF ORGANIC CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Public Wrongly Blames American Makers for Dye Troubles—
Independence of Key Industry at Stake—Truth Should Be
Disseminated—Industry Must Be Protected by Embargo

THE Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries again gives the American dye industry a chance to submit in peculiarly effective fashion to the public at large its claims to the need of special protection and its answers to some of the unjust views which have been held with regard to its present status and attainments. These facts are well known to the trade and to dyestuff consumers, but are not well known to the public, and, moreover, will never be listened to by the man in the street with quite the same degree of belief when advanced by a representative or organ of the industry as they would be if set forth by an impartial investigator. Hence, The REPORTER regards it as particularly fortunate that the opening of the Chemical Show this year should be marked by the almost simultaneous appearance of the subjoined convincing brief for the industry.

If any group of men might be expected to be absolutely unprejudiced so far as the dye industry is concerned, that group is the National Vigilance

Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. The purpose of this committee, in its own words, is "to create maximum public confidence in advertising by making all advertising trustworthy." Those unfamiliar with its extensive operations will be interested to learn that it has unmasked countless frauds and has compelled a complete reversal of policy on the part of many who had been mulcting the public by the use of lying advertisements. It is able to bring powerful pressure to bear upon all fakers who use publicity to carry on their practices, and its position is so strong that it is beyond the reach of any who might seek to influence its decisions. Indeed, this very strength depends upon its fearlessness in stamping out dishonesty wherever found.

Therefore, if you are one of those who believe that all "expert" testimony must of necessity be biased, and that the argument of the dye industry is not to be depended upon because self-interest must be the ruling factor in it, then read of the industry's vindication

by the National Vigilance Committee. This article will interest you whether you are connected with the trade or are simply one of the public anxious to gain light on a question which deeply concerns you:

From time to time inquiries have come to this committee concerning the fast quality of dyes used in the coloring of women's apparel and other merchandise. The number of these inquiries and the claims for fast quality of dyes, made by retailers and in certain national advertising, have made necessary an extended investigation by the committee.

The inquiries received and the resulting investigation reveal that there is much unjustified suspicion resting on American dyes and that there is widespread misunderstanding of the resistance of dyes to water, light, perspiration and other elements. We have found the impression existing that dye faults are due to the fact that the dyes now used in this country are made in America. And it appears that this belief has not only grown up through the unsatisfactory experiences of consumers but has been fostered also by interests inimical to the American dye industry.

This belief is not justifiable. We are convinced from our investigation that dyes made by American manufacturers are as good in quality or better than the same kind of dyes made by foreign firms, though there is a limited class of dyes which American manufacturers do not attempt to make.

CAUSES OF TROUBLE

We have found that most dye troubles are due to the wrong application of dyes or to misleading information which reaches the public as to the fastness of colors. This misleading information has appeared not only in advertising but largely also in word-of-mouth selling.

The truth is, that few if any dyes, whether made in Germany or made in America, can be guaranteed for fastness under all conditions of use. A dye may be fast to water and yet not fast to perspiration. It may be fast to fresh water and not fast to salt water. It may be fast to the water which a housewife will use in washing clothes and not fast to the chemically treated water in which a laundry may wash colored garments. Another dye may be fast to water and not fast to sunlight. There are no dyes absolutely fast to sunlight, but many dyes on account of their special character and their quality offer a maximum resistance to all of these elements. Dependable service, therefore, from dyes depends largely upon use of the proper dye for the particular fabric to be colored, upon proper mixture of primary dyes to make special colors, upon improvement in the mechanical methods of treating fabrics in the dyeing process and upon a more general use of quality dyes and greater care by those who apply the coloring agents to textiles and other materials. Wool dyes are not intended for cotton, nor cotton dyes for wool. The manufacturer

of bathing suits must select a dye to meet the requirement of his fabric and that dye should be made to withstand the elements with which a bathing suit will likely come into contact: sunlight, salt water and perspiration. So with all other classes and kinds of goods. The dye must be selected to fit the material and use to which it will be put.

TRUTH SHOULD BE TOLD

The dyer should consider it his responsibility to know the uses to which the materials dyed by him are to be put and to impart this knowledge of the conditions under which the colors will serve satisfactorily to the mill man and other distributors of dyed materials who, in turn, should be responsible to the retailer and the public for a correct understanding of the factors surrounding the durability of colors.

There is no honest reason why blame for dye troubles should be laid at the door of American dye manufacturers and the impression spread that only foreign dyes are fast dyes. The dye situation, as far as the dependability of dyes is concerned, is no more unsatisfactory now than it was before the war, when a virtual monopoly of the American dye business was in the hands of German manufacturers. In fact, the quality of dyes now used, and made in America, is much improved over the dyes available even before the war. We have always had trouble with dyes, before the war as well as since the war. Then cheap dyes were blamed; now

American dyes are blamed. This committee has found before-the-war price lists of German dye makers which specifically stated that the dyes were not guaranteed as to fastness and set out the ways in which the dyes must be used for satisfactory results.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AT STAKE

Explanations to users of dyestuffs have been made by American manufacturers and we have found no instance in which any American manufacturer has attempted to deceive dye users on this score. But right information seems not to have been passed on to the American public. Confidence in American advertising and business requires that the truth be known and told about the dependability of American dyes. Dissemination of this kind of information so that it reaches the American public, should be accompanied by the use of dyes of good quality, rather than dyes made to sell at a price.

This committee's interest in the dye industry and the use of dyes originated in advertised claims, but study of this problem has led us into much valuable information concerning the entire dye situation. It has revealed facts which, though not directly related to advertising, are nevertheless of paramount concern to American business and to the national welfare.

INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE MENACED

America is in danger of having one

of her key industries crippled seriously if not irreparably. The dye industry is a basic industry. It is indispensable to chemical discovery and to industrial chemical progress. It is vital to preparations for national defense in the event of war, and is of tremendous importance to national prosperity in times of peace.

There is now pending an embargo measure before Congress for a provisional economic barrier against foreign dyestuffs over a limited number of years. It will, in our opinion, if enacted, protect the growth of the American dye industry until it is developed sufficiently to meet full-grown foreign competition either in home or in foreign markets. The measure provides that dyes which are not made in this country, but are required here, can be imported. It provides also that if dyes made here are not of the right quality and are not sold at the right price and delivered promptly—foreign dyes may be imported. This removes the price question from serious consideration because it means that dyes made in this country will have to be sold to users on a satisfactory basis, or the business will go to foreign makers. As a matter of fact, the prices of intermediates (raw materials) have declined almost 50 per cent in the past year, and prices of the finished dye products have taken not only great slides from before-the-armistice prices but continue to decline as production costs are lowered.

That the money involved is not considerable is shown by estimates that in 1920 the entire volume of dye sales in this country amounted only to \$22,000,000. Moreover, the amount of dye used in coloring the average suit of men's clothing is estimated to cost the

consumer approximately 35 cents, and in a dozen pairs of hose the cost would be one and a half cents.

THE MONOPOLY BUGABOO

It has been alleged that the passage of the embargo to protect the American dye industry would create or favor an American monopoly in this industry. There are 228 organic chemical and dye plants in this country. It hardly seems probable that a combination exists among them. If monopoly should exist and were favored by the embargo act, is it not far better that the dye business in America be in the hands of a monopoly over which Congress has legislative powers, and the profits of which will remain in this country, than to have a monopoly of our dye business owned by foreign capital over which the American people have no control?

England, France and Italy have placed embargoes on dyestuffs which provide for longer protection for their industries than is proposed for American interests by pending legislation. Even Japan has raised barriers against the foreign capture of her organic chemical business. These nations realize the supreme importance of this industry and its invaluable contribution to industrial chemistry through its broad and deep research work.

ISSUES ARE VITAL

Before the war the American dye industry was limited and depended for its existence upon intermediates (raw materials) obtained from abroad. The bars have been raised against exportation of these intermediates from Ger-

(Continued on page 12.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
 HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
 of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
 contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
 LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

"SPEAKING OF LIMITATIONS—"

When the scheduled "Limitation of Armament Conference"—which, we are now informed, is the correct designation for it—gets under way in Washington, it is hardly to be expected that one of the most vital of all questions of armament, the organic chemical industries, will receive much if any notice from the august conferees. The obvious thing is so often ignored in this world! And anyway, the foreign participants, each with an ace up his sleeve in the shape of special domestic protective legislation, will doubtless prefer to stand pat, without calling undue attention to the extra card; while the Americans, not yet having learned some of the more subtle moves in international draw poker, will naively stress the relative sizes of armies and navies. The man whose linen is soiled, but who insists, nevertheless, on a boutonniere, shows an equally nice sense of values, sartorial or otherwise.

Perhaps they'll fool us on this score, however. Stranger things have happened! Nothing would please The REPORTER more than to find itself wrong in its assumption that the role of the organic chemical industries in warfare will not be duly considered. The best chance lies in the Administration's openly expressed recognition of that role, and its recent insistence on immediate action to extend the time of protection until Congress shall have decided whether or

not it wants to throw away one of the most valuable lessons gained from the World War. President Harding may have it in mind at this very minute to see to it that the subject comes up at an opportune moment during the conference. Time will tell.

Were Germany one of the foreign powers represented, you may rest assured that this important point, if raised at all, would not be raised by a German delegate. There is, as the advertisements say, a reason. And were America the proud possessor of legislation similar to that of England, France, Italy, Japan and others, she might enter the game on an equal footing with all hands and nothing need be said at all.

But under the present circumstances she should make sure that the question of the modern sources of the modern munitions receives a thorough airing, and that an understanding is arrived at. Then immediately thereafter she should enact a limited dye embargo law.

For America, as well as for other nations, a limited dye embargo is a prerequisite of limited armament.

ANOTHER DEADLOCK?

The change in the Congressional Conference Committee, appointed to consider the proposed Longworth limited dye embargo section of the Fordney Tariff bill, seems rather to have equalized things. With the retirement of Senator Dillingham, who is replaced by Senator Watson, this body has gained a positive advocate of the measure who will no doubt work with Representative Longworth to further its chances. The other two members, Senator Smoot and Representative Frear, are vigorous opponents of any kind of an embargo which might be suggested, despite the fact that dye consumers have signified their approval of the bill now under discussion.

The last-mentioned opponent is merely boisterous; Senator Smoot, however, at least works along constructive lines, and is writing a substitute measure

which will aim to protect the dye industry by means of a tariff alone. This measure will provide for three classifications. The first is to be applied to dyes already made in this country, and the rates specified are admitted by its author to be prohibitive. The second will provide low rates for dyes not made here, or made here in insufficient quantities, while the third will provide for moderate rates calculated to balance production costs at home and abroad.

It is out of the question to expect anything in the nature of a compromise from Representative Frear—unless he makes a radical departure from his policies of the past. Nor will Senator Smoot compromise after completing his measure. Representative Longworth will naturally remain firm in his support of his own principles, which are along the lines of an embargo of some sort, and Senator Watson, it is likely will trail with him.

This being the case, it is not improbable that there will be a deadlock, with two reports presented by the commit-

tee. More "copy" for the Government Printing Office, but little to advance the cause of the dye industry, which badly needs, most of all, protection of a sterner character than any which could be furnished by a tariff law, and next to that, settled conditions. Twenty-eight months of futile wrangling, punctuated by narrow escapes from total annihilation as the various temporary protection resolutions have expired, has done almost as much to upset efficient production as the Cartel could have done. At least it has had the effect of stopping practically all research at a time when this branch of the industry should be making its best strides.

Whatever the committee decides, something must be done before November 27, when the latest "extension" comes to an end. Meanwhile, dye consumers and manufacturers alike will want to know just what Senator Smoot means by the term "prohibitive" as applied to a tariff on German dyestuffs under present conditions of exchange and relative labor costs.

REPORT OF AMERICAN DYES

(Continued from page 8.)

many. If we are to remain as a nation in the dye-making business, we must produce all our own dye-making materials, and the industry which has this vital part of the nation's welfare in its keeping must be given the full consideration due it.

The American public seems not to have been fully aroused as yet to the real issues in the dye embargo question. American industrial independence is at stake, as are public faith in American institutions and in the advertising of products of an indispensable American industry.

AN EMINENT SCIENTIST'S VIEWS

In his introduction to Edwin E. Slosson's epochal book, "Creative Chemistry," Dr. Julius Stieglitz, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Chicago, has written:

"The whole nation's welfare demands, indeed, that our public be enlightened in the matter of the relation of chemistry to our national life. Thus, if our commerce and our industries are to survive the terrific competition that must follow the re-establishment of peace, our public must insist that its representatives in Congress preserve that independence in chemical manufacturing which the war has forced upon us in the matter of dyes, of numberless invaluable remedies to cure and relieve suffering; in the matter, too, of hundreds of chemicals, which our indus-

tries need for their successful existence.

"Unless we are independent in these fields, how easily might an unscrupulous competing nation do us untold harm by the mere device, for instance, of delaying supplies, or by sending inferior materials to this country or by underselling our chemical manufacturers and, after the destruction of our chemical independence, handicapping our industries as they were in the first year or two of the great war! This is not a mere possibility created by the imagination, for our economic history contains instance after instance of the purposeful undermining and destruction of our industries in finer chemicals, dyes and drugs by foreign interests bent on preserving their monopoly. If one recalls that through control, for instance, of dyes by a competing nation, control is in fact also established over products valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars, in which dyes enter as an essential factor, one may realize indeed the tremendous industrial and commercial power which is controlled by the single lever—chemical dyes. Of even more vital moment is chemistry in the domain of health: the pitiful calls of our hospitals for local anesthetics to alleviate suffering on the operating table, the frantic appeals for the hypnotic that soothes the epileptic and staves off his seizure, the almost furious demands for remedy after remedy, that came in the early years of the war, are still ringing in the hearts of many of us. No wonder that our small army of chemists is grimly determined not to give up the independence in chemistry which war has achieved for us! Only a widely enlightened public, however, can insure the permanence of what far-seeing men have started to accomplish in developing the power of chemistry through research in every domain which chemistry touches."

INDUSTRY MUST BE SAVED

Now is no time to add to industrial and business depression by striking a demoralizing blow at an industry from which hundreds of other American in-

dustries obtain dyes for a multitude of uses, and out of which invaluable by-products come as a result of manufacturing processes. It is estimated that in our textile industry alone more than 4,000,000 wage earners are dependent for continuous employment upon the proper supply of dyes. The prosperity and independence of all American business will be jeopardized if the embargo measure fails by reason of misunderstanding and lack of support.

An injury to creative chemistry, represented by the dye industry, is an injury to creative selling, represented by advertising—or, for that matter, to all initiative and creative effort in industry and distribution. The progress of any one important American industry is linked inseparably with the welfare of our whole economic life. In no particular should the dye business of America be permitted to fall into the monopolistic hands of strongly entrenched combinations of foreign capital. This industry should be saved for America in the interest of Americans.

The Chemical Foundation has issued a bulletin entitled, "Testimony of the Army and Navy on True Preparedness Without Taxation," containing the statements of Brigadier-General Fries, of the Chemical Warfare Service, and Admiral W. Strother Smith, of the U. S. Navy, before the Finance Committee of the Senate regarding the dye licensing measures of the tariff bill. Letters from Secretary Weeks, Secretary Denby and General Pershing addressed to the committee are included.

NOT NECESSARY TO DESTROY GERMAN DYE PLANTS, BUT MONOPOLY MUST GO, THINKS MR. WHALEY

By GEORGE H. WHALEY
President, John Campbell & Co.

Regrettable is the tendency to becloud a strictly economic problem which has an intimately vital relation to national welfare with the partisanship of politics.

The American people have been apprised by that most effective teacher, the returned doughboy, of the essential part that chemistry played in winning the war. The educational function of the press has been active in telling the story of how American ingenuity and enterprise, under the compulsion of the deprivation of dye-stuffs and pharmaceuticals previously the products of German-encouraged monopoly, laid the foundations of an American dyestuff industry.

Leaders of opinion, not only in America but throughout the manufacturing nations of the world, have taught that although it is impracticable and unwise to disarm Germany in what has become the most essential arm of the warfare by the destruction of her dye plants, it is emphatically the part of wisdom to destroy her monopoly of experience and facilities in the manufacture of commodities, which in the actual volume and value are almost negligible in the sum total of national enterprise, but which are determinative of national welfare and perpetuity.

Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan already have taken effective measures to encourage national enterprise to make their respective peoples independent and self-sufficient in the products of applied chemistry in the field of dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals, experience in the manufacture of which immediately is available for the production of explosives in the event of war. It was the general lack of this experience among the Allies that permitted Germany, who possessed it, the headway in war, and which prolonged it until the Allies,

at a sacrifice from which we suffer to-day, supplied the deficiency.

We all realize the creditor position that America occupies, with an increased production capacity that requires for its approximately complete operation a foreign trade that aggregates 10 to 20 per cent of our total volume of business. We know that for the advantage of the world the stupendous indebtedness of our allies to us can be paid only as they can produce goods; that we can prosper only as the world prospers, and particularly that portion where the per capitum purchasing power is the highest and that it is among our allies in the war. Each is doing exactly what we wish to do in America, viz.: to make our chemical industries born of the perplexities and demands of war safe from the destructive commercial tactics of the element that instigated the war, until such time as with acquired experience and improved facilities we can meet them in fair competition all along the line of the innumerable products of coal-tar chemistry.

We do not wish to deprive the American consumer of dyes in many industries in which they are essential of any product which at the present time is not American-made in quantity, quality and price attractiveness equal to that made in Germany.

The American market, by logic and nature, belongs primarily to the American workmen and American manufacturers. By no reasoning can

it be established that the industry of American coal-tar derivatives seeks to alienate from them any advantage in the markets of the world. On the contrary, it seeks to confirm to them, in so far as in its enterprise lies, the American standard of living and the fullest trade opportunities in its desire to add to American self-sufficiency and industrial equilibrium.

AMERICAN LEGION AGAIN PRODS CONGRESS FOR PRO- TECTIVE LEGISLATION

At the recent New York County Convention of the American Legion, at which no less than sixty-three Posts were represented, the action of the Nassau County Convention in urging Congress to adopt adequate measures for the protection of our chemical industries in order that we may have the proper sort of trained men in the event of war was duplicated in a fresh resolution. This resolution, which was forwarded to Congress, follows:

Whereas, For a long period prior to the commencement of the Great War the German Nation, pursuant to its military policies, maintained a world monopoly in the chemical and related industries with the result that Germany alone was thoroughly prepared and equipped at the commencement of the war, with plants, experienced personnel and materials for the immediate production, on a war scale, of explosives, gases and other necessary chemicals; and

Whereas, The Governments of our late Allies, including Japan, England, France and Italy, have recognized the essential need of preventing in the future a recurrence of the disadvantageous situation in which they found themselves due to the chemical preparedness of Germany and their own lack of such preparedness, and have taken drastic action in order to prevent Germany destroying their own chemical industries; and

Whereas, Representatives of the War and Navy Departments urged the Congress of the United States to take action, looking towards our future preparedness, of similar nature to the action taken by our late Allies, to the end that this nation may be properly equipped for future warfare which, it is evident, will be to a large extent of a chemical nature; now therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the Congress of the United States should be urged to immediately enact proper and adequate measures in order to establish and maintain a permanent, independent chemical industry in the United States to serve this country in time of peace and to insure a trained chemical personnel and adequate equipment and supplies for instant use in time of war; and it is further

Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the proper officers of the State and national organizations of the American Legion, in order that the matters herein set forth may be presented to Congress and appropriate action secured.

HOLLAND DISTURBED AT GERMAN DYE DUMPING

Dutch chemical manufacturers are much concerned over the appearance of low-priced products from Germany, where the exporters are seeking to re-establish themselves in their former markets. The manufacturers of Holland, according to an article by O. P. Hopkins, in the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," declare that the prices of German chemicals have been lower than the prices of raw

materials from which the chemicals are manufactured across the Rhine.

The principal imports in Holland in 1920 were Aniline dyes and indigo, \$5,537,000; colors, paints and varnishes \$4,675,000; sodas, \$3,991,000; perfumery and toilet articles, \$1,899,000.

The leading exports were: Colors, paints and dyes, \$7,503,000; glues and gelatin, \$1,688,000; perfumery, \$1,668,000; quinine salts, \$1,338,000.

"Without native supplies of raw materials essential to manufacturing industries," says Mr. Hopkins, "Holland is primarily an agricultural and commercial nation, making the most of a soil and a topography well suited to grazing, to cereal and potato production, and having excellent river and harbor facilities for shipping. Such manufacturing industries as exist are based almost entirely upon imported material, of which a considerable portion comes from the rich Dutch colonies. Part of the importing, however, is carried on for the purpose of re-exporting. The prosperity of the country is due quite as much to the industry, thrift and intelligence of the people as to other factors."

So far as the chemical trade is concerned, Holland is very closely linked with Germany. A really good market exists for imported chemicals, but the lion's share not unnaturally goes to the great chemical industries that are so conveniently located next door and now have an immense advantage in the exchange rate.

NOTES OF THE TRADE

The Dyestuffs Company, 159 Spruce Street, Newark, N. J., has filed notice of organization to manufacture dyestuffs, chemicals, etc. The company is headed by Abraham Schwartz.

Purchasers of the Huntington-Ely coal mine at Castle Rock, Wash., plan to build a chemical plant and produce ammonia, coal tar and gas from lignite. The incorporators of the company are Dr. A. G. Bettman, Dr. T. L. Perkins, and P. E. Hotchkiss, all of Portland, Ore.

PAGE INFORMS HARDING 1916 DYE DUTIES MAY CONTINUE

Survey Made by Tariff Commission at End of Five Years Provided by Law

The following letter has been sent by Thomas Walker Page, chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission, reporting on that body's survey of dye production in the United States as provided for in the Tariff act of September 8, 1916:

The President: Title V of the Act of Sept. 8, 1916, entitled "An act to increase revenue and for other purposes," imposing duties on dyes and other chemical coal-tar products, contains the following provision in section 501:

"During the period of five years beginning five years after the passage of this act such special duties shall be annually reduced by twenty per centum of the rate imposed by this section, so that at the end of such period such special duties shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected; but if, at the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act the President finds that there is not being manufactured or produced within the United States as much as sixty per centum in value of the domestic consumption of the articles mentioned in Groups II and III of section five hundred, he shall by proclamation so declare, whereupon the special duties imposed by this section on such articles shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected."

On October 27, 1917, the President requested the Tariff Commission to ascertain the facts on which to base executive action under this provision of the law. The Tariff Commission has therefore made a careful study of the progress of the American industry by taking a census of the production of dyes and other coal-tar products each year from 1917 to 1920, inclusive, together with a detailed analysis of imports during 1919 and 1920. A report is inclosed which shows the status of

the domestic industry for the calendar year 1920.

The production of the articles provided for in Group II (coal-tar intermediates) of the Act referred to above, in the United States during the calendar year 1920, amounted to \$95,291,686, whereas during the same period the imports of these articles had a value of only \$751,448, or less than 1 per cent of the value of the American production.

The production in the United States during 1920 of the articles provided for in Group III (dyes and other finished coal-tar chemicals) amounted to \$112,165,865 in value, whereas the imports of these articles during the same period amounted to \$5,804,905, a little more than 5 per cent of the American production. Furthermore, during 1920 exports of aniline dyes amounted to \$22,450,480 and exports of "all other dyes" consisting in part of synthetic dyes of coal-tar origin amounted to \$7,373,111.

It is, therefore, clear that during 1920

the domestic production of the articles enumerated in Groups II and III was much in excess of 60 per cent of the domestic consumption. Although complete statistical evidence as to production is not available for any later period than the calendar year 1920, it is apparent that the importation of these products has not increased during 1921 to such an extent that at the present time less than 60 per cent in value of the domestic consumption is supplied by domestic production. The facts, therefore, do not call for the issuance of a proclamation removing the specific duties under Section 501 of said Act.

(Signed) THOMAS WALKER PAGE,
Chairman.

**ATTEAUX DYESTUFF & CHEMICAL CO., LTD., BECOMES
BAYER CANADIAN
AGENT**

The Atteaux Dyestuff & Chemical Company, Ltd., has been appointed the sole Canadian agents for Friedr. Bayer & Co., of Leverkusen, for the sales of this firm's complete ranges of dyestuffs for cotton, wool, silk and other fabrics.

For over fifteen years prior to the war the Bayer company maintained a warehouse and office in Toronto, in charge of Captain John Hutchinson, O.B.E., who served during the continuance of the war and who is now back with the Atteaux Dyestuff & Chemical Company, representing it, in this connection, throughout Canada. O. G. Palm is the general manager of the Atteaux company.

Dye-a-Grams

We owe Shakespeare considerable for entertaining the world. What we'll owe the Reformers on this score time alone will tell!

—O—

From a Toronto street-car adv.—
“Don't Kill Your Wife; Let Our Patent Electric Washing Machine Do Your Dirty Work!”

—O—

There is some ground for the question of what would happen to prices of dyes if foreign colors were excluded from our markets.

—O—

“What Do You Prefer in a Motor Car?”—*Adv.* Well, opinions differ; some choose blondes and others brunettes!

—O—

Scores of blunders have been made in Government slacker lists. Possibly the work of efficiency experts!

—O—

“Extra Dry.”—*Headline.* Quite appropriate just now.

—O—

The English view of prohibition: “Better ‘arf an ‘arf an ‘arf than no ‘arf an ‘arf at all!”

—O—

Talk, we submit, is anything but cheap when printed in the “Congressional Record.”

—O—

If silence is any criterion, one might judge that dye manufacturers are not worrying—but, of course, it may be that in this particular case it's best to keep silent!

—O—

One trouble at present is that too many Congressmen talk an hour for every minute they actually work.

—O—

Washington, D. C., should be a good place in which to try out the “spygomanometer,” the machine that is to detect liars.

—O—

Every once in a while we notice a V-neck that looks like a typographical error!

G. E. T.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 12

Sept. 19, 1921



THIS ISSUE IS THE SEP-
TEMBER EXPORT NUMBER

Textile Chemists and Color- ists Vote to Organize

Preliminary Meeting of Sixty Unan-
imously Favors Projected Textile In-
stitute—Will Prepare Plans for Dis-
cussion at Boston Textile Show

A Step Toward Progress— A Blow at Professional Prop- agandists

Editorials

Seventh Chemical Show Well Ordered and Impressive

List of Dyes Licensed for August Import

AMERICAN DYE STUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, September 19, 1921

No. 12

TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS VOTE TO ORGANIZE

Preliminary Meeting in New York Attended by Sixty—Decide to Appoint Committees to Present Organization Plan at Boston Textile Show—Dr. Shreve, A. C. S. Dye Section Secretary, Views Project with Favor—Declares Interests Will Not Conflict

ON the evening of Friday, August 26, a group of prominent textile chemists gathered for dinner at the Engineers' Club in Boston for the purpose of discussing the desirability of taking steps looking to the formation of some sort of an association of textile chemists and colorists. It was the opinion of those present that steps of this sort should be taken and they decided upon the issuance of the following invitation, which was mailed to over a hundred representative textile chemists in the Eastern part of the country:

"You are invited to attend a meeting to be held Tuesday, September 13, at 2 P. M., at the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first Street, New York City, for the purpose of considering the formation of an

ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE
CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS

and in case the sentiment of such

a meeting is favorable, of taking preliminary steps toward its organization."

The above invitation was signed by—

William D. Livermore,
Chief Chemist, American Woolen
Company,
Lawrence, Mass.
Winthrop C. Durfee,
Consulting and Manufacturing
Chemist,
Boston, Mass.
George A. Moran,
Chief Chemist, Pacific Mills,
Lawrence, Mass.
Walter M. Scott,
Chief Chemist, Cheney Brothers,
South Manchester, Conn.
Walter S. Williams,
Chemical Engineer, Mt. Hope Fin-
ishing Company,
North Dighton, Mass.
William R. Moorehouse,
National Aniline & Chemical Co.,
Boston, Mass.

Russell W. Hook,
Textile Chemist, A. D. Little & Co.,
Cambridge, Mass.

Harold W. Leitch,
Chemical Engineer, M. T. Stevens
& Sons Company,
Franklin, N. H.

Warren H. Whitehill,
Chemist, Brightwood Manufactur-
ing Company,
North Andover, Mass.

Louis A. Olney,
Lowell, Textile School,
Lowell, Mass.

In response to this invitation about sixty chemists, whose names are given at the end of this report, attended the meeting at Rumford Hall, Tuesday afternoon, September 13.

The meeting was called to order by Winthrop C. Durfee, who recited briefly the occasion for the meeting and called for the nomination of a chairman. Russell W. Hook nominated Professor Louis A. Olney, of the Lowell Textile School, as chairman of the meeting and Professor Olney was unanimously elected. In like manner Walter E. Hadley, of the Clark Thread Company, Newark, was elected secretary.

On assuming the chair Professor Olney spoke for three-quarters of an hour, outlining the need of such an association and sketching the possible purposes which it might serve and the type of members which it might include. Professor Olney's remarks followed in a general way the same lines as were covered by his article entitled "Standard Methods of Dye Testing and an American Association of Textile and Color Chemists," which appeared in the September Technical Number of the AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER, with which our readers are undoubtedly familiar. For the benefit, however, of those who may not have read this article, his remarks are summarized as follows:

At various times during the last ten years the question of the formation of an association of textile chemists has been discussed and some efforts

have been made to establish such an association, but for one reason or another nothing of the sort has developed. A year ago an article written by Professor Olney in the AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER on this subject occasioned considerable interest, and from that time forward many prominent chemists, as well as textile manufacturers and textile associations, have shown increased interest in the matter, the result of such interest being the calling of the present meeting.

There is no doubt that such an association is needed in America, and the work of the British Society of Dyers and Colourists is cited as an example of what might be accomplished. It has been suggested that a section of the American Chemical Society, devoted to dyeing, bleaching and finishing, might be established. For various reasons this did not seem the best solution. In the first place, the geographical limitations of the textile industry are such that they would not correspond to meetings of the American Chemical Society, which are held at widely scattered points throughout the United States. In the second place, the membership of the American Chemical Society is so large and there are so many conflicting sections that it is difficult to secure uninterrupted attention to any one section on the part of those attending the general meetings. The third reason is that considerable expenditure of money would be entailed in research work which the association would undoubtedly undertake, and it would be impossible to secure these funds from the American Chemical Society.

Professor Olney outlined the objects of such an organization briefly as follows:

First—To promote the technical interest of its members in the properties and application of dyes and the processes of scouring, bleaching and finishing.

Second—To develop a closer relationship between theory and practice in the application of dyes and other

chemicals used in the textile industry.

Third—To serve the textile and color industries by developing standard methods of testing dyes and analyzing textile materials in general and of standardizing systems for these tests and recording their results.

Fourth—To encourage research work along textile chemical lines.

Fifth—To encourage and supervise the establishment of a complete textile chemical laboratory.

Professor Olney suggested that the membership of such an association might be divided into three classes:

First—Regular or active members, who should possess as qualifications for membership a thorough technical training and at least five years of actual experience in textile chemical lines.

Second—Junior members, who would include students and apprentices.

Third—Sustaining or corporation members, who would include textile manufacturing concerns and also manufacturers of dyestuffs and chemicals used in the textile industry and who would be called upon to supply funds to support research work undertaken.

Professor Olney mentioned possible encumbrances to the development and success of such an organization, which he classified under the general heads of Secretiveness, Indifference and Selfishness. He stated, however, that it was his belief that these difficulties were not as pronounced as they were twenty or even ten years ago, and that the modern thought was for co-operation in technical endeavor rather than for individual and secret efforts. Professor Olney mentioned the multiplicity of societies and associations which existed and gave it as his view that the dues of active and junior members be kept as low as possible.

At the conclusion of Professor Olney's remarks, Walter M. Scott, of Cheney Bros., offered the following motion, which was duly seconded:

"That the chairman of this meeting

be authorized to appoint a general committee of fifteen and such subcommittees as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of presenting a working plan for an American institute of textile chemists and colorists at an inaugural meeting to be held in Boston during the week of the Textile Exposition."

This motion was subsequently amended to make the number of the committee five or more, instead of fifteen, it being the opinion of the meeting that so large a committee might possibly prove unwieldy.

Dr. Scott supported this motion with an expression of his own views that such an organization would be of very material benefit to the textile industry and laid emphasis particularly upon the social side of the meetings of such an organization. He said there was now no occasion for textile chemists to get together and interchange views and experience, and he personally felt he would derive a

great deal of benefit from such meetings.

Professor Olney said that in appointing the subcommittees he would endeavor to arrange the members geographically so that it might be possible for them to get together for conferences and that this, of course, would entail the appointment of an indeterminate number, but probably greater than the five mentioned in the motion.

Before discussion of the motion had proceeded further Dr. E. H. Killheffer suggested that a rising vote be taken to indicate the sentiments of the meeting, as to whether or not the formation of an association such as that under discussion was desirable. This suggestion was accepted and the chairman called for a rising vote, which showed all present to be in favor of the proposed organization.

In the course of the discussion which followed Dr. Scott's motion, Mr. Lehman, of the Chemical Company of America, gave it as his view that the association when formed should include dyers and finishers in the textile mills, even though they lacked the technical training necessary to qualify as members of the American Chemical Society. He said that it was his belief that an intermingling of the textile chemists with the practical men of the industry would do a great deal to improve the standards of the methods employed in dyeing, bleaching and finishing operations.

Several speakers discussed the question as to the line of demarcation which should be drawn in admitting members. Some spoke of dyestuff and other manufacturing chemists; others spoke of application chemists in lines other than textiles, such as leather and paper. It was the evident consensus of the meeting that membership should be limited strictly to textile lines, but that application chemists associated with dyestuff manufacturing or distributing concerns should be eligible to membership.

Philip S. Clarkson, of H. A. Metz & Co., warned against the danger of such an association favoring any particular class of chemical manufacturers, to which Dr. Killheffer, of the Newport Chemical Works, replied that the contemplated association must be developed along strictly technical lines and that if jealousies or trade rivalries between members were allowed to creep in the objects of the association would be in danger.

Several speakers spoke of the possibility of interference between the functions of the proposed association and those of the American Chemical Society. To this Professor Olney replied that he had been for twenty-five years a loyal member of the American Chemical Society and was at the moment an officer of its Dye Section and that he felt that the functions of the proposed organization would be in no way antagonistic to the American Chemical Society but that they would, on the contrary, supplement and support each other.

Dr. R. Norris Shreve, secretary of the Dye Section of the American Chemical Society, said that he was heartily in favor of the proposed organization and that he felt it would be in no way detrimental to the interests of the American Chemical Society, but, on the contrary, of great assistance to its Dye Section and that he believed that when geographical limitations permitted, joint meetings of the two organizations might be held, to the great advantage of both.

He said that, as a matter of fact, the consideration of several problems confronting this Dye Section of the A. C. S. had been held up until it was known whether the organization contemplated by this meeting would be affected, in which case it was felt that their consideration could more properly be undertaken by the new body.

Several other speakers presented their views on various functions of the proposed association, after which a rising vote was taken on Dr. Scott's motion. This motion was unani-

mously carried and immediately thereafter the meeting adjourned to reconvene at an inaugural meeting to be held in Boston during the week of the Textile Exposition, October 31 to November 5, at a time and place to be set by the committee. After adjournment Professor Olney announced that he would give early attention to the selection of a suitable committee and that an announcement of its personnel and that of the various subcommittees might be expected in the near future.

A complete list of those attending the meeting follows:

Arthur J. Anderson,
Grasselli Chemical Company,
New York City.

James L. Amsden,
Rockland Finishing Company,
Haverstraw, N. Y.

John F. Bannan,
M. T. Stevens & Sons Company,
North Andover, Mass.

Elmer C. Bertolet,
In care of Philadelphia Textile Co.,
Broad and Pine Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

H. S. Busby,
Cheney Brothers,
South Manchester, Conn.

Hugh Christison,
Arlington Mills,
Lawrence, Mass.

Alan A. Claflin,
L. B. Fortner Company,
Boston, Mass.

Philip S. Clarkson,
H. A. Metz & Co.,
New York City.

John H. Culver,
Firth Carpet Company,
Firthcliffe, N. Y.

Frederic Dannerth,
Textile Trade Laboratory,
Newark, N. J.

Winthrop C. Durfee,
516 Atlantic Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

Paul F. Estey,
Bradford Dyeing Association,
Westerly, R. I.

Charles A. Everett,
The North Berwick Company,
North Berwick, Me.

Thos. P. Flynn,
American Aniline Products, Inc.
Fitchburg, Mass.

Oscar R. Flynn,
Waldrich Bleachery,
East Orange, N. J.

Allen A. Fuller,
Passaic, N. J.

Frank W. Gainey,
351 Abbott Road,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Earle F. Gooding,
Calco Chemical Company,
Bound Brook, N. J.

Henry D. Grimes,
American Woolen Company,
Washington Mills,
Lawrence, Mass.

Walter E. Hadley,
5 Mountain Avenue,
Maplewood, N. J.

Everett H. Hinckley,
80 South Street,
New York City.

Amos K. Hobby,
Winthrop C. Durfee,
Boston, Mass.

Frank C. Holden,
Chelsea Fibre Mills,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Russell W. Hook,
In care of Arthur D. Little, Inc.,
Cambridge, Mass.

A. E. Jury,
United States Rubber Company,
New York City.

(Continued on page 12.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

A STEP TOWARD PROGRESS

During the week of the Chemical Exposition—or on last Tuesday, to be exact—an event of far-reaching importance to the textile industries was taking place. A group of some sixty textile chemists and colorists, meeting in Rumford Hall, decided unanimously to appoint committees which should prepare a working plan for a technical institute of the American textile industries. This plan is to be presented at an inaugural meeting in Boston during the week of the Textile Exposition in that city, and it is believed that the organization of such a body will then be effected.

Details of the meeting last week, together with the reasons for the desirability of this organization as advanced by Prof. Louis A. Olney, of the Lowell Textile School, and others, will be found briefly summarized in our leading article in the present issue. The committees which Professor Olney in his capacity as chairman was empowered to name have not as yet been announced, but these details will soon be made public and work started at once.

It is with a sense of deep gratification that The REPORTER views this action on the part of the textile chemists, for it has long been recognized that such a body would be a great aid to progress in the American textile industries, and, moreover, that it was becoming a real need if we are to keep pace with foreign manufacturers.

One of the most important developments of the meeting was the announcement of Dr. R. Norris Shreve, Secre-

tary of the Dye Section of the American Chemical Society, that he was heartily in favor of the proposed organization and that he believed, if carried out on the lines suggested, it would be in no way detrimental to the interests of the Society. The statement of Dr. Shreve should set any further doubts on that score at rest.

On the contrary, he pointed out, a body of the character contemplated could be of great assistance to the Dye Section, especially in view of the fact that when geographical considerations permit, joint meetings of the two organizations may be held, to the advantage of both.

There is no good reason why such an organization should not be created, and every reason why it should. The war, if nothing else, taught us the value of co-operation, long understood on the other side of the Atlantic, and Americans are beginning to understand that even their genius for quantity production cannot alone enable them successfully to compete with other nations unless there is a proper spirit of mutual helpfulness. It is the new order, and the meeting last week may be taken not only as a sign of the times but as a distinct step forward toward the goal of a greater American industrial efficiency.

A BLOW AT PROFESSIONAL PROPAGANDISTS

The appointment of a committee to take action to "get to the bottom of the dye problem" by means of actual tracing of dyes in specific cases where lack of fastness has been complained of, was the culmination of a conference of leading chemical men, dyestuff makers, dyers, piece goods manufacturers and ready-to-wear manufacturers at the United Waist League of America last week.

The dye situation was thoroughly discussed from the angle of each of the above branches of trade, with the result that definite progress is now finally being made toward a solution of the American dye problem and the ultimate

elimination of complaints against dyes in this country.

The committee, members of which were named at the close of the meeting at the mutual suggestions of those present, will proceed immediately, according to plans outlined at the conference, to gather samples of materials in which the colors have run or faded. These samples will be "diagnosed" and analyzed until the fault is found with each, and then their origin will be traced through the manufacturer of the material, the dyer, the dyestuff manufacturer and the chemist. When the person to blame for the fault in the material is traced, action will be taken by the committee to prevent any recurrence of the difficulty and of the complaint.

The question as to whether or not fast colors can be obtained in this country was definitely answered in the affirmative by both dyestuff makers and dyers present when a dress manufac-

turer put the question directly before them.

It was made clear that when the committee has completed a fair investigation and determined through actual tests exactly who is responsible for the defects causing the complaints, another general conference, such as that held yesterday, will be called and concerted action taken by all of the various branches of industry represented.

Opinions expressed by the speakers also made it clear that the placing of an embargo on dyes for the protection of American industry is wanted, and is quite necessary in order that the American industry may be allowed to develop to the greatest degree of efficiency and service to the nation.

Again the spirit of co-operation! Consider that the committee includes such men as Henry Blum, dye consumer; Dr. Louis J. Matos, dye manufacturer, and Mr. Miller, of the Textile Color Card Association—a "neutral," so to speak—and you may readily see

that the results of its efforts will most certainly be to pin down the true culprits with merciless accuracy.

This should be cause for great rejoicing, for it will effectually spike the guns of those propagandists who have hitherto been able to blame American dyes for all and sundry complaints unchallenged.

TEXTILE AND COLOR CHEMISTS VOTE TO ORGANIZE

(Continued from page 9.)

E. H. Killheffer,
Newport Chemical Works,
Passaic, N. J.

E. H. Klipstein,
A. Klipstein & Co.,
New York City.

Xavier Lehmann,
In care of Chemical Company of
America,
46 Murray Street,
New York City.

L. C. Lewis,
Wilkes-Barre Silk Company.
Paterson, N. J.

Giles Low,
Newport Chemical Works,
Passaic, N. J.

Merritt J. Matthews,
Color Trade Journal,
New York City.

Edward Mayer,
870 East One Hundred and Sev-
enty-fifth Street,
New York City.

Louis J. Matos,
National Aniline & Chemical Co.,
New York City.

T. H. McCook,
S. R. David & Co., Inc.,
Boston, Mass.

Herbert C. Merrill,
National Aniline & Chemical Co.,
Boston, Mass.

Karl R. Moore,
Stillwater Worsted Mills,
Harrisville, R. I.

W. R. Moorhouse,
National Aniline & Chemical Co.,
Boston, Mass.

George A. Moran,
Pacific Mills,
Lawrence, Mass.

C. A. Mace,
Ciba Company, Inc.,
New York City.

Donald S. Perlman,
Standard Color Company,
New York City.

Walker F. Prescott,
Sherwin-Williams Company, Ltd.,
Montreal, Ont.

Arthur H. Sampson,
Calco Chemical Company,
Bound Brook, N. J.

Joseph W. Sawyer,
Calco Chemical Company,
Bound Brook, N. J.

Walter M. Scott,
Cheney Brothers,
South Manchester, Conn.

Charles F. Schaumann,
Newport Chemical Works,
Passaic, N. J.

Edward C. M. Schroeder,
Consulting Textile Chemist,
Rutherford, N. J.

Henry J. Shackleton,
Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company,
Chester, Pa.

Norris R. Shreve,
43 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Verity J. Smith,
Calco Chemical Company,
Boston, Mass.

W. J. Stainton,
21 Melton Manor,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles H. Stott,
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.,
Boston, Mass.

Joseph L. Wade,
6632 Elmwood Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DaCosta L. Ward,
J. L. Stipel & Sons,
Wheeling, W. Va.

W. H. Watkins,
National Aniline & Chemical Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Frederick A. Whitney,
Calco Chemical Company,
Lowell, Mass.

W. S. Williams,
Mount Hope Finishing Company,
North Dighton, Mass.

W. H. Wingate,
Sidney Blumenthal & Co.
Shelton, Conn.
Douglas G. Woolf,
334 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

FOREIGN DYES LICENSED BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR AUGUST IMPORT

German Imports Show Sharp Decline; Swiss Also Drop; England Increases; France Sends Nothing

Following is a complete list giving the types and quantities of dyestuffs for the importation of which into the United States licenses were granted by the Treasury Department, Division of Customs, Dye and Chemical Section, during August. This tabulation is being issued by the American Dyes Institute, and it is announced that anyone interested in the manufacture of dyestuffs who has not received a copy may obtain one by application to that organization's headquarters, 320 Broadway, New York City.

An appended note by the Treasury Department states: "Licenses shown by this list to have been issued for particular commodities must not be considered as a precedent or assurance that favorable action will be taken on future applications for similar commodities. The Treasury Department, Dye and Chemical Section, announced in special cases that it is its practice to consider any special evidence that may be submitted by manufacturing consumers of dyestuffs tending to prove that the American commodity, while satisfactory in general or for some lines, will

not meet the requirements as to quality or adaptability for particular manufacturing purposes."

The August list shows that the German offerings fell off from 253,687.4 pounds in July to 79,729.9 and 19 barrels in August—less than Switzerland sent. The latter country likewise showed a falling off, having sent us 145,848 pounds in July and only 130,397.6 pounds in August. England, the sole nation to show a gain, sent us 21,232 pounds in July and 34,210 pounds and 1 barrel in August; while France, which contributed but 12 pounds in July, scored a zero during the month just ended. The lists follow:

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Acid Brown RN.....	..	500
Acid Cyanine BF.....	500	..
Acid Milling Red G.....	..	1,500
Acid Rhodamine 3R.....	..	2,200
Acridine Red 3B.....	29.3	..
Algol Blue 3G Paste.....	672	..
Algol Blue 3G Powder...	200	..
Algol Brilliant Orange FR.	150	..
Algol Brilliant Orange FR Powder	33	..
Algol Brilliant Red 2B....	75	..
Algol Brilliant Red 2B Pdr.	102	..
Algol Corinth R Powder...	100	..
Algol Orange R. Powder...	150	..
Algol Pink R Powder.....	150	..
Algol Red 5G.....	112	..
Algol Red 5G Powder.....	100	..
Aliz. Black SR Paste.....	(5 bbl.)	..
Aliz. Blue Black.....	500	..
Aliz. Blue Black B.....	550	..
Aliz. Blue Black 3B.....	400	..
Aliz. Blue Black BT Pdr...	(1 bbl.)	..
Aliz. Blue S.....	220	..
Aliz. Blue SAE.....	2,200	..
Aliz. Blue SKY.....	1,100	..
Aliz. Cyanine GG Powder..	1,165	..
Aliz. Cyanine Green G Ex..	200	..

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)	Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Aliz. Green CG Ex.....	1,120	..	Chlorantine Fast Yellow	..	1,980
Aliz. Green S 15% Paste	..	..	4GL .....	..	330
(England 500 lb.).....	..	..	Chlorantine Fast Yellow RL	..	6,710
Aliz. Indigo G.....	4,000	..	Ciba Blue BB.....	..	16,940
Aliz. Madder Lake (England	..	..	Ciba Blue BB Powder....	..	3,300
700 lb.)	11	..	Ciba Blue 2BD.....	..	2,200
Aliz. Red S.....	100	..	Ciba Blue 2BD Paste Pat..	..	110
Aliz. Red S Powder.....	100	..	Ciba Gray B Powder Pat...	..	110
(1 bbl.) .....	..	..	Ciba Gray G Powder Pat...	..	1,100
Aliz. Red SWB Powder....	10	..	Ciba Scarlet G Paste.....	..	2,200
Aliz. Red W Powder.....	1,500	..	Ciba Scarlet G Pat. 20% Pst.	..	770
Aliz. Rubinoles 5G.....	200	..	Ciba Scarlet G Ex. Pdr....	..	3,300
Aliz. Rubinoles GW Powder.	2,500	..	Ciba Violet B Paste.....	..	330
Aliz. Rubinoles R.....	2,200	..	Ciba Violet B Pat. Paste...	..	220
Aliz. Saphirole SE Powder.	50	..	Ciba Violet B Powder.....	..	1,265
Aliz. Sky Blue B Powder...	50	..	Ciba Violet B Pdr. Pat....	..	2,310
Aliz. SX 20% Paste.....	1,300	..	Cibanone Green B Paste...	..	1,100
Amine Black Green B.....	250	..	Cibanone Green G Paste...	..	..
Anthracene Blue R Paste..	50	..	Cross Dye Green 2G Conc.	..	220
Anthracene Chromate	..	..	(England 10,000 lb.).....	..	1,980
Brown EB	1,000	..	Cupranile Brown R.....	..	100
Anthracene Dark Blue W	..	..	Cupranile Brown R Conc..	..	500
Paste	(5 bbl.)	..	Cyanole FF	100	..
Anthraquinone Green	..	..	Diamine Catechine B.....	500	..
GXNO Powder	100	..	Diamine Catechine GR	..	2,200
Anthraquinone Violet Pdr..	100	..	Conc. ....	..	500
Azo Carmine GX.....	500	..	Diamine Fast Blue FFB...	500	..
Benzo Brilliant Violet B...	100	..	Diamine Fast Rose G.....	7	..
Benzo Brilliant Violet 2R..	100	..	Diaminogene	200	..
Benzo Bronze E	225	..	Diaminogene Blue NA.....	3,000	..
Benzo Red 12B.....	70	..	Diaminogene Blue NB.....	100	..
Blue Lake	1,250	..	Diamond Red G Powder...	500	..
Brilliant Bronze Lake B...	350	..	Dianol Fast Red K (Eng-	..	..
Brilliant Bronze Red B....	100	..	land 500 lb.).....	..	150
Brilliant Indigo B.....	6,000	..	Diazo Brilliant Scarlet S4B	150	..
Brilliant Lake BB.....	750	..	Diazo Rubine B.....	20	..
Brilliant Lake G Conc....	1,000	..	Diphenyl Blue RK.....	500	..
Bromofluorescic Acid	..	..	Direct Catechine GR.....	..	110
Crystals Index	500	..	Direct Gray R Paste.....	..	500
Bronze Blue for Laundry..	25	..	Direct Safranine RW.....	..	110
Capri Blue GON.....	27	..	Direct Sky Blue Shade	..	4
Chloramine Red 8B Conc..	..	500	Conc. ....	..	500
Chlorantine Brown RL.....	..	110	Durindene Blue 4B (Eng-	..	5,500
Chlorantine Fast Black B...	..	110	land 2,000 lb.).....	..	6,000
Chlorantine Fast Blue 2GL	..	4,950	Erio Azurol BX.....	..	1,000
Chlorantine Fast Blue RL...	..	200	Erio Chrome Azurol BX...	..	1,000
Chlorantine Fast Bordeaux	..	880	Erio Chrome Black T.....	..	7,000
2BL .....	..	..	Erio Chrome Cyanine CR...	..	290
Chlorantine Fast Brown	..	960	Erio Dark Blue RC.....	..	500
3GL .....	..	960	Erio Green BB Supra.....	..	500
Chlorantine Fast Brown RL	..	1,100	Euchrysine 3RX	200	..
Chlorantine Fast Brown	..	1,100	Fast Felt Blue Extra.....	5,000	..
SGL .....	..	1,100	Fast Green Bluish.....	110	..
Chlorantine Fast Gray BL...	..	1,100	Fast Green Extra Bluish...	400	..
Chlorantine Fast Light Blue	..	1,100	Gallo Indigo Blue S.....	10	..
2GL .....	..	6,765	Gallophenine P	100	..
Chlorantine Fast Red 7BL...	..	1,205	Gallophenine W	94	..
Chlorantine Fast Violet BL	..	110	Helindone Blue 2B.....	..	..
Chlorantine Fast Violet 4BL	..	..	Helindone Brown G.....	..	..
Chlorantine Fast Violet 2RL	..	..	Helindone Brown G Powder	..	..

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)	Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Helindone Brown 2R Pdr..	50	..	Naphthamine Fast Green B	200	..
Helindone Pink AN.....	1,000	..	Nerol 2B	500	..
Helindone Pink AN Paste.	1,487	..	Nerol Black 2B.....	50	..
Helindone Pink AN 10% Paste	1,000	..	New Ethyl Blue BS.....	100	..
Helindone Pink BN.....	1,100	..	New Methylene Blue N....	1,000	..
Helindone Pink BN Paste.	2,200	..	Night Blue	100	..
Helindone Scarlet C.....	100	..	Nile Blue BX.....	20	..
Helindone Violet B.....	100	..	Old Gold Acid Aniline (England 500 lb.).....	..	..
Helindone Yellow 3GN....	100	..	Olizarim Trisol R.....	29.3	..
Helindone Yellow 3GN Pst.	100	..	Patent Blue A.....	200	..
Homophosphine G	29.3	..	Patent Blue V.....	500	..
Hydron Brown OB.....	500	..	Patent Carmine Blue A...	25	..
Hydron Olive G Pdr.....	20	..	Patent Phosphine M.....	..	110
Hydron Olive OG.....	500	..	Patent Phosphine R.....	..	330
Hydron Yellow G 20% Pst.	500	..	Peacock Blue	250	..
Indan. Blue 3G Powder...	26	..	Phosphine (Corioflavine G)	110	..
Indan. Claret B Ex. Paste..	1,275	..	Phosphine M Conc.....	..	2,200
Indan. Golden Orange G Powder	150	..	Pure Blue Conc.....	25	..
Indan. Golden Orange R...	150	..	Pyramine Orange R.....	30	..
Indan. Golden Orange RRT	1,000	..	Pyrazol Orange G.....	..	2,000
Indan. Golden Orange RRT Paste	250 (5 bbl.)	..	Pyrogene Brown DTB.....	..	220
Indan. Golden Orange RRT Powder	150	..	Pyrogene Direct Blue RL..	..	1,200
Indan. Gray R Paste.....	250	..	Pyrogene Direct Blue RL Conc. ....	..	2,200
Indan. Pink B Dbl. Paste..	475	..	Pyrogene Green 3G.....	..	50.6
Indan. Red BN.....	150	..	Pyrogene Indigo .....	..	440
Indan. Red BN Ex. Paste..	1,157 (2 bbl.)	..	Pyrogene Orange R.....	..	110
Indan. Red Violet 2RB Pdr.	150	..	Pyrogene Yellow Brown RS	..	220
Indan. Red Violet RRN...	325	..	Pyrogene Yellow O.....	..	1,100
Indan. Violet BN Extra...	900	..	Rhoduline Yellow 6G.....	100	..
Indan. Violet BN Ex. Paste	400	..	Rosanthrene Bordeaux B..	..	330
Indan. Violet BN Ex. Pdr..	25	..	Rosanthrene R .....	..	484
Indan. Violet RR Ex. Paste	1,600	..	Soluble Blue IN.....	1,000	..
Indigene Blue RW.....	..	220	Sulphur Catechine R.....	200	..
Indigo MLB 6B.....	200	..	Thioflavine T	1,500	..
Ink Blue BITBNOO.....	1,100	..	Thiogene Orange R.....	75	..
Kiton Fast Yellow 3G.....	..	1,940	Thio Indigo Rose BN Paste	500	..
Kiton Fast Yellow SG.....	..	220	Thionine Blue GO.....	200	..
Kiton Fast Yellow SG Conc.	..	990	Thionol Green DY (Eng- land 1,500 lb.).....	..	..
Lanasol Green G.....	..	2,210	Thionol Yellow 3RD (Eng- land 18,500 lb.).....	..	..
Lanasol Green G Pat.....	..	550	Thionone Black 6R (Eng- land 10 lb.).....	..	..
Lanasol Red G.....	..	2,775	Toluene Red	1,000	..
Lanasol Yellow G.....	..	2,800	Trisolphon Brown 20.....	..	2,000
Leather Phosphine PGG...	..	500	Trifulfon Brown GG or 2G.	..	2,000
Lichtecht Rot No. 1 Extra Paste	110	..	Typophor Black	5	..
Lithol Fast Orange R Pdr.	500	..	Ursol Gray AL.....	200	..
Methylene Green BX.....	10	..	Ursol Gray B.....	100	..
Methylene Green W.....	..	3,000	Ursol SLA	100	..
Milling Yellow O.....	2,000	..	Viridine Green	200	..
Mounsey Olive Brown G Powder (same as Chrome Fast Olive B Powder)...	(1 bbl.)	..	Wool Black GR.....	500	..
Naphthamine Blue 3R.....	250	..	Wool Black GRF.....	2,250	..
			Wool Fast Blue BL.....	200	..
			Xylene Fast Green B.....	..	200
			Xylene Fast Light Yellow 2G .....	..	570

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)	Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Xylene Fast Yellow 2G...	..	1,000	Zambesi Scarlet 6B Extra..	250	
Xylene Light Yellow GG...	..	500	Totals:		
Xylene Light Yellow 2G...	..	2,175	Germany	79,729.9	pounds
Yellow Developer C.....	..	4	England	34,210.0	pounds
			Switzerland	130,397.6	pounds

Seventh Chemical Show Well-Ordered and Impressive

**Exhibitors, However, Don't Like Uptown Location and Say So—Will Return to Palace Next Year—Spirit of Co-operation Strong—
Dye Industry Acquits Itself Well—Beginning
Descriptions of Dye Booths**

The Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries has come and gone, but the knowledge of its success, its usefulness and its indispensability to those trades for which it speaks has come and stayed. It will come back next year, bigger and more impressive even than it was last week, but there is no "comeback" on the standing assertion that its benefits to the chemical industries cannot be computed in mere dollars and cents. They are incalculable.

But if the Chemical Show this year was an excellent thing for business, it was not such for those who have no particular desire to travel and see the world. If it was an impressive demonstration of the power of the chemist in modern industrial life, likewise was it an equally impressive demonstration of the carrying power of a nickel. Many New Yorkers and many out-of-towners as well never dreamed that one could go so far in return for so insignificant a coin, and the eight-cent-fare controversy which is paining Mr. Hearst so deeply at present and which promises to rage with renewed vigor as the fall campaign advances, received an added impetus. Travel is said to broaden one. If this be the case, some of the exhibitors must now be almost as broad as they are long. "See America First!" cry the railroad advertising geniuses. Very good, but for our own part we refuse to become noticeably enthusiastic about the concrete scenery visible along most of the route to the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory—and as for the

Bronx, well, some may describe its topography as rugged, if they wish, but we've a notion that what they really mean is jagged.

Nevertheless, there is no getting around the fact that the huge drill shed of the Armory is an ideal place for the Chemical Show. It made the reaching of any booth quickly and easily possible, the width of the aisles reducing crowding to a minimum; and undoubtedly the distance to be traveled kept away many curiosity-seekers and gave the technical men a chance. But against these advantages the many and obvious drawbacks easily won out, and the answer was found when the exhibitors themselves voted 156 to 20 to return to the Grand Central Palace next year. It is well, for the two hours of travel necessary to approach and leave the Show might be employed to better advantage, and the only regret is that some such structure as this year's quarters is not available downtown.

This structure was indeed vast—so vast, in fact, that even the most elaborate displays appeared to be dwarfed. Many thought that there was a dwindling in the size of some of the formerly huge exhibits, but we doubt if this was the case. We should not be surprised to hear some expert on psychology explain this feeling on the ground that in the Grand Central Palace a particularly large display of heavy machinery is unconsciously measured by the onlooker only against other exhibits on the same floor, whereas in the Armory the big fellows were competing with

the entire Show all at once, so to speak. Then, again, the tremendous height of the roof of the Bronx structure probably contributed its own bit to the general mental comparison. However, we must leave the true explanation to wiser heads than ours to wrangle over and settle if they will.

All the same, it was interesting to note that the Buffalo Foundry & Machine Company, which invariably leads all others in the display of ponderous machinery, contented itself this year with a reception booth only, as did Du Pont. Many other instances might be mentioned of the general drift toward greater simplicity and more attention to strictly business considerations—which, if it be a sign of the times, is undoubtedly a healthy one.

No reference to the Show would be quite complete without a mention of the silk purse made from sows' ears which Arthur D. Little, Inc. had on display. This chemical "stunt" attracted no little attention in the daily press prior to the Show, and the Sunday rotogravure supplements all duly featured it. And there it was, flanked by affidavits to prove the genuineness of the claim that it actually did have its origin as represented.

Now, Arthur D. Little, Inc., is a group of serious-minded, efficient men who deal in the hardest of hard-boiled facts, and who are interested only in things which their clients can manufacture profitably, or in finding ways by which their clients can make still greater profits on materials which they already manufacture. Yet this "stunt," of no *practical* value whatever, was in some ways as significant as anything else shown or told of in that booth, for it represented the chemists' shrill blare of defiance at worn-out tradition and the type of ignorance and mental inertia which compelled some early scientists to conceal their progress in the mastery of natural laws for fear of the stake. Even today, this mental attitude on the part of many, though less viciously ignorant than it was some hundreds of

years ago, is more of a drag upon advancement than the scientific obstacles to be overcome, and while it does not manifest itself by public demands that the inventor be destroyed or locked up for practising witchcraft, it nevertheless delays the universal application of new benefits and slows down the improvements which usually follow when these benefits become public property. Hence, the time and trouble expended in making the silk purse was distinctly worth while, and it is to be hoped that its lesson was not wasted upon the many lay brethren who flocked around it.

As for the dye fraternity, they need offer no apology for the progress of the past year, despite the fact that they, more than almost any other class represented at the Show, have been obliged to contend with this same mental inertia in its most exasperating form. The dye exhibits spoke for themselves, and more than ever the spirit of co-operation—the eagerness to submerge immediate personal considerations for the welfare of the industry at large—was manifest. The dye manufacturers are to be congratulated on the showing they made, and their earnest plea for recognition of the unusual situation of the coal tar industries and their unusual legislative needs was not, they may well feel convinced, without its effect upon a large section of the lay visitors.

Notices of some of the dye exhibits at the Show—all we have room for—will be printed next week, and the balance in the issue following.

DU PONT ANNOUNCES TWO IMPROVED PRODUCTS

Announcement has been made by the Dyestuffs Department, Sales Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., to the effect that this company has just placed upon the market Ponsol Blue GD Paste and Ponsol Violet RRD Paste.

These brands, it is stated, supersede the Du Pont Company's first offerings, with which the trade is familiar.

The improved brands are superior to the former, particularly on account of being free from grit. This makes them especially suitable for printing, as well as for the dyeing of cotton and silk, upon which materials this particular series of vat colors, derived from anthracene, has been used for a number of years because of extreme fastness to light, washing and chlorine.

ENGINEERS INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF DYEHOUSE

Over a period of years dyehouses are subject to many changes in equipment as products and methods change. While no one of these changes may depart very far from the proper line of expansion and arrangement, yet in the aggregate it is very probable that the result will not be the most efficient layout.

In such cases a sudden necessity for increased production often gives an opportunity for the mill management to authorize a complete rearrangement of machinery with a view to the ultimate betterment of both production methods and working conditions. Properly studied and handled, such rearrangements at times prove very beneficial and in many cases the greater production which necessitates the change is obtained at lower costs than were formerly experienced.

An example of this principle is the work which Lockwood, Greene & Co.,

engineers, recently completed for the Allen A Company, at Kenosha, Wis. In order to accommodate new machinery, the layout of equipment was studied to secure greater concentration without the sacrifice of working space. A better grouping of the different operations, with special reference to the separation of white from colored goods, was obtained.

By encircling the dyerroom with a loop of the three main supply pipes for steam, hot and cold water, and placing tees at proper intervals, it is now possible at this plant to provide convenient connections to the individual machines. It is thus possible to accommodate shifts of machines with little or no disturbance to the supply piping.

The drainage system was rebuilt with larger pipe, convenient catch basins and an exterior sump. The floors are well drained and trenches under the washing machines carry off all water spilled.

In order to get better lighting and ventilation the monitor on the building was rebuilt, so that now, and even under the worst conditions, steam does not hang in the room.

JUNGMANN & CO. REORGANIZES

Announcement has been made by Jungmann & Co., Inc., to the effect that this firm, formerly engaged as brokers in chemicals, has been reorganized and a new corporation has been formed known as Jungmann & Co., Incorporated.

The new company has acquired a number of valuable connections both in this country and abroad, including the business of R. Bardewyck, and will function hereafter exclusively. It is stated, as importers, exporters and commission merchants in chemicals, drugs and raw materials. Offices are at 150 Nassau Street, New York City; telephone, Beekman 6232. Dr. J. Jungman is president and Paul Gutschow is secretary and treasurer.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 13

Sept. 26, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

Dye Exhibits at the Chemical Show

A World Color Index in English—The Oppau Disaster

Editorials

Oppau Plant Was Important Factor in German Dyes and Agriculture

Italian Textile Strike Reduces Demand for Colors

By Raffaele Sansone

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, September 26, 1921

No. 13

DYE EXHIBITS AT THE CHEMICAL SHOW

MORE than ever this week do we feel the evil resulting from the inadequate space at our disposal. Here are notices of some of the dye exhibits at the Seventh Chemical Exposition—all we have room for until next time, and printed without any attempt at an orderly arrangement. To those whom we visited but are obliged to leave out of this issue we can only apologize and give our assurance that The REPORTER of October 3 will carry a full cargo, even unto the gunwales thereof.

CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

NEW YORK CITY

Here was an artistic display with a double purpose. The visitor was first attracted by the dazzling and brilliant exhibition of dyed materials—and was then told of the peculiar legislative needs of the industry which made all this possible and presented with powerful arguments for the necessity of his co-operation to the end that the coal-tar chemical industry may remain a truly American industry, backed by American capital and manned by American

chemists for the benefit of the American people. While this point was emphasized by those in attendance, main reliance for the dissemination of the knowledge was placed in the book "Why the Coal Tar Chemical Industry Must Be Preserved, and How to Accomplish It," by S. Iserman. The contents of this consisted of articles and extracts dealing with phosgene, a poisonous war gas utilized to serve mankind; the relationship of the dyestuff industry to the other coal-tar industries, dyestuffs in medicine, the classification of coal-tar dyestuffs, dyestuff importations by groups, fiscal year 1913-1914; why an ordinary tariff will not protect the dye and coal-tar chemical industry, selective attack by foreign manufacturers, prices, an analysis of dyestuffs patents in general, the Harding letter, the Weeks, Denby and Pershing letters; the statement of General Fries, a German expert's view—by the editor of "Zeitschrift fur Farben-Industrie"—the author's conclusion as to the peculiar needs of the industry, a specimen dyestuff patent (German patent 81573 issued to Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruening in Hoechst a.M. for a

process of production for the manufacture of Black Diazo dyestuffs from di-oxynaphthalene sulphonic acids), dyestuff imports and exports by months, the utilization of by-products, and an English expert's view. This work was accompanied by a letter asking the recipient to write to his Representatives and Senators in an effort to induce them to take an active part in the legislative program necessary to the continuance of the industry in the United States. All in all, the work accomplished by the company through its exhibit should be far-reaching in its effects, for the arguments presented were powerful and convincing, and this organization deserves high commendation and the thanks of the industry at large for its effective co-operation in the struggle to gain recognition of the right of America to possess her own dye industry.

For the rest, the exhibit was a thing of beauty as well as highly interesting to the trade. The center of the spacious booth was taken up by a huge chart, black on white, illustrating genealogically the products of the coal-tar chemical industries. This has been done times without number, yet Chemco managed to impart a fresh interest by the striking appearance of the chart. Starting with the usual lump of coal, the connecting ribbons were colored so as to classify the various products and by-products, as, for instance, white for intermediates, red for explosives and war gases, blue for perfumes and flavors, green for drugs, etc. At either extremity of the space appeared the familiar "Chemco" trade-mark in black

and white, while the rear wall was taken up on both sides of the chart by panels composed of Chemco dyes on felts and woolens.

The 1921 Fall Season Chemco Color Card of level dyeing acid colors was on display in its convenient form, which permits of the sample being removed from the card and replaced at will. Dyed samples of wool yarn further displayed these colors, Chemco Chrome Blue RB being featured. There were also dyed yarns to match various shades from the 1922 Spring Season Color Card of America. New products which have been produced by Chemco since last year's Show included Chemco Brilliant Blue A, which is the type of pre-war Patent Blue; Chemco Cyamine 6B, and Chemco Fuchsine G Ex.

The display was further enhanced and completed by the presence of an ornamental standing lamp from which depended silk ribbons of various shades from the official color card, a table display of Chemco Chrome Reds, Blues, Greens, Yellows and Blacks, and a large picture of the Chemco plant at Springfield, N. J.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

The highly ingenious ocular demonstration of the relation between dyes and explosives of last year was replaced at this booth by simplicity carried to the *n*th power. Though vast in size and fronting on four aisles, the Du Pont booth further emphasized this very spaciousness by leaving it almost empty, the sole apparent attraction being a generous supply of comfortable settees and lounge chairs and the implied escape from the crowds which surged through the aisles. Suspended from above was a transparency in red and black of the famous Du Pont Oval trade-mark, visible from all parts of the giant drill shed of the Armory. The four departments represented were the Dyestuffs Department, the Chemical Products Division, the Leather, Dry

Color and Pigment Section and the Acids and Heavy Chemicals Division. In the center, a long table, covered with Du Pont Fabrikoid, bore catalogues of all the Du Pont products, including the complete loose-leaf binder of Du Pont Dyestuffs containing dyed samples of each color and instructions for dyeing.

The bid for attention was obviously made this year to the trade rather than to the public, although those in charge were ready at all times to answer the thousand and one questions which the casual visitor appears to reserve for such occasions. The Du Pont dye catalogue showed the complete line of Du Pont Acid, Basic, Eosin, Direct, Sulphur, Chrome, Alizarine and Vat colors, and was in itself an excellent demonstration of Du Pont service, which point was stressed by those at the booth. The Du Pont exhibit this year, then, while certainly not elaborate, was equally certainly most effective, and those who visited it were quick to appre-

ciate its advantages to the technical man, who had a chance to discuss business without being stepped upon by the curious throngs which would have been present had a profusion of samples and "stunts" been on view.

THE GEIGY COMPANY, INC.

NEW YORK CITY

By far and away the most original exhibit at the Show, bar none, was that of the Geigy Company, which undertook nothing less than the staging of a spoken puppet play, in two acts, entitled "Geigy Service." In contrast to the elaborate and varied features of this booth last year, nothing was visible save an artistic background, and in the center an elevated stage. Beneath this was an adjustable clock dial announcing the times for the numerous performances, and a poster giving the title of the play and the following descriptive matter: Time: First Act, Yesterday; Second Act, To-day. Place: Glimpse of the Geigy Plant. Players: *Mr. Thomas*, a

salesman; "*Doc*" *Tee*, a chemist; *Mr. Morton*, a "maybe" customer.

When the curtain flew back it revealed the stage bisected by a wall separating the laboratory from the outer office, both being visible to the audience. In the laboratory was discovered the white-coated "*Doc*" *Tee* facing the beholders from across a table. *Mr. Thomas* occupied the office. The figures used, it is only fair to mention, were the Dondo-Jenter Marionettes, and the action of the play proceeded as follows:

Act I—Time: Yesterday.

Enter *Mr. Morton*.

Thomas—Good morning, sir; what can I do for you?

Morton—I am *Mr. Morton*, of the Morton Dyeing Company.

Thomas—Glad to know you, *Mr. Morton*. What is it you wish?

Morton—We have had considerable difficulty in producing one of our standard shades on union goods. Our principal difficulty is that the cotton is always lighter than the wool. Do you think you can help us overcome this trouble?

Thomas—Have you, perhaps, a sample of your shade, so that I can put this matter before our laboratory?

Morton—This is the shade here. I have ten pieces to dye.

Thomas—Just a moment, please. (Goes to laboratory.)

Thomas—*Mr. Tee*, *Mr. Morton*, of the Morton Dyeing Company, is having difficulty in dyeing this shade uniform. Do you think we can help him?

Tee—That is a pretty bright shade, and probably hard to do; but leave it here and we will look into it.

Thomas—*Mr. Morton* has ten pieces to dye. When do you think we can have your tests?

Tee—To-morrow afternoon.

Thomas (to *Mr. Morton*)—It is a difficult shade to produce, but if you will kindly call to-morrow some time after three o'clock we can show you our results. (As *Morton* exits)—Good day, *Mr. Morton*, we hope to be able to give you what you require.

Morton—I will call to-morrow afternoon. Thank you. Good day.

Act II—Time: To-day.

Thomas (*Morton* entering) — Good afternoon, *Mr. Morton*. Will you kindly make yourself comfortable while I look up your sample? (Goes to laboratory.)

Thomas (to *Tee*)—*Mr. Tee*, *Mr. Morton* is calling for his match. How does it look?

Tee—That certainly was a hard one, but I am sure we have a good match.

Thomas—Are the cotton and wool exactly the same shade?

Tee—Ask *Mr. Smith* to give you our dyeings and let *Mr. Morton* decide.

Thomas (returning to *Morton*)—Here you are, *Mr. Morton*. What do you think of our match?

Morton—Do you think we will have any trouble in getting the same results in our mill? It certainly looks very good here.

Thomas—Not at all, *Mr. Morton*. We have practical demonstrators who will be only too glad to dye your ten pieces at your mill. You see, we try to specialize in the various industries and we are fortunate in having exceptionally good wool, paper, cotton, silk, lake, straw and leather chemists, who are able to produce the same results in the mills as in our laboratory, giving our customers the benefit of the experience of these men in locating the trouble which we know all mills have at some time or other.

Morton—Send enough color to dye

my ten pieces, together with your practical formula.

Thomas—Thank you, Mr. Morton. We are always at your service.

(Curtain.)

The movements of the marionettes were lifelike in the extreme, and it is hardly necessary to say that immediately before and during a performance those desiring to get through the aisle in front of the Geigy booth were obliged to wait and hear it out—which they usually did—or else take the longer route by way of the rear. Exhibitors in the vicinity might as well have closed down while the drama was in progress, and when it was over those in charge of the booth were ready to talk "Geigy Service" to all interested persons.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO.

NEW YORK CITY

Once again, as in former Shows, a note of quiet elegance was struck by the Klipstein exhibit, which unquestionably proved restful and refreshing to many after the heat and bustle of the aisles. Here was no "riot of color," no garish and shrieking effects, but instead a dignified and beautiful setting for the display of products interesting to those engaged in a wide variety of industries. The entire aspect of the booth was decidedly inviting, while those in charge were ready to give any needed information.

The rear wall was divided into equal spaces by large, rectangular mirrors, paned and covered by cur-

tains of fine lace in realistic simulation of French windows. These were surmounted by a projecting white trellised roof interwoven with wisteria and supported by white, fluted columns. In the center and at both sides were white display stands, conical in form, on which were shown the principal chemical products of the company, which find application in the textile, paper, leather, paint and kindred industries.

Of especial interest to the dyer were fast color specialties placed upon the market since the last Show, which included Thio Indigo Red B, a very fast pink; Vat Yellow R, Vat Dark Blue and Hydron Blue—all vat dyes. Other new colors shown by Klipstein this year consisted of Meldola Blue, Sulphur Black W and Zeta Red Brown 3R. These specialties also included such important colors as Zeta Black, for hosiery; Chrome Black E.H.K., Sulphur Greens, Sulphur Brown BF, Sulphur Cutch, Sulphur Blues, Tartrazine N, Tartrazine N Extra Conc., Auramine O, Auramine OO Conc. and others.

There was also shown a wide line of Alizarine dyes for wool and calico printing and a comprehensive display of softeners, soaps and oils for textile uses. The textile chemicals formed an important part of the display, which featured acid, basic, Ciba and chrome colors, finishes, direct dyes and Formic Acid produced by the

(Concluded on page 12.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
 HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
 of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
 contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
 LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

A WORLD COLOR INDEX IN
ENGLISH

Dye producers of this country should be interested in the project now being undertaken by the Society of Dyers and Colourists, which has in mind the publication of a Color Index giving all makers' names, constitution and properties of all known dyes.

Here is a colossal task and a worthy. "Farbstofftabellen" in English! Schultz revised and corrected to meet latter-day developments, brought strictly up to date in a possible 1922 edition. No one connected with the industry in either England or America can fail to appreciate the benefits to be derived from such a compilation, nor the difficulties attendant upon its successful accomplishment. Color manufacturers "throughout the world," says the Society's announcement, are invited to co-operate. Without such co-operation the proposed Color Index will be impossible.

American dye makers are urged to do their share. The REPORTER deems it unnecessary to speak for the merits of the plan, nor for the abilities of those whom the Society will delegate to undertake the work of publishing the list. We enter the field to aid such a project in any way possible, and would make a beginning by suggesting that those American manufacturers who have not already done so write at once for further details to the Secretary of the Society, 30 Pearl Assurance Buildings, Bradford, England.

THE OPPAU DISASTER

A terrific detonation and a thunderous roar echoing for miles, gigantic masses of flame-rent smoke billowing skyward, a hideous shambles of splintered wood and twisted metal where once had been an orderly array of buildings, the groans of maimed and dying human beings, and "a vast crater, slowly filling with water"—such was the appalling tragedy of Oppau, Germany, which is estimated to have destroyed eleven hundred lives as it wiped out the Badische Company's plant for the manufacture of nitrates from atmospheric nitrogen obtained by the Haber process.

During the early part of the war this plant helped to keep the Germans supplied with food by its manufacture of chemical fertilizers. Later it was among the first to produce the poison gas which gave Germans a fresh weapon of offense and exacted a fearful toll in lives on both sides before the Armistice put an end to murdering.

Now, that which Allied airmen tried repeatedly and unsuccessfully to accomplish with bombs has come about through the agency of chance. Had this explosion taken place at the proper time during the progress of the war, it would have saved from death and mutilation more persons by hundreds of thousands. Germans included, than ever it had slain, for it would have shortened the carnage by many months. This would have been a matter for rejoicing. As it is, there is nothing to feel but regret.

The war is over. Don't forget that! Economic conditions again rule. Had it been to the advantage of the Allies to "smash Germany," Germany would long ere this have been smashed. But men have grown wiser since the days when the conquering of a nation was the inevitable prelude to its dismemberment and destruction, and though there are some who have not yet acquired this wisdom, it is better to have Germany "come back" industrially along with the rest

of us than to have her reduced to the chaos which is Russia. Germany's climb will be retarded by the Oppau disaster. Her agricultural endeavors are bound to suffer; so are her dye and other important, profitable industries. And whatever may be the private sentiments of a few, the world will not be a gainer thereby.

Aside from that, upwards of a thousand workmen—not members of the insufferable military aristocracy which is now happily in ill-repute—have been killed outright, and fully a thousand more, according to estimates at this writing, have been incapacitated. The condition of already poor families has become infinitely worse; homes have been destroyed and children who never knew what the war was about will suffer deadly want because of this regrettable affair. These are entitled to and will receive the same sympathy which other unfortunates the world over have learned to look for from America.

When the Lusitania was sunk, the Junker press raised delighted paeans of congratulation to the undersea raiders who accomplished the feat. Worth noting as in sharp contrast to this is the present attitude of the American press, which has maintained in all cases which have come under our notice a sympathetic concern for the humble sufferers rather than an attitude of triumph toward what might easily be regarded as poetic justice. No one has sneered or waxed cynical; no one has had anything disagreeable to say, and in this respect we are setting an excellent example to our late foes.

The supposition—which may exist in some minds—that the American dye industry will reap any particular benefit from this occurrence is scarcely logical. The American industry has never, contrary to the conclusions of more than one Congressman, been interested in the destruction of the German industry—has never, in fact,

expressed concern over how much dye business the Germans did *outside* of America. All that American manufacturers have asked and still ask is that they be given sufficient protection for them to reach a point where they can supply home markets with a full range of colors. They will then take their chances in competition with foreign producers in neutral markets.

And incidentally, opinions based on statements issued by the Badische company after the explosion indicate that the German dye industry as a whole will not be so seriously crippled as to lessen the need for protective legislation of the character now being considered by the special joint committee of Congress.

America does not want the German dye industry destroyed. Neither does she want her own dye industry destroyed by the Germans or other foreign producers.

For the bereaved families of the Oppau disaster, let there be sympathy. For American dye manufacturers, adequate protection.

Congress can offer both without being inconsistent.

DYE EXHIBITS AT THE SHOW

(Concluded from page 9.)

company's plants at South Charles-town, W. Va., and Chrome, N. J.

Likewise interesting were a complete line of tanning materials, extracts, resins and varnish gums including Glycero Ester, a new synthetic varnish gum being offered by the company this year. Attention was given to the display of Liberty Extract, used for tanning leather and as a bleach, while there were products handled by the company, including Soluble Oil and Chrome Acetate, produced by the Bull's Ferry Chemical Company at Edgewater, N. J.

UNITED FILTERS CORP.

NEW YORK CITY

The United Filters Corporation exhibit was of especial interest to the trade for the reason that all three types of filters widely used in the in-

dustrial plants at this time were represented. While the United Plate and Frame Press and the Sweetland Leaf-Type Filter received a generous share of attention, the American Continuous Vacuum Filter received the most interest. There were some who had never seen continuous vacuum filters before, but for the most part the interest came from those who had formerly used the drum type and were looking for something better than their present equipment.

The American Filter exhibit consisted of a single disc four-foot diameter machine driven by an electric motor to show the general scheme of operation, and a single cast-iron shaft section and disc taken from a large eight-foot-six-inch diameter machine, showing the latest developments in vacuum filter construction, the most striking feature being the new roller cake discharger which replaces, for many purposes, the scrapers formerly used. This consists of wooden rollers set a slight distance away from the filter cake. Then, as the bags are inflated, the air passing through the pores of the cloth breaks the adhesion between the cloth and the cake and forces the cake tightly against the surface of the roller to which it adheres and by which it is carried away.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.

NEW YORK CITY

This exhibit included a selected line of Oils, Softeners, Gums, Starches, Dextrines for sizing and finishing textiles, and Pigment Colors for cotton printing and paper manufacture, produced at the company's plant, the Anchor Color & Gum Works, Dighton, Mass. It also included that of the Belle Alkali Company, Belle, W. Va., for whom Arnold, Hoffman & Co. are sole agents, makers of Caustic Soda, pure liquid Chlorine and Chlorine products, and the Nitrogen Corporation, Providence, R. I., and their processes for the manufacture of Synthetic Ammonia, Sodium Cyanide, Urea, etc., and the utilization of waste hydrogen.

Plans are being made by the Lanza Silk Dyeing Company, Hawthorne, N. J., for the building of a new plant which will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The company has purchased a twenty-five-acre plot at Goffe Road and Diamond Bridge Avenue.

The Warwick Chemical Company, East Greenwich, R. I., recently organized with a capital of \$50,000, is planning for the establishment of a local plant for the manufacture of cloth dyes. The company is headed by Samuel A. Olevson, Henry J. A. Clarke and John J. Clarke, West Warwick, R. I.

OPPAU PLANT WAS IMPORTANT FACTOR IN GERMAN DYES AND AGRICULTURE

Mayor T. W. Sill, C.W.S., Who Visited Rhine Valley with Inter-Allied Commission, Says Disaster Reveals Teutonic Chemical Strength

The full extent of the disaster at the great German chemical plant at Oppau was outlined last week by Major Theodore W. Sill, of E. C. Klipstein Sons Company, formerly of the Chemical Warfare Service, who, as a member of the Inter-Allied Commission, had made an inspection of the huge factory and is familiar with every detail of its operation.

Major Sill deplored the great tragedy which cost the lives of so many German workmen. He said that the loss

would seriously affect Germany, as far as agriculture was concerned, for in the plant enormous quantities of fertilizer could be produced. He called attention, also, to the fact that in war-time this plant had been the source of thousands of tons of nitrates from which explosives had been made at a time when the fate of the German arms was hanging in the balance.

"The military importance of this huge plant," said Major Sill, "is very great and, I think, scarcely appreciated in this country. Its existence undoubtedly gave Germany a tremendous advantage as a means of warfare."

Major Sill stated that the factory which exploded was about a mile and a half distant from the huge dye plant of the Badische Company.

"This Badische dye plant," continued the Major, "used large quantities of nitric acid, produced through the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. As nitric acid is used in some form or other in from 50 to 60 per cent of all dyes, and especially in such dyes as Sulphur Black, which is produced in very large quantities, the plant at Oppau was of very great value to the German color industry. Its products—nitric acid and sodium nitrite, used in the manufacture of important dyes (azo), and nitrates used as a substitute for Chilean saltpeter—were therefore of prime importance to Germany."

Major Sill's opinions of this plant and its relation to the new dye interests of Germany are summed up in an article which he prepared for the "Jour-

nal of Industrial & Engineering Chemistry" describing his observations as a member of the Inter-Allied Commission.

"We went up to the greatest of all plants," says this article, "the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, at Ludwigs-hafen. This plant employs about 16,000 men and covers many acres of ground. They have the plant for dyestuffs, intermediates, etc., at Ludwigs-hafen, and a little farther up the river, at Oppau, is located the plant for the Haber process. Considerable work on war products was done at Ludwigs-hafen, but they also were able to make dyestuffs on an appreciable scale during the war. At the present time they have a large stock on hand ready to turn loose on the markets when permission is granted. They, too, had done considerable work on poison gases and explosive intermediates, but not to an extent which would at all interfere with their resumption of dyestuff manufacture on a large scale.

"At Oppau we saw what is probably the most phenomenal scientific development up to date; namely, the practical

realization on an operating basis of the Haber process for ammonia production. The buildings are all quite new and well constructed, and the vast amount of detail has been studiously and carefully worked out on a practical operating basis producing upward of 100,000 tons of ammonia per year. This plant was a large factor in enabling Germany to stay in the war as long as she did, by means of producing large quantities of nitrates. The Germans have also another plant, a duplicate of this, which they are operating in the unoccupied area of Germany, so that it is really a great practical possibility at the present time."

The power of the German dye plants as potential arsenals is fully described in the official report of the British commission—portions of which were reprinted in *The Reporter* of April 11—which was sent to occupy such establishments in the Allied zone. When an examination was made in 1918 it was stated that the plant at Oppau had a capacity of 100 metric tons of nitric acid a day. Since then the works have been greatly enlarged.

Italian Textile Strike Reduces Demand for Colors

Workers Refuse Twenty Per Cent Cut in Wages—Rock-Bottom Prices Help Stimulate Buying—Early Recovery Looked For—Administration of Dye Embargo in Hands of Both Producers and Consumers

By RAFFAELE SANSONE

Genoa, September 5.
Special to *The Reporter*.

The demand for dyestuffs was further reduced during August owing to a strike of a portion of the workpeople of the textile industry, who refused a reduction of 20 per cent in wages, and for this reason the national industry was enabled to benefit but little by the embargo against foreign colors. It is expected, however, that a general recovery will undoubtedly follow during the next and following months, for there is already a brisk demand for chemicals at the moment of writing, and the large quantities of goods being

placed on the market at rock-bottom prices are being in part absorbed by the retail buyers.

For the regulation of all future importations of foreign dyestuffs, and in order to keep matters as much as possible in its own hands, the Italian Government has entrusted the collection of import requests for coal-tar colors to the "Unione Produttori e Consumatori Materie Coloranti Artificiali" (a union of the producers and consumers of coal-tar colors), the headquarters of which is located at Via Balestrieri 7, Milan. Under the law, such requests must be made by all interested parties only on stamped paper of the amount

TABLE II

	August (lire)	August (dollars)	July 7 (dollars)
Naphthol yellow	5,000-7,000	208-291	300
Auramine	7,000-8,000	291-333	375
Orange II	3,000-3,500	125-146	165
Nigrosine, water soluble	3,000-4,000	125-166	175
Nigrosine, soluble in water	3,500-4,000	146-166	180
Sulphur black	700-1,000	29-41	40
Acid black	3,500-4,000	146-166	180
Direct black	3,500-4,000	146-166	180
Chrome black	4,000-4,500	166-187	210
Methylene blue	8,000-10,000	333-416	450
Direct blue	2,500-3,000	104-125	140
Sulphur blue	4,500-5,000	187-208	240
Malachite green	8,000-10,000	333-416	450
Acid green	6,000-7,000	250-291	325
Direct green	5,000-7,000	208-291	300
Bismarck brown	4,000-5,000	166-208	225
Magenta (fuchsine) crystals	7,000-8,000	291-333	375
Eosine	6,000-8,000	250-333	350
Ponceaux	3,500-4,500	146-187	200
Methyl violet	7,000-8,000	291-333	375

of 2.30 lire, and must be accompanied by information including the name of the firm making the request, the quantities required, the customs office at which it is required or desired to have the goods deposited, etc. If the colors requested are not produced in Italy, or are not included among the existing stocks of the "Unione," permission for their importation is at once granted by the Italian Government. It is hoped and expected that this arrangement will strongly encourage an increase in the production by Italian works of intermediates and coal-tar colors. With this object in view, great changes in import tariffs on intermediate organic products for the manufacture of coal-tar colors, as well as increases therein, were devised to supplement the embargo law, since some of the requested products are at present produced in Italy itself.

Importations and Exportations.—During the first four months of this year, dry artificial coal-tar coloring matters were imported to the amount of 894 tons, against 1,365 tons in 1920 and 555 tons in 1919, during the same period. During 1921, 702 tons came from Germany, 25 tons from Great Britain, 129 tons from Switzerland, 22

tons from the United States, and about 15 tons from other countries. The

value of the importations of this year was 26,829,000 lire, against 34,848,000 lire in 1920 and 16,662,000 lire in 1919. The importations of wet coal-tar colors reached $17\frac{1}{2}$ tons in the first four months of this year, against $49\frac{1}{2}$ tons in 1920 and 7 tons in 1919, during the same period.

The exportations of dry coal-tar colors increased during the first four months of this year, reaching 45 tons, against 18 tons in 1920 and 0.3 ton in 1919, during the same period. In the first four months of this year 3 tons

were exported to Belgium, $11\frac{1}{2}$ tons to France, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons to Spain, and about 28 tons to other countries. The exportations of coal-tar color pastes, which had reached 103 tons during the first four months of 1919, were reduced during the corresponding months of 1920 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons and of 1921 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Prices of Coal-Tar Dyes.—The quotations in Table I, per 100 kilos in lire and dollars, show the differences brought about by the changes in foreign money, which rose during August very considerably, bringing the United States

TABLE II

	July 7 (lire)	August 31 (lire)	July 7 (dollars)	August 31 (dollars)
Acetate of alumina.....	125	125	6.25	5.20
Chrome alum	350	300	17.50	12.50
Bichromate of potash.....	600	600	30.00	25.00
Ferrous sulphate	50	50	2.50	2.08
Copper sulphate	200	230	10.00	9.50
Tartar emetic	1,200	1,200	60.00	50.00
Aniline oil	1,000	1,000	50.00	41.00
White refined glycerine.....	650	650	32.50	27.00
Glucose, 45 deg. Be.....	250	265	12.50	11.00
Hydrogen peroxide	210	210	10.50	8.75
Tannic acid, 60 per cent.....	3,400	2,000	170.00	83.00
Tartaric acid crystals.....	1,250	1,050	62.50	43.60
Acetic acid, 30 per cent.....	250	210	12.50	8.75
Hydrochloric acid, 20-21 deg. Be.	32	32	1.60	1.35
Formic acid	600	600	30.00	25.00
Lactic acid, 80 per cent.....	400	400	20.00	16.25
Alum	100	145	5.00	6.05
Ammonia, 22 deg. Be.....	180	155	9.00	6.45
Bisulphite of soda, 32 deg. Be..	50	45	2.50	1.85
Chlorate of potash.....	350	370	17.50	15.40
Chloride of ammonia....	450	450	22.50	18.50
Bleaching powder	105	105	5.25	4.35
Nitrite of soda.....	310	300	15.50	12.50
Yellow prussiate of potash....	1,300	1,300	65.00	54.15
Yellow prussiate of soda.....	850	850	42.50	35.40
Caustic soda, 76-78.....	190	220	9.50	9.15
Silicate of soda, 140 deg. Tw...	100	100	5.00	4.15
Sodium sulphide	210	220	10.50	9.15
Logwood extract	1,000	1,000	50.00	41.50
Yellow dextrine	270	315	13.50	13.15
White dextrine	265	312	13.25	13.15
Farina	190	225	9.50	9.35
Kordofan gum	450	400	22.50	16.66
Indigo, 25 per cent.....	2,000	2,470	100.00	103.00
Beta-naphthol	1,200	1,200	60.00	50.00
Industrial castor oil.....	400	425	20.00	17.70

dollar from a value of 23.15 lire to a value of 24 lire, the English pound from 83.80 lire to 89.92 lire, and the French franc from 1.77 lire to 1.86 lire. The German mark, on the contrary, fell from 0.29 lire to 0.26 lire.

Mordants, Assistants, Dyehouse Products, Etc.—The higher foreign exchange and increased import tariffs increased the prices of some chemicals and products, while others, through a momentary absence of demand or as a consequence of reductions abroad, fell further in price. Some of the changes in lire and dollars are indicated in Table II.

LIST OF AVAILABLE GERMAN DYES PUBLISHED BY TEX- TILE ALLIANCE

Under authority from the Department of State, the Textile Alliance, Inc., 45 East Seventeenth Street, New York, is offering German dyes "available to consumers in the United States as a result of an international government arrangement." The complete list of these dyes, not all of which may be purchased without proof that they are not subject to the selective embargo, as originally issued, includes the following groups (arranged by makers); prices are f. o. b. warehouse, Long Island City, N. Y., duty paid:

Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.—Direct cotton colors, 43 lots of from 3 to 10,000 pounds, at from \$1 to \$4 per pound. Acid colors, 22 lots of from 7 to 6,032 pounds, at from \$1.25 to \$6.50 per pound. Chrome colors, 8 lots of from 102 to 5,949 pounds, at from 76 cents to \$2.94 per pound. Alizarine colors, 24 lots of

from 61 to 16,170 pounds, at from 53 cents to \$5 per pound. Vat colors, 11 lots of from 3 to 5,809 pounds, at from \$1 to \$16 per pound. Developers, 1 lot of 98 pounds, at \$1.16 per pound.

Leopold Cassella Company.—Direct cotton colors, 32 lots of from 5 to 7,000 pounds, at from 35 cents to \$2.75 per pound. Acid colors, 12 lots of from 103 to 5,000 pounds, at from \$1.25 to \$3.25 per pound. Chrome colors, 6 lots of from 154 to 3,000 pounds at from \$1.20 to \$2.56 per pound. Basic colors, 3 lots of from 926 to 2,000 pounds, at from \$3 to \$3.75 per pound. Sulphur colors, 1 lot of 476 pounds, at \$1.01 per pound. Vat colors, 4 lots of from 623 to 33,333 pounds, at from \$1.20 to \$3.47 per pound.

Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik.—Direct cotton colors, 9 lots of from 19 to 3,000 pounds, at from \$1.75 to \$4.66 per pound. Alizarine colors, 20 lots of from 42 to 5,000 pounds, at from 61 cents to \$8.30 per pound. Basic colors, 15 lots of from 4 to 5,000 pounds, at from 40 cents to \$10 per pound. Lake colors, 1 lot of 280 pounds, at \$3.51 per pound. Vat colors, 34 lots of from 23 to 25,000 pounds, at from 91 cents to \$13 per pound.

Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruning.—Direct cotton colors, 6 lots of from 141 to 1,000 pounds, at from \$1.90 to \$4 a pound. Acid colors, 3 lots of from 3 to 74 pounds, at from \$2 to \$3 per pound. Chrome colors, 8 lots of from 69 to 1,340 pounds, at from 46 cents to \$2.30 per pound. Lake colors, 1 lot of 279 pounds, at 59 cents a pound. Basic colors, 27 lots of from 17 to 5,096

pounds, at from 25 cents to \$10 per pound. Vat colors, 29 lots of from 15 to 15,000 pounds, at from 50 cents to \$29.30 per pound.

Actien-Gesellschaft f. Aniline-Fabrikation.—Direct cotton colors, 13 lots of from 153 to 6,000 pounds, at from \$1.50 to \$3.75 per pound. Lake colors, 1 lot of 539 pounds, at \$2.70 per pound. Acid colors, 6 lots of from 7 to 6,000 pounds, at from \$1.50 to \$2.23 per pound. Chrome colors, 4 lots of from 180 to 7,221 pounds, at from \$1.11 to \$1.98 per pound. Basic colors, 1 lot of 4,000 pounds, at \$2.25 per pound.

Kalle & Co.—Cotton colors, 5 lots of from 174 to 500 pounds, at from \$1 to \$2.27 per pound. Acid colors, 3 lots of from 500 to 577 pounds, at from \$1.65 to \$3 per pound. Vat colors, 6 lots of from 24 to 1,617 pounds, at from \$2.45 to \$15 per pound.

Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron.—Special product, 1 lot of 11,441 pounds, at \$3 per pound.

Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weilerter-Meer.—Acid color, 1 lot of 1,114 pounds, at \$1.60 per pound.

Farbwerk Muhlheim vorm. A. Leonhardt & Co.—Basic color, 1 lot of 69 pounds, at \$3 per pound.

NATIONAL NIAGARA SKY BLUE 6B and 6B CONC.

The latest addition to the series of direct dyes manufactured by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., is National Niagara Sky Blue 6B.

This new "National" product yields bright and greenish shades of blue, and is unexcelled for the production of combination shades. It possesses superior fastness to acids and in light shades moderate fastness to washing. Shades of exceptional fastness to light and acids may be secured by after-treating the direct dyeings with copper sulphate. The shade is turned somewhat greener by this treatment.

This new "National" dye is easily soluble, is level dyeing, and is well adapted for machine dyeing and padding operations. It is useful for the dyeing of unions, in which case the cotton is dyed heavier than the animal fibers. This new product, with National Erie Fast Orange CG and National Erie Fast Scarlet 4BA, will be found extremely useful for producing combination shades on half-silk where the silk is desired clear. It will be of great service to the paper trade, and its clear discharge will render it of considerable value to the printer. Two concentrations of this dye are offered, product samples of which may be obtained from any of the branches of the company upon request.

C. E. FOSTER MANAGING BOSTON OFFICE FOR CALCO

Announcement has been made by the Calco Chemical Company to the effect that Charles E. Foster has been appointed New England sales manager for this firm. Mr. Foster has already assumed his duties in that capacity and has made his headquarters at the Boston office, 35 Hartford Street, since the beginning of the present month. This office carries in stock the entire line of Calco colors, and was established for the convenience of the company's extensive New England trade.

Mr. Foster is well known in the trade, having had a wide experience in both mill and sales work, and he will undoubtedly do a great deal to further the interests of the Calco Company in the New England States.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 14
Oct. 3, 1921

In 2 Sections
Section 1



IN THIS SECTION

The Dye Situation in Canada

An Informing Address Delivered Before the Division of Dye Chemistry, A. C. S., by Walker F. Prescott

The Boston Textile Show — The "Monopoly" Phantom

Editorials

Notices of Dye Exhibits at the Chemical Show—Continued

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

In Two Sections—Section One

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, October 3, 1921

No. 14

THE DYE SITUATION IN CANADA

An Informing Address Delivered Before the Fall Meeting of
the Division of Dye Chemistry, American Chemical Society

By WALKER F. PRESCOTT

WITH the realization of a clear national vision in view, and with capable and loyal statesmanship, there is ahead of the Dominion a period of national prosperity and achievement which will, unquestionably, give to Canada a just recognition, commercially and academically, among the nations of the world. Not only has her work during the war given the country international prominence and a spirit of independence and unity, but there have also come to the fore, in these latter days of reconstruction, an ambition and power to make enormous strides in commercial growth. Already a national merchant marine has sprung into existence, and the Canadian flag to-day attempts to sail the seven seas. Already her vessels carry to distant and foreign ports the products of her own industries. And let us note here that the total trade, imports and exports, for 1920 was well over two and a quarter billion dollars, whereas the total trade for 1913 was barely over one billion dollars;

and if we look back to the year 1900 we will find a total trade of only three hundred odd million dollars.

For the explanation of the amazing increase in Dominion trade we have, first, but to consider the wonderful natural resources of the country—viz., forest lands, prairie lands of cereals, cattle, fishery products and untold mineral wealth—and, for the second reason, we have but to realize the spirit of independence and achievement which was born during the great war. Not only have new industries and additional production units come into existence, but the quality and diversity of the various manufactured products have also increased and become more efficient, so that we have available for domestic and export consumption a line of textiles and other prime commodities never before equaled in the Dominion.

Of special note is a recent occurrence which forecasts great things for the Dominion, not only from a scientific standpoint but also from in-

dustrial and educational possibilities. The Government at Ottawa the past few months has approved the creation and maintenance of a national research council, and has also sanctioned the building of a research institute. The above bureau will function in a similar manner to the United States Bureau of Standards, and with the institute there will be available semi-commercial research similar to the work carried on in the States by the Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh.

As Dr. Ruttan, of McGill University, mentioned yesterday, there is every reason to expect great things from the attitude and grants of the Dominion Government. If continued support is obtained there is no reason why Canada, with capable Dr. Ruttan in charge of national research, should not in the near future develop and make industrially successful its great potential resources, now semi-dominant in the Dominion.

It is not visionary at all to expect that the Dominion may, after all, be able to manufacture certain types of dyes for her domestic consumption, and even possibly compete in the world's market for the certain limited colors. One of the problems which even now confront the newly created research bureau is to determine the commercial possibilities of the color, coke and allied organic products which may be successfully exploited from our natural resources.

There is already in operation at Trenton a small plant which is attempting the production of Naphthylamine Black and a limited number of azo types. Of course, such a project at this date must obtain its intermediates from prime sources, and then assemble them at Trenton. It is too early to predict the present and future successes of such operations. A decision can only lie with future competence and market control.

Canada to-day has eighty-odd woolen plants producing over twenty-two million dollars' worth of material annually; twenty-odd cotton plants producing over forty million

dollars' worth of material annually; eighty-odd knitting plants manufacturing over thirty million dollars' worth of knitted goods annually; eight-odd silk plants producing two and a quarter million dollars' worth of silk goods annually; one hundred and thirty-odd leather plants producing forty million dollars' worth of hides and finished leathers annually; and fifty-odd paper plants producing over seventy million dollars' worth of paper annually. In these six industries there is shown an annual value of from two hundred and ten to two hundred and twenty million dollars, a tremendous increase over corresponding figures for 1911 of over fifty-five million dollars approximately.

True it is that John Cabot, Jacques Cartier and Champlain would not recognize the Dominion of to-day, even as visioned in their most fanciful dreams of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and even Sir John McDonald only partially conceived of the growth and status of the present-day Canada.

As regards dependence upon imported commodities, Canada looks to foreign sources for her total requirements of dyes. Previous to 1914 her consumption of coal-tar products was, approximately, one-half million dollars. To-day the Dominion consumes over three and a quarter million dollars' worth of artificial colors. To be sure, a fair portion of this latter figure represents inflated value, but there is little doubt that normal requirements will be close to two million dollars.

Whereas the dye imports for 1913 were almost wholly of German and Swiss origin, yet to-day we find the following sources of supply: Dyes from Great Britain, 630-odd thousand; from the United States, two and one-half million, approximately; from Germany and Switzerland, one and one-quarter million, approximately.

Let us understand that the above import figures of dyes from the

United States may include overseas colors held in New York bonded customs and reshipped to Canada. Consequently, actual imports from Germany and Switzerland reach a much higher figure than one and a quarter million; and relatively decreased amount of United States manufactured colors results.

At the present moment it is judged that the Canadian consumption of dyes is about evenly allocated to English, United States, and German and Swiss colors.

Canada might operate successfully a dye industry for the manufacture of a limited number of coal-tar colors and associated products, provided she intensifies efficient production of her coal and coke industries, and also provided she groups and co-ordinates the allied chemical units so necessary for the building up of stable organic chemical compounds. The Dominion has fine iron mines on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and conse-

quently raw material is to be had. To this basic requirement we need add but scientific research and personal energy, commercial foresight and control, to make possible new chemical industries.

The outlook for the near-future consumption of colors is one not calling for maximum amounts. Although the Dominion has felt the general commercial depression, yet her production is no less decreased, relatively, than that of other countries, and in some respects she is commercially far better situated than most foreign domains. There is little doubt, however, that the present depression in Canada will continue for the best part of the next twelvemonth.

As regards the future source of supply of dyes for Canada, it is a most hazardous opinion to say which country will succeed in taking the Canadian color trade. At the present moment dyes from any source enter the Dominion free, with the excep-

tion of a universal sales tax. There is every reason to expect that German products should flood the market here, as they enter at a German value greatly depreciated from the Canadian dollar. Were dyes dutiable and taxable, then the present-day value of the mark would be taxed on a value of pre-war equity, which would prohibit the use of dyes of this origin. English colors are finding an increasing market here, but as yet the range of British colors has not been great enough to take much of the business. Furthermore, some of the English colors, on a money value basis, have not yet been able to compete with many of the American, German and Swiss colors. American dyes have found a large and steady market in the Dominion, and up to the past year and a half have taken the big bulk of the Canadian trade. To-day, however, the imports of American colors have decreased, due to three reasons, namely: (1) General business depression; (2) high rate of adverse exchange; (3) inability or inadvisability of American makers to meet German and Swiss colors entering Canada through bonded New York entries.

Due to the proximity of American manufacturers of dyes, there is no reason why Canada cannot obtain the best color service and money value from United States products. To hold the Canadian market, as any export market to-day, there is demanded the utmost diligence and astuteness, combined with the most efficient and modern laboratory and sales service. One factor, above all others, will finally obtain export business—viz., salesmanship and service. By salesmanship is meant not only the technical and financial aspect of dyes, but also the ability to meet successfully the practice and methods of clever foreign competitors. By service is meant prompt and intelligent laboratory treatment of customers' requirements and dispatch of samples and shipments.

Other conditions being equal, it is

logical to expect the nearest source of supply to receive the bulk of export business, providing the supplier gets the proper viewpoint and appreciates the condition of the consumer, and satisfies that viewpoint and condition.

The problems of the textile and other industries in Canada requiring colors are nearly identical with the dyeing and coloring practice in the States. The majority of the dyeing machinery used in Canada is of American origin or of similar pattern, and the fibers and method of coloring are, in most every case, identical with the processes in general use everywhere.

In conclusion I would present for your consideration a wonderful country to the north, full of the most interesting historical past; a country of enormous forest lands and great rivers, with limitless lumber, animals and fish; a land of untold mineral wealth and potential energy. Canada is a veritable promised land, only partially developed as yet but a country already visioned and building to a pattern; obscure, yet showing the outline of wonderful possibilities in the way of a far-famed and illustrious domain of commercial and national life.

Surely it will behoove the States to the south of us to consider well the commercial requirements of the fast growing country a few leagues to the north—the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. Edwin E. Slosson said recently: "I will give a million dollars to anybody finding in nature dyestuffs as numerous, varied, brilliant, pure and cheap as those that are manufactured in the laboratory. The advantage of the artificial dyestuffs over those found in nature, lies in their variety and adaptability. Practically any desired tint or shade can be made for any particular fabric." How Time alters conditions! It is amusing to reflect that four or five years ago, such a statement could not have been anything but out-and-out German propaganda.

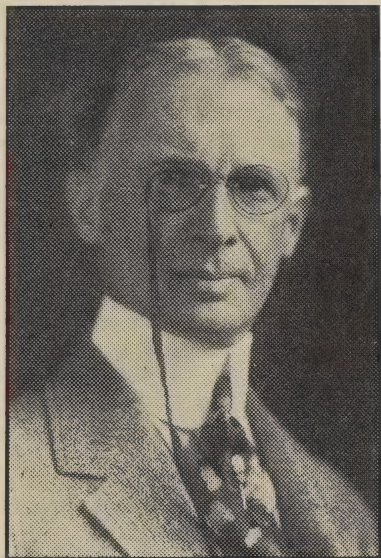
IMPROVED DYEING MACHINERY IN OPERATION TO BE ON VIEW AT BOSTON TEXTILE SHOW

Three hundred and eighty-seven exhibitors have taken space in the International Textile Exposition to be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, October 31 to November 5.

This, the seventh exhibition con-

floor space of the two floors and balconies in Exhibition and Grand halls is sold—and it has been found necessary to use Paul Revere Hall as well.

The coming Exposition, with twice



E. F. HATHAWAY,
President, the Textile Exhibitors Association, Inc.

ducted by the textile industry, will be by far the greatest show of its kind ever held in this country. All the available 125,000 square feet of



CHESTER I. CAMPBELL,
Manager, International Textile Exposition

the number of exhibitors, will be more complete in every detail than any previous show. The unprecedented number of machines to be exhibited in actual operation will be of great value to manufacturers and very attractive to the general public.

Starting with the picker-room

(Concluded on page 12.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
 of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
 contributions appreciated.

In Two Sections—Section One

A. P. HOWES, President
 LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

THE BOSTON TEXTILE SHOW

Plans are nearing completion for the reception of the many thousands who are expected to attend the International Textile Exposition in Boston from October 31 to November 5. This event will be the largest and most pretentious of all the Textile Expositions, and all readers of *THE REPORTER* who can possibly do so are urged to make arrangements to be present.

That there will be much to make their trip worth while need hardly be insisted upon here, for the Textile Shows have never yet failed to produce opportunities for studying all standard phases of the industry at first hand, with much that is new thrown in for good measure. Moreover, the man who does not attend and support his own trade exhibits, whenever he can, is not doing his full duty either by his industry or by himself. If expositions are "the time-keepers of progress," so are they also powerful accelerators of progress. From them the individual, if he approaches them in an earnest spirit of investigation, can invariably gain much that is inspirational and helpful in his daily practice throughout the year.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a detailed notice of the various features which will go to make up the Show. It is worth noting particularly, however, that the machinery division of the Boston exhibition will be stressed, and that many improvements in standard types of machines,

as well as the newest forms of dyeing and other machinery, will be shown in actual operation.

We trust that none will fail to take advantage of this chance to obtain a comprehensive view of the entire field of improvements in machinery employed in the textile industries. Improvements in your line should be studied and appraised by you, even though not taken advantage of immediately, for there is nothing like a little dissatisfaction with present methods to hasten progress.

THE "MONOPOLY" PHANTOM

"The Dye Monopoly ought to be choked to death," rashly states one of Mr. Hearst's editors in the New York "*American*."

Rashly, we say, because were this belligerent gentleman given unlimited authority by the United States Government to carry out the course of action which he advocates, he might spend the next few decades or so in trying to locate this alleged trust. In fact, it would be better for him to wait a while and practise on something simpler—like perpetual motion, for instance.

In 1914, before we began to make dyes from our own intermediates, there were seven dye plants located in three States. In 1920, five years after the start was made, there were eighty-two dye plants scattered over eighteen States.

Out of the 360 dyes produced in 1920, 108, or 30 per cent of the total poundage, were made by three or more companies. Thirty-five dyes, representing more than 50 per cent of the total, were made by seven or more companies.

Just which of these companies is the "trust"?

A mere glance at the Tariff Commission's list of manufacturers of dyes produced in quantities of 500,000 pounds or over during 1920 (75 per cent of the total poundage) will be enough to satisfy anyone that their number is too great for them to constitute a monopoly. The same list

also shows that dye prices have consistently declined.

Similarly, the list of manufacturers of intermediates produced in quantities of 500,000 pounds or over during 1920 (80 per cent of the total) plainly reveals that these manufacturers are likewise far too plentiful to come under suspicion of holding a monopoly. The prices of intermediates, by the way, are also shown to have declined since their production began in America.

Again, the number of producers of color lakes of which 300,000 pounds or more were made here in 1920, averages from twenty-five to twenty-eight firms for each type. Surely they are no "monopoly"!

All these, and additional statistics and arguments, were marshalled by Dr. Fredk. E. Breithut, of the Calco Chemical Company, in his paper "Is There an American Dye Monopoly?" presented at the Dyes and Colors Symposium on the last day of the Chemical Exposition. The figures

are all taken from the "Census of Dyes and Coal Tar Chemicals, 1920," many of which were given in The REPORTER when this report was first published, and should make interesting, not to say entertaining, reading for Mr. Hearst and his editorial staff.

Dr. Breithut further argued that our dyes are being made by many manufacturers, some very large, some very small. These are all selling against one another in open competition.

We give you a paragraph from this speech which you should preserve:

"As a matter of fact, every manufacturer who is actually in the business knows full well that the competition is not only in the open, but that it is really much fiercer than in most lines of business. Anyone is at liberty to go out with the salesmen of our dye companies, and we are convinced that a few days' experience will persuade him that there is absolutely no monopoly in existence. If there were such a monopoly, it would

seem that it must be very inefficiently managed to permit ten, twenty and thirty different independent plants to produce the same product, and also to permit a consistent reduction of prices throughout the list of the products which it manufactures. Increasing the output, decreasing the price, and permitting the existence of many plants producing the same article, thereby giving employment to a greater number of people, are actions not usually ascribed to a monopoly."

The facts given above are inescapable. They are taken directly from a Government report prepared by a body of men having no stake in either faction of the limited dye embargo controversy. And because they can be interpreted in no other manner than that outlined by Dr. Breithut, those who cry "monopoly" upon the floor of the Senate or from the editorial desk stand self-convicted either of ignorance or of another failing less easily overlooked.

One of the most obvious characteristics of opposers of the Longworth measure has been their willingness—nay, eagerness!—to draw the argument away from its main channel and into devious by-paths. They are perpetually bringing up questions of abstract philosophy, dragging worn-out traditions and decayed precedents into the discussion and digging industriously down into the dead past in order to point out what our Revolutionary ancestors would have done in similar circumstances—itsself a vain proceeding, for History does not provide a parallel case. What they hate most of all is the plain, unvarnished truth about the situation of the American dye industry. It always makes them nervous and fidgety to have someone get up in the Senate and begin to tell it; their only resource then becomes the filibuster. Facts which cannot be twisted to suit their own particular purposes are anathema, and perhaps this is the reason why no opposer of adequate protection can observe the Dye Census without a shudder.

DYEING MACHINERY TO BE ON VIEW AT BOSTON SHOW

(Concluded from page 9.)

equipment, there will be hardly any machine of importance used in a cotton mill that cannot be seen in actual operation—including dyeing, finishing and cloth room equipment.

Another feature of importance will be the power department, which will occupy Department D and will include exhibits of everything that is new and important to the transmission of power in a textile mill.

There will also be the usual exhibits of products allied to the textile trade, while finished products will be exhibited by many of the largest mills in the country for the first time. Among the hundreds of exhibits there will be many machines and devices incorporating many new improvements effected since the last Exposition.

During the week there will be two national conventions held in connection with the Exposition, at which the vital questions of the industry will be discussed. The most important will be that of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, to participate in which delegates from every mill center in the United States, Canada and, in a number of instances, England will journey to Boston. The New England Association of Commercial Engineers, who have devoted their energies to promoting the power show, will also convene in Boston during the Exposition.

NATIONAL ISSUES LOOSE-LEAF FILE FOR NEW COLOR BULLETINS

"National service" to dyestuff consumers is again to the fore, this time in the shape of a loose-leaf leather binder of convenient size now being distributed by the National Aniline & Chemical Company and designed to be used as a file for the bulletins which this firm issues from time to time describing its new colors before they have taken their places in the

Standard Editions of the company's Color Cards.

This device is very useful to the purchaser of dyes, who, looking for a certain type which he knows has not been listed among the standard stocks, can at once ascertain whether something capable of fulfilling his requirements is among the newer colors without being obliged to make a protracted search. Each bulletin consists of a single leaf, uniform with the rest and perforated for insertion in the binder. Attached to this are specimen dyeings on various fabrics and unions, dyed in the piece or skein according to customary application. Accompanying these is a general description of that dye which is the subject of the bulletin, followed by details of the methods of application, and specifications, including solubility, level dyeing ability and fastness to a variety of agents.

The development of new dyes is going forward constantly in the National research laboratories. It is steadily building up the several groups of dyes in constant demand by our American-color-using industries, and progress in this line is eloquently indicative of the unswerving effort of American chemists to make American industries independent of foreign sources of supply for dyestuffs. The National binder aids the color user to keep an ever-changing and up-to-date record of an important part of that progress, for as the new dyes gradually drop into their places

in the Company's standard lists of stock products, the bulletins may be discarded, one by one, in order to make way for others.

As issued, the binder contained bulletins describing the following colors: National Niagara Blue R, National Erie Fast Orange A, National Erie Fast Scarlet YA, National Erie Fast Scarlet 4BA, National Erie Fast Scarlet 8BA, National Diazine Black V, National Niagara Sky Blue 6B, National Niagara Blue RW and National Alphazurine A.

The newest bulletin to be added to the file, No. 11, describes National Acid Fast Violet BG. This product dyes level, produces bluish tones of violet and possesses the general properties of the better dyes of its class. It is particularly well suited for dyeing all classes of woolen and worsted goods, either in self or in combination shades. It may also be used satisfactorily in the dyeing of silk goods, or wool and silk Gloria.

The National company is to be congratulated not only on the appearance and convenience of its loose-leaf file system for new colors, but likewise on having contributed a real aid and time-saver to the busy colorist.

A Huddersfield firm declares that it received from Germany a sample box of chemicals, the combined postage being 1.40 marks, or rather less than 1½d. at the present rate of exchange. "In view of the fact that it costs us 1½d. to send a postcard only, this looks," it

states, "like helping the German trader at the expense of the British." The British foreign postal rates for samples are raised from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. (minimum 1d.) to 1d. per 2 oz.

DU PONT ANNOUNCES NEW NIGROSINES AND PONTAMINE BROWN CG

The Dyestuffs Department, Sales Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., announces just placing on the market the following new products: Du Pont Nigrosine WSJ Crystals, Du Pont Nigrosine WSJ Powder, Du Pont Nigrosine WSB Crystals, Du Pont Nigrosine WSB Powder. These products represent the jet and blue shades—water soluble.

The company is also in a position now to furnish the following spirit soluble Nigrosines: Du Pont Nigrosine SSB, Du Pont Nigrosine SSJ.

There has also been placed on the market the new direct color Pontamine Brown CG. This is a Direct Brown of yellow shade and of good solubility. On cotton it possesses general good fastness properties, being somewhat faster to light, washing, ironing, acids and alkali than the D3G brand made by this company. Aftertreatment with copper sulphate increases the fastness to washing and light, but results in the shades are slightly redder. The product may be used either as a self-shade or in combination to produce light browns, khakis, drabs, etc., on piece goods, sewing yarn, tapestries, etc., where good fastness to light and washing is desired. It is also adapted for jig dyeing, but care should be taken if used for padding, as the product exhausts rather rapidly. It is also offered for the above shades on artificial silk. When dyed in copper or brass vessels the shade becomes redder. When dyed on wool in a Glauber's salt bath the fastness to light and washing is excellent. Animal and vegetable fibers are dyed about the same depth, the cotton being slightly darker than the wool and silk in union goods. The shades are not affected by organic

acids, so that the color will find rather extensive use in dyeing half-silk hosiery. It also should prove of considerable interest for use in the garment-dyeing trade. It can be discharged with Rongalite and can be treated with diazotized Paranitroaniline and copper sulphate, and in this way the fastness to washing and light is considerably increased.

NOTICES OF DYE EXHIBITS AT THE CHEMICAL SHOW— CONTINUED

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

THE BARRETT COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

THE SEMET-SOLVAY
COMPANY

SOLVAY, N. Y.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS
COMPANY

SOLVAY, N. Y.

THE GENERAL CHEMICAL
COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

Exhibiting practically as a unit—The Allied Chemicals and Dyes Corporation—the four huge booths arranged on four corners of the main aisle easily dominated the Show in point of size, general gorgeousness and spectacular effect. The architectural setting of the whole was ancient Egyptian, the four booths being reproductions of the entrances to Egyptian temples. Canopies of a brilliant yellow, supported by spears set into sockets in the rear walls, added a final touch to the realistic effect of a hot sun—hidden electric lights—beating down from above. In all four booths there were colored friezes in the Egyptian style of the period of about 4,000 B.C. depicting various steps in the progress of mankind in the arts and crafts, that of the National booth showing what is believed to be the methods by which the Egyptians colored cloth, the process being one of staining rather than actual dyeing as we understand it to-day.

To further carry out the general scheme, National's publication, "Dye-stuffs," which was being distributed, bore on its cover the reproduction of one of these temple entrances. The whole effect was highly original and striking.

As for the exhibit, one of the chief points of interest was a display of fine leather goods, treated with National colors, produced by the Cordova Leather Company, of Buffalo. These consisted of album covers, bags, pocketbooks, boxes, clock cases, etc., and the goods were said to be fully the equal of the finest imported material which was the despair of American manufacturers at one time. Needless to say, the fact that this achievement was the result of American progress in the dye industry was duly emphasized, as it should be. This exhibit aroused the liveliest admirations on the part of all visitors.

There was also on display the complete unit of a colorist's laboratory, manned by experts from the National "lab" at 21 Burling Slip, New York, which was the center of interest during the evenings. Here one was enabled to view actual dyeing operations. In general, the purpose of the National exhibit was to illustrate to both the public and the trade the great advances which have been made in dyeing during the history of the art, as well as the advances of American dye makers and dyers. Specimens demonstrating this advance consisted of laces, rugs, carpets, blankets, gingham, leathers, hosiery, yarns, ribbons, knitted outerwear, wall paper, food colors and a host of other items too numerous to

mention. Every conceivable material into which National dyes enter as one of the processes of manufacture were either displayed or referred to, and it is small wonder that the amount of educational work accomplished was large.

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.

NEW YORK CITY

Once again the missionary work which this concern undertook to perform for the benefit of the entire American dye industry was characterized by all the simplicity and force of a Brisbane editorial. Where many concerns contented themselves with the repeated assertion that America can produce dyes which are the equal of any, Newport was ready to "show them" in a manner which admitted of no effective answer. The housewife has repeatedly been told that American dyes are good, that fastness is a relative term, and that, properly applied to the fabrics for which they were intended, these dyes will be fully on a par with all similar types, made anywhere. But this has only rankled her the more when she has suffered the annoyance of seeing the colors in a new dress fade or run when washed. Consequently, when Mrs. Jones or Mrs. Brown entered the Newport booth at the Chemical Show all primed to argue about it, she was presented with a pamphlet to which was attached a sample of gingham dress goods dyed with Newport Anthrene Green, and a sample of cotton and silk hosiery dyed with Newport Developed Black. She was then invited to "Take This Home and Wash

It."—surely a fair and convincing test which should do much toward shifting the blame for unsatisfactory results from American dyes to the dyer, or to the purchase of cheap and inferior goods. The following explanation accompanied the samples:

"What is fastness?

"Fastness is the most abstract, evasive, and meaningless term of all that are ever used in connection with colored materials. Yet it is the first and usually the only thing the layman asks about. 'Is it fast?' or 'Are all these colors fast?' or something to that effect.

"The person who is initiated into the intricacies of dyed goods always words his question with a comparison to something he knows about, as: 'Is it as fast as Indigo?' Also he is specific in the dye or class he is asking about. You cannot intelligently ask, 'Are American colors as fast German?' That is like asking if the Atlantic Ocean is as salty as the Pacific. The answer cannot be anything but 'yes,' merely carrying a dyestuff a few thousand miles does not change its characteristics. As long as the molecule of a product is built of the same kind and number of atoms, it makes no difference whether you make it in Buffalo or Berlin, Carrollville or Frankfort, Ludwigshafen, Wilmington, or Hongkong, China.

"There are certain products which until recently *have not been made* in America. They *were made* in Germany. They stood the destroying action of light and washing to a far better degree than the most familiar American products but they are difficult and expensive to manufacture. They require crudes which are less plentiful and in some cases intermediates which were required for war purposes. So we have had to use the dyes which were cheaper, more plentiful, but less fast in dyeing materials where the superior but less plentiful products would logically have been used. It has been like using glucose because sugar was not available. In some places it does very well, in others it cannot be used

satisfactorily but we would either have to eat unsweetened food and wear undyed garments or resort to the makeshift which we did.

"However, that condition is practically over. The line of fast colors is nearing completion and they are to be gotten in ever increasing quantities so that the purchaser of dyed fabrics may be as particular now, if not more so, than in pre-war days in his insistence on properly dyed materials.

"Because the public has become accustomed to less fast products and because the dyestuffs for them will be much cheaper, some unscrupulous dyers will continue to use improper dyes. All of the large concerns, however, and by far the majority of the smaller ones, are already availing themselves of the means of making their output superior. These new fast colors are naturally more expensive but with increasing demand, larger production will soon cut the costs.

"The housewife need no longer watch the black run into her wash tub from her stockings or the colors from her gingham if the things she buys are the products of reliable firms. She should insist that the retailer with whom she trades supply himself from sources where the work is handled in the proper way which is now possible. To return to the parallel, if her confectioner could get sugar and yet continued to use glucose, the housewife would trade elsewhere. The dye fastness situation is analogous."

For the rest, the Newport booth was both spacious and elegantly fitted. Points of interest were the well-known "Coal-Tar Tree," showing the ancestry of Newport colors "from coal to dyestuff" by Newport processes and management all the way, and an authentic reproduction of Captain Kidd's treasure chest containing silks dyed with Newport dyes.

Dyed samples showing the entire line of Newport Anthrene colors on gingham and silks were displayed, including Newport Anthrene Jade Green on artificial silk.

APEX CHEMICAL COMPANY NEW YORK CITY

In addition to the various chemical products which were displayed by this concern, it was announced that it is shortly to place upon the market a new product which will degum raw silk and dye the material in one operation. According to the claims of its sponsors, the product will accomplish this without affecting the luster of the silk. Piece goods are dyed evenly; the use of olive-oil soap for degumming is dispensed with, and hence a decided saving of expense is assured, to say nothing of the economy of labor and time. The patent for this product and process has been applied for, and further news of its development and marketing is being awaited with considerable interest in the trade.

Leather dressings of various kinds and of considerable interest to this class of trade were among the products shown at the booth. Sample hides were shown in great numbers, illustrating the uses of Antimony Sulphuret, crimson and yellow; "Colofene," which binds and fastens pigments to leather, and also the company's "Ronopol" oil for use in the dyeing and finishing of textiles. There were likewise shown "Antimonelle," a fixing agent for basic colors claimed to have twice the strength of Tartar Emetic; Tin Lactate, for toning alizarine reds and producing, it is said, brighter results than Tin Oxalate, together with Turkey Red Oil and other soluble and sulphonated oils.

ABBE ENGINEERING COMPANY NEW YORK CITY

Pulverizing, grinding and mixing machinery were the special features of attraction in this exhibit. Prominent among the machinery exhibited were pebble and ball mills, laboratory mills and special mixers, all used for the grinding and mixing of dyestuffs. Another attractive feature on display was the Rotary Cutter used for the cutting up of dyewoods and other

materials which require cutting before extraction. This machine is equipped with ball bearings and can be readily opened and cleaned.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA GARFIELD, N. J.

Salicylic acid U.S.P. and its various derivatives, including synthetic oil of wintergreen and acetyl salicylic acid, were exhibited in a showcase effect along the front of a large table which held a model of the company's works at Garfield, N. J. This model, built especially for the Exposition, was an accurate miniature reduced to the scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot. It was the only one of its kind exhibited at the Show, and served to give the general public some idea of the character and lay-out of a chemical works. Needless to say, it attracted considerable attention.

Displayed around the edge of the model in attractive show-bottles were some of the other products of the Heyden company, including formaldehyde, hexamethylene tetramine, colloidal silver, silver nucleinate and silver proteinate, sodium benzoate and saccharine.

The outstanding feature of this exhibit, and probably one of the most interesting and attractive features of the Show, was a laboratory table fitted up with an assortment of chemical apparatus. The large crowd which hovered about this most of the time attested the fact that something

new was being demonstrated, and an investigation revealed that the Heyden company was dispensing from this array of apparatus a new drink—"Cheerio." It was freely predicted that within a very short time this new blended syrup would take its place on the soda fountains throughout the country.

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., INC.
NEW YORK CITY

This firm, which has been established for more than a century, exhibited a varied line of chemicals which it sells as manufacturers' agents and importers, including bleaching powder, caustic soda, citric acid, natural dyestuffs, aniline colors, and also a comprehensive and interesting line of intermediates for dyestuff manufacturers.

One of the most striking features at this booth was a large stucco house made in Philadelphia from magnesite and magnesium chloride. The outside of this structure, which was a large affair weighing 1,700 pounds, was finished with a variety of styles and colors, while the flooring exhibited the results which can be obtained with plastic, or composition, flooring. This feature attracted considerable attention from passers-by as well as those who took a professional interest in the stucco covering.

Among the numerous items which the company handles are grease wool, hematine crystals and paste, archil, cutch, fustic, Glauber's salt, hypernic,

lithopone, logwood chips, crystals, ground, paste and solid; nutgalls, oxalic acid, quebracho extract, saccharin, sulphur chloride, turmeric, ultramarine blue and zinc chloride, zinc dust, zinc oxide, zinc stearate and zinc sulphate.

(More next week.)

The Foreman Dyers Guild of Great Britain listened to an address recently by a member who urged that Swiss dyes be given preferential treatment over other foreign colors, in part because the Swiss manufacturers buy intermediates in England, and in part to prevent an entente between Swiss and German makers. The speaker said British dyes would also be better under competition with Swiss dyes.

The Japanese newspaper "Asahi" recently stated that the official employment agencies in Tokio are surprised to find a great many hosiery workers among those seeking employment. Many first-class dealers in hosiery are, however, in a state of bankruptcy, and the hosiery business is half stopped. Of the manufacturers in Tokio, Osaka, Nagoya, and elsewhere, the majority of those who started business during the period of war boom have closed down, with the result that the production of hosiery is now greatly reduced.

**NATIONAL BRILLIANT GREEN
B CRYSTALS**

This well-known basic dye is now manufactured by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc.

National Brilliant Green B Crystals produces somewhat yellower and brighter shades than National Victoria Green WB Crystals, and is recommended for the production of Brilliant Greens on cotton or silk. This new product will also find considerable use for the topping of dyeings made with direct dyes.

Further uses for this new basic dye will be found in the dyeing of jute and paper, and in the manufacture of tannin lakes.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 15

Oct. 10, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

The Chemical Show—In Retrospect

Certainty of Success in Minds of Exhibitors Amply Confirmed by Results
—Plan for Expansion and Better Service in Palace Next Year

That "Permanent" Embargo

Editorial

Foreign Dyes Licensed by Treasury Department for September Import

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, October 10, 1921

No. 15

THE CHEMICAL SHOW—IN RETROSPECT

**Certainty of Success in Minds of Exhibitors and
Visitors Amply Confirmed by Results—Plan for
Extension and Better Service in Palace Next Year**

DURING the past few months we have heard much about the "picking up" of business in general until at last, in very truth, trade sunshine seems to be breaking through the economic clouds which have been hovering over it so long.

Recently in New York City an exposition was held that offered decided proof of how much rosier things are beginning to appear in the commercial world. September 12 witnessed the opening of the Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries, a gigantic exhibition that filled every available square foot of space in the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory in the Bronx. Never before had a scientific exposition of such magnitude been staged. The multifarious applications of chemistry in our national and domestic life were housed under one roof in a comprehensive and lucid manner that attracted tens of thousands of technical and lay visitors. For here were over 436 stands and booths representative of virtually every industry of to-day.

Successful as have been previous Ex-

positions, a record attendance of both exhibitors and visitors was achieved this year. From a nucleus of eighty-three firms at the first Chemical Exposition held in 1915, the figure had grown in 1918 to 334, and this year showed an increase to the splendid total of 426.

From an educational standpoint the Show proved invaluable. People who were prone to visualize chemistry as something heavy and unintelligible were able for the first time to see what a storehouse of instruction such an Exposition can be. Everything from a lady's fancy handkerchief to an Erie shovel was represented. Processes and methods were shorn of their mystery in an endeavor to familiarize the public with the important role modern chemistry plays in every phase of trade.

Well, before the scheduled hour of opening on Monday, such large crowds had gathered for admission that the management decided to open the doors ahead of time. It was to the credit of those concerned that an exhibition of such a technical nature was arranged in the artistic and pleasing manner it was.

The Armory has an area equal to that of five city blocks; and a walk through every aisle in the exposition constituted a distance of one and a half miles. In spite of the enormous crowds present from the very first hour there was no congestion whatever, and when it is taken into account that every day saw 15,000 to 20,000 people flocking into the Armory its size can be somewhat appreciated.

The National Research Council gave a typical example of the manner in which popular interest can be gained without necessarily limiting the technical scope. They showed, with the aid of models, the incredible richness of America in a telling and forceful way. The fruits of years upon years of intensive research and investigation were condensed as much as possible into this exhibit. Perhaps as never before those who were able to visit the Exposition could understand that, as a nation, we are independent of outside necessities in time of war. It was only one more example of the indispensable part the modern chemist plays to-day.

Questions put to every representative at the exhibition elicited the fact the business is far from being what it was even three months ago. Manufacturers who were rather inclined to be shy of expansion gave out statements that showed how rapidly their fears of a continued slump had disappeared. The president of a well-known Philadelphia chemical plant simply radiated optimism. He lost no opportunity of showing everyone he could, with the aid of a model of his plant, how he had quite recently built five large additions to his factory.

The Exposition was the result of months of careful planning and organization. Before the doors had closed on the one held last year, preparations were made in an endeavor to surpass the record made in 1920. That this was achieved was conclusively demonstrated, and it is safe to say that, magnificent as was the success of the Exposition of 1921, that of next year to be held in Grand Central Palace will be even greater. It was a splendid example of

the spirit of co-operation prevailing between various lines of commerce. Apart from the actual volume of orders for goods—and it was very large—much business was done by the machinery and ceramic exhibitors. Especially were manufacturers of chemicals and drugs interested in anything that would improve the quality of their goods, decrease cost of production—which would, of course, lower prices to the consumer—and reduce waste.

Conservation of chemistry was one of the keynotes of the Exposition, and on every hand was to be seen evidence of the strenuous efforts chemists are making to conserve the wonderful natural treasures we possess in America.

The international spirit which prevailed was extremely gratifying. Famous chemists from all parts of the world spoke at the various symposiums held in the auditorium. In addition to these speeches, moving pictures were displayed showing processes of manufacture, a feature that attracted crowds of students who were visiting the Exposition.

It can readily be seen that the stimulus of the Chemical Exposition to American trade has been vast. With the large amount of business transacted, producers have been encouraged to extend their operations where before only tentative practices had been adopted.

Interdependence of the chemist and the engineer was strikingly brought to light, the numerous machinery exhibits coming in for much attention from the visiting producers and manufacturers. Thomas A. Edison, only one of the many famous scientists who were present, was especially interested in those exhibits devoted to chemical apparatus.

The time, labor and care expended on the Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries have borne fruitful results. Staged at a time when business was urgently in need of any incentive to expand, the exhibition has already made its effects felt in many branches of the commercial world.

The management received the congratulations of exhibitors for the man-

ner in which the Exposition was staged. Said one exhibitor:

"When it is considered that the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory was the only building available for the Chemical Exposition, one can realize what a task confronted the management, as this is not essentially an exhibition building. To make it suitable for the purpose intended was by no means a small task. Months of preparations, in which obstacle upon obstacle was met, finally culminated in the staging of the greatest industrial exposition New York has ever seen. With the former home of the Chemical Exposition, Grand Central Palace, again available for the show, the exhibitors will again get the same good attention as they received when the former exhibitions were held there."

1922 SPRING SEASON COLOR CARD SHOWS 80 SHADES

66 Are for Silk, 14 for Worsted and 10 for Shoes, Leather and Hosiery

With all the glitter and glory of a world-pageant the colors for Spring of 1922 make their debut! The Textile Color Card Association of the United States—creators of America's fashionable hues—has just released for general distribution the 1922 Spring Season Color Card, containing eighty colors, sixty-six of which are portrayed in silk and fourteen in worsted fabrics. Under separate grouping are ten shoe, leather and hosiery colors.

Classic hues of ancient Rome; color schemes of old Spain; sumptuous chromatic tones of the Italian Renaissance—all of these have formed a background for inspiration, with the result that Dame Fashion is to have for her future use colors of tantalizing variety.

The "Violeine" colorings, in which brilliant fuchsias, rich violets and deep purples blend in perfect harmony, is one of the distinctive features of the new card. Persian Rose, Rubellite, Wood Violet, Dahlia and

Belladonna are among these enticing shades.

For evening wear is offered a collection of twelve bewitching colors that suggest enchanted gardens. There's the soft pink of the Lotus—the violet-rose of Spring Beauty—the cloud blue of Lupine and lilac-tinted Vervain. There's Fairy green and Bambino blue, the flesh-tinted pink of Cherub and Rosemary—that's for remembrance.

Ragged Sailor, Cornflower and Periwinkle, are beautiful blues with violet undertones. Old Dutch Tiles and Majolica blues share honors with virile light blues called Forget-me-not and Lucky-Stone—a talisman for good fortune.

Old greens called Mistletoe and Cactus presage the sounding of a new note in the green category, while Serpentine and Verdigris are brilliant with exotic temperament.

Flame and Bonfire are the new reds—Canary and Mimosa attractive yel-

lows. The burnt orange and coppery tones of the wild Tiger Lily and the Canna are cleverly depicted, also the golden orange of the Pumpkin.

Long Beach and Seaside are the latest sand shades. These with Putty and pale grays are grouped together in graduated strength and form another interesting feature.

Pimlico violet, Saratoga yellow, Newport blue, Hollywood red and Meadowbrook green are the smart new sport colors introduced in the woolen group. These with Hussar and Peasant blues, Adobe and Alamo browns, Cement grays and Clay shades, offer an excellent selection for the woolen industry.

Speaking of brown—three other new shades are Taffy, Maple Sugar and Fudge. That brown is still to be one of Fashion's favored is stressed by the predominance of this color in the shoe, leather and hosiery group. Here are shown a variety of novel shades from light beige to deepest brown, among which are Lark, Bobolink, Meadowlark and Rembrandt. The Gold Pheasant shade is prominent. Castor and dulcet grays are also shown.

FOREIGN DYES LICENSED BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR SEPTEMBER IMPORT

Germany Stages Imposing Rally; England and Switzerland De- cline; France Sends Nothing

Following is a complete list giving the types and quantities of dyestuffs for the importation of which into the United States licenses were granted by the Treasury Department, Division of Customs, Dye and Chemical Section, during September. This tabulation is being issued by the American Dyes Institute, and it is announced that anyone interested in the manufacture of dyestuffs who has not received a copy may obtain one by application to that organization's headquarters, 320 Broadway, New York City.

An appended note by the Treasury Department states: "Licenses shown

by this list to have been issued for particular commodities must not be considered as a precedent or assurance that favorable action will be taken on future applications for similar commodities. The Treasury Department, Dye and Chemical Section, announced in special cases that it is its practice to consider any special evidence that may be submitted by manufacturing consumers of dyestuffs tending to prove that the American commodity, while satisfactory in general, or for some lines, will not meet the requirements as to quality or adaptability for particular manufacturing purposes."

The September list shows that Germany, not a heavy contributor in August, sent us 488,912.8 pounds, as against 79,729.9 pounds during the preceding month—an enormous gain. France again sent nothing, England fell off from 34,210 pounds in August to 29,010 pounds in September, while Switzerland's quota dwindled from 130,397.6 pounds to 103,268 pounds. The detailed list follows:

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Acid Aliz. Black SET Pdr..	5	..
Acid Anthracene Brown		
WSG	2,000	..
Acid Blue RBF.....	..	1,100
Acid Brown (from England		
112 lbs.) .....	..	..
Acid Magenta N (from Eng-		
land 50 lbs.).....	..	..
Acid Milling Black B.....	..	500
Acid Milling Red G Conc..	..	1,000
Acid Nut Brown (from Eng-		
land 112 lbs.).....	..	..
Acid Red Brown (from Eng-		
land 112 lbs.).....	..	..
Acid Rhodamine 3R.....	..	1,331
Acridin Orange .....	..	660
Algol Blue 3G Powder.....	20	..
Algol Blue K Powder.....	20	..
Algol Brilliant Violet R Pst.	100	..
Algol Brilliant Violet R Pdr.	100	..
Algol Brown R Powder....	5	..
Algol Green B Powder....	10	..
Algol Olive R Powder.....	10	..
Aliz. Blue Black GT Powder	100	..
Aliz. Blue S Powder.....	2,400	..
Aliz. Blue SAE.....	1,000	..
Aliz. Blue SKY.....	100	..
Aliz. Cyanine Green G Ex.		
Conc.	92	..

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)	Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Aliz. Direct Green G.....	30	..	Chlorantine Fast Yellow		
Aliz. Orange AO 20% Paste from England 2,000 lbs.)..	..	..	4GL .....	..	770
Aliz. Red S Powder (from England 500 lbs.).....	100	..	Chlorantine Violet 4BL....	..	990
Aliz. Red SDG.....	500	..	Chrome Azurine G Powder ..	..	55
Aliz. Red SWB.....	200	..	Chrome Olive JCSB.....	..	440
Aliz. Red YCA 20% Paste (from England 2,000 lbs.)..	..	..	Chromorhodine GG Ex....	..	110
Aliz. Rubinol 3G.....	220	..	Ciba Blue BB.....	..	4,987
Aliz. Saphirol SAWSA....	2,000	..	Ciba Blue 2B Powder.....	..	6,758
Aliz. Saphirole SE Powder.	2,000	..	Ciba Blue 2BD Paste.....	..	9,900
Aliz. SX	2,250	..	Ciba Scarlet G 20% Paste..	..	394
Aliz. SX 20%.....	2 bbls.	..	Ciba Scarlet G Pat. 20% Paste .....	..	500
Anthracene Blue SWGG			Ciba Violet B Paste.....	..	5,280
Ex. Powder	100	..	Cloth Fast Orange GR....	..	220
Anthracene Chromate Brown EB	500	..	Cloth Fast Red GR.....	..	220
Anthraflavone CG Paste... 1,000	..	..	Cochenille Lake 2B.....	20,000	..
Anthraflavone GC Paste... 5	..	..	Cross Dye Green 2G Conc. (from England 10,000 lbs.) ..	..	..
Anthraquinone Green			Cyananthrol BGAOO	4,000	..
GXNO	200	..	Cyanole FF Ex.....	110	..
Anthraquinone Green			Developer Z	100	..
GXNO Powder	25	..	Diamine Azo Bordeaux B..	1,500	..
Azo Cyanine GR.....	100	..	Diamine Catechine B.....	220	..
Azo Cyanine 5R.....	100	..	Diamine Fast Orange ER..	200	..
Azurblue 211NP	2,500	..	Diaminogene Extra	175	..
Benzo Bordeaux 6B.....	200	..	Diaminogene Blue NA.....	448	..
Benzo Bronze E.....	224	..	(Continued on page 12.)		
Benzo Fast Blue FFL.....	110	..			
Benzo Fast Blue 4GL.....	100	..			
Benzo Fast Yellow RL....	1,000	..			
Benzo Light Brown GL....	300	..			
Benzo Fast Blue 2GL.....	100	..			
Benzo Rhoduline Red B... 110	..	..	
Biebrich Acid Violet 7B... 50	..	..	
Biebrich Wool Violet RLF 250	..	..	
Black Base S.....	150	..			
Bluegreen AB11	2,500	..			
Blue Lake No. 41.....	550	..			
Brilliant Benzo Green B... 200	..	..	
Brilliant Cloth Blue R.... 100	..	..	
Brilliantgreen Extra LB... 42,884.2	..	..	
Brilliant Indigo B Paste... 3,000	..	..	
Brilliant Lanafuchsine SL.. 550	..	..	
Brilliant Milling Blue B... 300	..	..	
Brilliant Sulfon Red B....	..	500			
Bronze Blue for Laundry.. 25	..	..	
Bronzebrown 207D	1,000	..			
Bronzebrown 210G	7,301.2	..			
Chinoline Yellow .....	..	1,000			
Chloramine Red 8BS.....	110	..			
Chlorantine Fast Black B..	..	990			
Chlorantine Fast Blue 2GL	..	1,540			
Chlorantine Fast Bordeaux 2BL .....	..	440			
Chlorantine Fast Brown RL	..	220			
Chlorantine Fast Violet 4BL	..	1,210			
Chlorantine Fast Violet 2RL	..	330			

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by

HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

THAT "PERMANENT" DYE EMBARGO

Our revered neighbor, "The Nation," is at it again. Democracy is threatened, American institutions are tottering and the country is facing the ever-growing menace of that horrendous octopus, the nasty, despicable, blood-sucking dye industry — or words to that effect. And all because the request for the mildest protective legislation possessed by any civilized land was not instantly dropped by the dye manufacturers when "The Nation" declared it to be unreasonable!

We are far from fancying ourselves able to engage in verbal combat with "The Nation." In fact, we often have gazed admiringly and enviously at the assemblage of talent whose names adorn the masthead of Mr. Villard's scintillant sheet. But a perusal of such stuff as the recent editorial entitled "Poison Gas Propaganda" is made of ought to convince the trade that its perpetrator knows either too much or too little about the dye controversy to write fairly thereof. If this gem of logic be the result of innocent ignorance, he knows too little and should study his subject before rushing into print. And if, on the other hand, it be the result of a careful selection of such facts as would tend to further the game he may be playing, he possesses more superficial knowledge than ought to be the portion of anyone so willing to sacrifice the interests of the nation for the interests of "The Nation."

"If it is hard to keep a good man

down, it is harder still to do likewise with a bad idea," declares this editor. "The demand for a permanent embargo on the importation of foreign dyes was refused at the recent session of Congress, but the propaganda continues and a more determined effort than ever may be looked for when consideration of the tariff is resumed."

Thin, greasy intellectual soup for public consumption! There was no "permanent" dye embargo asked, nor anything like it; nor has the dye industry ever made such a ridiculous request throughout its career. Three years was the length of time sought, and the embargo is to apply only to dyes not made here on reasonable terms as to price, quality and delivery. The editor is invited to inspect, elsewhere in this issue, the list of dyes imported from Germany, England and Switzerland during September, and to reflect that many of these are actually made in America to-day, yet are denied this protection because their right to it can be assailed on one or more of the counts mentioned above; and likewise to reflect that under this limited embargo law these dyes can come in on payment of nominal duties, whereas without the limited embargo they must be taxed at the rate of something like one thousand per cent ad valorem in order to equalize differences in labor costs and exchange values.

Moreover, the "demand" was not "refused"; it was eliminated from the Fordney tariff by a margin of nine votes in the House only, and is now being considered by a joint committee of House and Senate conferees. And the inside story of that "refusal" is that it was eliminated as a result of political bargaining, pure and simple, by the same group of legislators which a few days before had unofficially decided by another margin of nine votes to retain it.

It was not considered on its merits, does not properly belong in a tariff measure for the reason that it is not at all a tariff question, and has re-

ceived the endorsement of dye consumers, who themselves, not the Chemical Foundation, framed it.

This organization, by the way, comes in for no small part of "The Nation's" fire. Here is a waste of effort which might have been employed to far better advantage in denouncing shortcomings of the present licensing system, which is unwieldy and vexing as compared to the proposed limited embargo. If our editor will write to Mr. Longworth, who stood sponsor for the embargo measure, he will be informed more authoritatively than we can do so just how slight is the connection between the Chemical Foundation and the proposed law.

". . . Congress has no 'legislative powers' over the dye industry whatever apart from those that it possesses over all business," he states further on in answer to the pamphlet of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. True enough. The only law which Congress can invoke is the Sherman law. For further particulars

please write to the Eastman Kodak Company, addressing Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees or any official of that firm.

The writer concludes that "if the United States is determined to be first in the chemical warfare—and the dye industry is essential to that—then the Government ought to own the dye industry just as it ought to own the powder and armor-plate factories upon which it depends."

But, Neighbor, do you not remember how the bill authorizing the Government to take over our coal-tar dye industry, introduced in 1793 by Senator Patrick Henry and ably supported in the House by Representative Otto Bismarck, was at last filibustered to death two years later? The REPORTER was at that time one of the shrillest champions of this measure among the contemporary trade press. When it failed to pass—failed even to reach a vote, in fact—our heart was well-nigh broken, and we sorrowfully abandoned our dream of an industrial Utopia and took up the advocacy of

the alternative—a limited embargo of the type now before the Senate.

No, "The Nation's" remedy, more ingenuous than ingenious, will have to wait, we are afraid, until the Socialistic era arrives. Such a plan simply cannot be carried out, and time spent in advocating it is just so much time wasted. It would be most unreasonable to tax the people for the maintenance of the military branch of the coal-tar chemical industry when the commercial branch, identical and interchangeable but producing peacetime products, can be made self-supporting by means of legislation which cannot possibly turn it into a monopoly, nor harm the dye consumer in any way.

SEPTEMBER DYE IMPORTS

(Continued from page 9.)

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Dianol Fast Red K (from England 2,100 lbs.).....	..	..
Dianol Violet R (from England 300 lbs.).....	..	..
Diazo Brilliant Black B....	400	..
Diazo Brilliant Orange GR Extra	185	..
Diazo Brilliant Orange GR Extra Powder	200	..
Diazo Brilliant Scarlet 6BX	200	..
Diazo Fast Violet BL.....	48	..
Diazo Fast Yellow 2G.....	50	..
Diazo Rubine B.....	157	..
Diazo Sky Blue B.....	10,000	..
Diazogene Blue 2R.....	100	..
Diphenyl Catechine G.....	10,000	..
Direct Brown GG.....	1,760	..
Direct Safranine RW.....	3,784	..
Durindone Red B Paste (from England 1,500 lbs.) ..	..	..
Erika B	500	..
Erio Chrome Azurol BX...	800	..
Erio Chrome Black A.....	8,000	..
Erio Chrome Black T.....	5,000	..
Erio Chrome Phosphine RR ..	2,300	..
Erythrosine G	110	..
Ethyl Violet Conc.....	5	..
Fast Acid Marine Blue HBBX	200	..
Fast Acid Red (from England 112 lbs.).....	..	..
Fast Chrome Green B Pdr..	440	..
Fast Green Extra Bluish...	5,500	..
Fast Light Yellow E3G....	500	..
Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Flavine S	2,000	..
Garnet Lake	27,500	..
Garnet Lake No. 240.....	27,500	..
Garnet R656	12,548.8	..
Helindone Brown 2R Paste	325	..
Helindone Pink BN Paste.	10,000	..
Indanthrene 3G Paste.....	10	..
Indan. Blue GCD Dbl. Pst..	7	..
Indan. Blue 2GSP Double.	577	..
Indan. Blue 3G Paste....	600	..
Indan. Blue 3G Powder.....	550	..
Indan. Blue RS Double....	50	..
Indan. Blue RS Dble. Paste Fine	260	..
Indan. Blue RSP Triple Powder	500	..
Indan. Blue RZ Paste.....	2,626	..
Indan. Golden Orange G Single Paste	20,000	..
Indan. Golden Orange G Double Paste	10,000	..
Indan. Golden Orange RRT Paste	4,324	..
Indan. Golden Orange RRT Double Paste	375	..
Indan. Olive G Powder....	5	..
Indan. Pink B Single Paste	10,000	..
Indan. Pink B Double Paste	5,010	..
Indan. Pink BS Powder....	10	..
Indan. Red BN Paste.....	10,000	..
Indan. Red BN Ex. Paste..	1,610	..
Indan. Red Violet RRN....	46	..
Indan. Violet B Ex. Paste..	10	..
Indan. Violet BN Paste....	10,000	..
Indan. Violet RR Ex. Paste	640	..
Indan. Violet RR Ex. Pdr..	50	..
Indigo Blue GCD Dble. Pst.	1,500	..
Indigo MLB 2B Powder...	200	..
Indigo MLB 6B Powder...	200	..
Kiton Fast Yellow S.....	..	660
Leather Color 156.....	2,382.6	..
Lithol Fast Scarlet RN Pdr.	250	..
Manilla Brown (from England 112 lbs.).....	..	..
Methyl Violet NEB.....	25	..
Methylene Blue N.....	200	..
Methylene Green G.....	..	814
Methylene Heliotrope O...	300	..
Milling Red G.....	300	..
Naphtamine Fast Brown BL	200	..
Naphtogene Blue B.....	5	..
Neutral Blue R.....	..	220
Nile Blue BX.....	200	..
Omega Chrome Red B.....	..	500
Patent Carmine Blue A....	200	..
Patent Phosphine G Conc..	..	1,100
Patent Phosphine M Conc..	..	220
Peacock Blue	220	..
Peacock Blue Lake.....	220	..

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Persian Red BB.....	5,000	..
Persian Red G.....	63,890.8	..
Persian Red RD.....	5,000	..
Phosphine 3R	110	..
Primal Developer 1A.....	200	..
Prune Pure .....	..	500
Pyrazol Orange G.....	..	1,000
Pyrogene Green 3G.....	..	1,100
Pyrogene Green 3G Conc..	..	1,980
Pyrogene Yellow O.....	..	1,540
Rhodamine B Extra.....	..	25
Rosanthere Bordeaux B..	..	2,200
Rosanthere Orange R Pat.	..	110
Rosanthere R .....	..	2,200
Rosanthere Rose .....	..	1,540
Rose 9	2,701.6	..
Scarlet 99	12,995.4	..
Scarlet Red 99.....	50,000	..
Setopaline Conc. ....	..	300
Special Blue G.....	25	..
Steel Blue 60A.....	8,591	..
Thioflavine T	220	..
Thiogene Brown GR.....	8,000	..
Thio Indigo Rose BN.....	20,000	..
Thio Indigo Rose BN Paste	220	..
Thionol Brown GD (from England 9,000 lbs.).....	..	..
Thionol Brown R.....	5,000	..
Thionol Green DY (from England 1,000 lbs.).....	..	..
Trisulfon Brown B.....	..	1,000
Trisulfon Brown GG or 2G.	..	2,000
Victoria Blue B Ex. Conc..	50	..
Violet 240	9,358.2	..
Wool Blue 5B.....	600	..
Wool Fast Yellow G.....	100	..
Xylene Fast Light Yellow 2G .....	..	4,000
Xylene Light Yellow GG..	..	2,000
Xylene Light Yellow 2G...	..	2,730
Xylene Light Yellow R....	..	1,500
TOTAL—Germany	448,912.8	
England	29,010.0	
Switzerland	103,268.0	

TWO NEW DYE BULLETINS READY FOR NATIONAL'S BINDER; QUINOLINE YELLOW ANNOUNCED

National Quinoline Yellow, National Brilliant Green B Crystals and National Superchrome Yellow GN are the dyes described in bulletins of the National Aniline & Chemical Company during the past week. The last two are made the subjects of Bulletins 12 and 13, intended for filing in the National Binder, while the former is the most recent addition to the line of acid dyes manufactured by the company.

National Quinoline Yellow is in all respects equal to the Quinoline or Chinoline Yellows that have been familiar to the dyestuff trade for many years. This new "National" product yields very bright, greenish shades of yellow on silk or wool. It is readily soluble, possesses excellent level-dyeing properties and is valuable for dyeing in combination as well as in self-shades. It is not dischargeable with hydrosulphite, and therefore will be of special interest to the printer making color discharges. Product samples and dyeings will be furnished by the main office of the company, 21 Burling Slip, New York City, or any branch nearest the consumer.

National Brilliant Green B Crystals is a new "National" basic dye which is recommended for dyeing brilliant green shades on cotton or silk. The shades produced by this new product are somewhat brighter and yellower than those obtained with National Victoria Green WB Crystals, and will be found particu-

larly useful for topping dyeings made with direct dyes.

National Superchrome Yellow GN yields fast shades when dyed by the usual chrome methods. Dyeings of practically the same shade are produced with this dye by the chrome bottom, meta chrome or top chrome method. This product is applicable to all kinds of woolen fabrics, and attention is called in the descriptive bulletin to its suitability for dyeing piece goods when clear silk effects are desired.

ECONOMIC PHASES OF COTTON INDUSTRY TO BE DISCUSSED BY MANU- FACTURERS AT TEXTILE SHOW

In view of the many urgent problems confronting the cotton trade at present, members of all branches of the industry are awaiting with particular interest the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is to be held in connection with the International Textile Exposition in Mechanics Building, Boston, October 31 to November 5. Among the questions that will be brought up, both in the formal addresses and the informal discussions during the convention, are the revision of the tariff, labor and transportation costs; export trade in cotton goods, research in the cotton industry and the future development of Europe as a producer of textiles.

Although there is some difference of opinion within the industry, it is expected that rates in the new law will operate largely to relieve the trade. It is pointed out that the cotton manufacturer in the United States was accorded high tariff protection up to 1913 under the Payne-Aldrich law. With the enactment of the Underwood-Simmons tariff, however, the protection was cut in half. During the war the elimination of Europe as a competitor operated as protection, but with the end of the war the in-

dustry became apprehensive of renewed competition complicated by the exchange situation. It is noted that there is general relief in the industry at the prospect of a higher basis of protection through the return to power of the Republican Party.

It is authoritatively stated, so far as the cotton industry in New England is concerned, that no organized movement is on foot to reduce wages in addition to the partial reaction which they have taken from the general increase of 169 per cent in the Northern States. Although manufacturers are studying conditions as they relate to wages and labor costs, it is asserted that no action for further cuts is immediately anticipated. Transportation costs, greatly increased since the pre-war period, are generally felt to depend for reduction on the return to prosperity of the railroads of the country.

War conditions, it is pointed out, greatly affected the trend of both export and import activity. Exports of cotton cloth from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1914, were about 414,000,000 yards, contrasted with 867,000,000 yards for 1919-1920. Although the figures for 1920-1921 show a falling off to 556,000,000 yards, the monthly statistics indicate that the export trade is proceeding on the basis of a yearly total of approximately 675,000,000 yards. It is asserted that the low point in exports was reached last February.

Wide variations, largely predicated on tariff changes, is noted in the cotton cloth import figures. In the 1912-1913 year imports totaled 43,000,000 yards; jumped to 61,000,000 yards the following year, part of which was a low tariff period; and reached a low point of 24,000,000 yards in 1918-1919. The boom market in the United States carried the next year's importation to 129,000,000 yards and the 1920-1921 figures record a falling back to 91,000,000 yards with the promise of protection ahead.

It is emphasized in the cotton trade

that developments in Central Europe are being followed with a great deal of interest, both from the point of view of economics and politics. Because of the depreciated mark and other exchanges, Germany, with a sizable textile industry, is seen as a potential competitor. Her competition is particularly apprehended in view of recent reports from Germany indicating that the German textile operative is working for the equivalent of \$4 a week, while operatives in the United States receive five or six times this amount.

Stimulation has been given to cotton manufacturing in the United States, it is pointed out, by the sharp rise in the value of raw cotton. The price of the raw material has practically doubled in the past month, the common grade rising from 11 cents to more than 20 cents. This is said to be the result of the unprecedented drop growing out of reduced acreage, a poor season and the boll-weevil. It is estimated that the crop will be about 6,500,000 bales, as against 12,000,000 bales for the preceding year. This reduction of the crop has offset large carryovers in supply.

Interest in the research phase of the cotton industry centers in recent work to improve methods of preparation and manufacture of goods. Investigation has been carried forward by Federal, semi-official and industrial agencies, and it is anticipated that the coming Exposition will serve to bring together under one roof evidences of the advances made recently in the textile field.

Manufacturers and all others concerned with the textile industry manifest considerable interest in the International Textile Exposition because of the fact that the 387 exhibitors include dealers in every essential process and machine used in the textile industry, from the picker room to the finishing processes. Allied products are likewise to be represented; the power phase of textile manufacturing will be shown in a power department, and it is in connection with the latter activity the

New England Association of Commercial Engineers will hold their convention.

DYES FOR BACTERIOLOGY

Bacteriologists in England and in the United States of America are anxious about the supply of chemical dyes used in their work, according to the London "Times." Animal tissues and the microbes which may infect them, as seen under the microscope, present to the eye an almost uniform appearance of pale translucency. A skilled treatment with dyes and mordants reveals the otherwise invisible differences of structure and composition.

Particular cells and granules, bacteria and spores, have affinities for particular stains, and betray their presence by the colors they absorb. The presence, the quality, and even the phase of an infection or of a morbid state are thus detected, and the processes are a necessary part of research, diagnosis and treatment.

But the reactions are delicate, and their value depends on a high purity and standardization of the reagents employed. The materials are almost entirely aniline dyes. Before the war Grubler in Germany had examined these and selected those that might be of use to biologists. The total bulk of the trade is very small, and the German manufacturer had taken so much trouble to standardize his products and secure their purity that he had a practical monopoly and was able to charge a high but legitimate price.

When the war came, in 1914, a few fortunate institutions had in hand a stock of the Grubler reagents sufficient to meet their wants. But the greater number of biologists were soon in difficulties. Here and in the United States several manufacturers, partly from patriotic motives and partly from the attraction of the great difference in price between the crude textile dyes and the microscope stains, began to supply the demand. There is no reason to suppose that their output was inferior to the German products. But it varied from manufacturer to manufacturer in its precise qualities. The users got results which were not exactly comparable with those obtained from the Grubler products or with each other.

The total demand, moreover, is so small in bulk that it is hardly worth distributing. The situation has given rise in both England and America to a desire for the free importation of German bacteriological stains, on the one hand, and, on the other, to fresh efforts to maintain national independence in this branch of scientific work.

MORE DYE EXHIBITS

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

MIDLAND, MICH.

Despite the fact that the entire line of standard Dow products was on display, major efforts on the part of those in charge of this booth were devoted to the introduction of a most important addition to the list. "Dowmetal" is its name, and it consists of a magnesium alloy one-third lighter than aluminum, yet possessing a greater tensile strength than steel. Upon this product was attention focussed, for in the very center of the booth, under a covering of glass, were shown the eight pistons from the Frontenac car which last May won the 500-mile speedway classic at Indianapolis. Motorists needed no urging to enter the booth and learn that these pistons were made of Dowmetal, and that they had come through this grueling test in practically perfect condition, showing wear of but 1/100 of an inch—

a most remarkable performance. Not the slightest trace of scoring was visible upon their surfaces.

Representatives of the company explained that this new alloy would find uses in many industrial lines, but that its most immediate application would be in the manufacture of replacement pistons for Ford and Dodge cars. A Ford piston of Dowmetal, it was pointed out, weighs but fourteen ounces, as against forty-six for the regular stock pistons, and the resulting advantages take the form of an increased mileage per gallon of gas, more speed and a more rapid pick-up. Throughout the progress of the Show this product aroused the liveliest interest on the part of many engineers and technical men.

For the rest, the Dow exhibit showed a full line of industrial chemicals, including such specialties as synthetic Indigo and the company's list of Midland Blues, as well as salicylates, bromides, insecticides and various solvents. Two of the series of superb oil paintings of the Dow plant at Midland executed by A. H. Knighton Hammond, which last year proved a feature of the Chemical Show itself as well as the Dow booth, were again on display. Some of these paintings have been reproduced in advertisements of the company, and beyond question have set a mark for those engaged in trade publicity to shoot at for some time to come.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

As during previous Chemical Expositions, the "flow sheet," visualizing the path of zinc from the mine to finished commodities, was an important feature of the New Jersey Zinc Company's display. The uses of zinc in everyday life were exploited to large numbers of visitors day and night. One of the most attractive departments of the Zinc booth was an exhibit of leaders, gutters and other roofing accessories made from "Horse Head" rolled zinc. These articles are asserted to have exceedingly durable qualities. The use of zinc for roofing purposes has extended for

more than 100 years in Europe. Until about a year ago, however, it had never been seriously exploited for roofing work in America. Zinc oxides, both French and American processes; Albalith, a light resisting lithopone used extensively in paints and rubber goods; zinc dust, an important ingredient for dyeing and in other industries; slab zinc, rolled zinc, mossy zinc, feathered zinc, zinc chloride, salt cake, spiegeleisen and other products manufactured by the concern were on exhibition. The display was in charge of W. H. Hendricks, general sales engineer, who was assisted by A. E. Mervine, S. T. Ballinger, F. C. Ryan, V. A. Belcher, S. C. Reynolds, J. S. Strong and a corps of sales representatives. The Mineral Point Zinc Company was represented at this display.

NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

NEW YORK CITY

In this booth were to be seen exhibits of the company's specialties in the line of adhesives of highest quality and uniformity, as well as a most artistic and attractive display of products of the Crescent Color & Chemical Works. These include pulp colors for use principally in wall papers, and the array of samples which decorated the rear wall of the booth represented finished manufactured products featured by the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company.

ROESSLER-HASSLACHER CHEMICAL COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

This firm exhibited about 100 chemicals, cyanides, metal oxides, peroxides, solvents, electroplating chemicals, ceramic chemicals, bleaching and oxidizing agents, insecticides, fungicides, case-hardener and steel-temperer, and chemicals used in soap making, tanning, rubber industry, hydrogenation, fireworks, fireproofing, etc., etc.

Herbert Gillis, Sterling Temple, M. S. Stewart, T. V. Ainslee, Dr. F. Abegg

and C. S. Williams were in charge of the exhibit.

TAKAMINE LABORATORY, INC.

NEW YORK CITY

This exhibit again featured "Polyzime" for degumming and desizing, a powerful enzymic in the thin consistency, invented and manufactured by Dr. Jokichi Takamine, for whom the Chas. S. Tanner Company, Providence, R. I., is the sole selling agent for the textile trade of the United States. One of the principal advantages claimed for this product is that in all the industries to which it is applicable it saves time, cost of operation, materials and money, and in many cases it displaces the acids and alkalies which eat their way through and attack the structure of the materials being treated.

TAYLOR INSTRUMENT COMPANIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

At this booth were displayed representative instruments of the various lines manufactured by the company for use in the chemical industries. An interesting feature was the series of exhibits illustrating the succeeding steps in the construction of chemical thermometers and laboratory hydrometers, from the crude glass to the finished instrument. While this type of exhibit was not, of course, so beguiling to the chance passer-by, there was no lack of interest on the part of students and industrial users, who came in large numbers to examine and to note advances

over previous achievements. Many angle and straight-stem thermometers, recording thermometers, pyrometers and temperature-regulating apparatus used in the dye and textile industries were on view.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO. NEW YORK CITY

This organization exhibited ethyl alcohol, U.S.P.; ethyl alcohol, U. S. Government specifications; ethyl alcohol, all grades of specially and completely denatured alcohol; Alcorub; ethyl ether, distilled iodine, tincture of iodine, potash materials, potassium iodine, ethylene, absolute alcohol denatured, ammonia salts, carbon dioxide, ether for anaesthesia, ether, commercial; mixed fertilizers; diethyl carbonate; ethyl benzoate, ethyl myristate, ethyl cyanide, ethyl formate, ethyl fumarate, ethyl isovalerate, ethyl lactate, ethyl malate, ethyl maleate, ethyl monochloracetate, ethyl oxalate, ethyl propionate, ethyl salicylate, iso amyl acetate, iso amyl formate, iso amyl isovalerate, iso amyl propionate, iso butyl acetate, iso butyl butyrate, iso butyl formate, iso butyl isovalerate, iso butyl propionate, iso propyl oxalate, methyl formate, normal propyl acetate, normal propyl isovalerate, normal propyl n-butyrate, normal propyl propionate. Features of the exhibit were Alcorub and new products, such as ethyl ether, iodine, distilled and tincture of and all esters, with Diethyl carbonate through normal propyl propionate.

Dr. B. G. Feinburg, head of the well-known New York chemical house which bears his name, was out of town last week to attend the Third Annual Reunion of the Army Ordnance Association, held October 7 at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER.

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1921.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Alfred P. Howes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the American Dyestuff Reporter, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the name and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:

Publisher—Alfred P. Howes, 4109 Woolworth Building, New York City. Editor—Louis A. Olney, Lowell, Mass. Managing Editor—Laurance T. Clark, 4109 Woolworth Building, New York City. Business Manager—Alfred P. Howes, 4109 Woolworth Building, New York City.

2. That the owners are: Howes Publishing Co., Inc., 4109 Woolworth Building, New York City; Alfred P. Howes, 4109 Woolworth Building, New York City; Mary K. Howes, Northampton, Mass.; William F. Collins, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Derfa H. Collins, Upper Montclair, N. J.; N. H. Hiller, Carbondale, Pa.; Jos. L. Schroeder, Hartsdale, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

Alfred P. Howes,
Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1921.

[Seal] Edw. E. Vincent.
(My commission expires March 30, 1922.)



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 16

Oct. 17, 1921



THIS ISSUE IS THE OCTOBER EXPORT NUMBER

Just Keeping the Box Score

Batting Average of Conference Committee Still Low—Dye Industry Out of World Markets on Sacrifice Fly to Germany—Propagandists Stage Rally in Twenty-ninth Inning of Scoreless Tie

A Dead Give-Away—An Echo of Oppau

Editorials

Foreign Trade Opportunities

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, October 17, 1921

No. 16

JUST KEEPING THE BOX SCORE

Batting Average of Conference Committee Still Low—Dye Industry Out of World Markets on Sacrifice Fly to Germany—Propagandists Stage Rally in Twenty-ninth Inning of Scoreless Tie

THIS being a dyestuff publication, we shall now proceed, calmly and uninterruptedly, to a detailed discussion of the recent World Series. You see, if Mr. Baker hadn't been so unfortunate as to hit into a double play in the last half of the ninth inning of the eighth game, or if the dimpled but none the less redoubtable Mr. Ruth had succeeded in smacking the pellet for a row of sixty-acre lots while pinch-hitting for Mr. Pipp, or if—but no matter; one did and the other didn't; the games are over; the issue is decided; the screeching has died away; the fever has abated; the tension has relaxed; the post-mortems and alibis are all on file; the last light on the mechanical bulletin boards has winked itself out and sporting writers of an entire nation have ransacked March, Roget, Webster, Funk & Wagnalls and the Encyclopaedia Britannica in an effort to tell you all about it. New York won. New York lost. It was a victory—who cares? It was a defeat—

who should worry? It was a waste of valuable time—who'll ever miss it?

During all this excitement the special Congressional Conference Committee of the House and Senate was presumably working eighteen hours a day over the knotty question of whether America is mature enough to be trusted with her own dye industry.

The thoroughly wholesome influence of the Administration upon Congress was further manifested by the agreement between Chairman Penrose of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee to keep on extending and extending and yet additionally extending the present licensing protection for dye manufacturers until such time as the above-mentioned committee of alienists has officially passed upon America's mental responsibility.

The period of uncertainty which is unquestionably undermining the morale of the American dye industry by

checking research and injuring its ability to compete in foreign markets, where Germany is rapidly regaining her former supremacy, passed successfully, and without undue ostentation on the part of Congress, out of its twenty-eighth month and into its twenty-ninth.

The Paterson "Press-Guardian," referring to the series of letters from dye consumers which appeared in what that newspaper's proofroom allowed to get by as "Fire and Fabrics," published a blast against the limited embargo containing the following gem, in which the italics, as Kipling says, are ours: "Hence the practical consensus of these experts is that the American dye industry should be protected by a high tariff but not by an embargo, *which would shut out the few that the American makers have not yet been able to perfect.*"

The New York headquarters of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America announced plans for the welding of all the independent textile unions of the country into "one big union," a huge "defensive and offensive alliance" to be known as the Federated Textile Unions of America and embracing some 150,000 textile wage-earners, including the eight major bodies of textile operatives not affiliated with the United Textile Workers, and a number of minor organizations.

The "American Economist" ran out of ammunition and began reprinting attacks on the dye manufacturers clipped from back copies of the New York "World" and New York "American."

The great Dye Monopoly was "exposed" forty-six times by sincere, well-meaning individuals, and also by someone on the editorial staff of "The Nation."

In short, everything went on about as usual, with progress being noted in certain directions but none toward a settlement of the dye question.

What is this agreement between Messrs. Penrose and Fordney? It is

not progress. It is merely a shifting of responsibility back where it rightly belongs just at present—on the shoulders of the special Conference Committee. It is both necessary and welcome; let us remember that only a month or two ago things looked very much as though Congress was about to make a frightful public spectacle of itself by letting the house burn while it argued over the relative merits of plain water and chemical extinguishers. But let us also remember that merely keeping the fire under control is too hazardous a business to continue indefinitely. It must be quenched, and for this the apparatus devised by those experts, the consumers, will be found entirely satisfactory.

But, pshaw! Why indulge in idle figures of speech—why make even the sickliest attempt to "dress up" in another guise the same old story of delay! It is a story of which everyone is weary. Its reappearance is the signal for general nausea. "The time for quibbling is past; the time for action is at hand! etc., etc." was the jubilant cry which rang from every side throughout the industry some six months after the first of the dye bills was introduced. That was nearly two years ago, and the cry has been repeated at intervals ever since. It is difficult to get up fresh enthusiasm over any work entrusted to Congress these days. The wildest ardor has more than a chance to cool; it may easily attain solidification, followed by complete ossification.

That is what has taken place, at least, in this particular instance, and hence the Senator was entirely right who addressed these words to the "American Economist" in a letter reprinted by that publication: "The dye manufacturers are not going to give up the fight for an embargo as long as a ray of hope for its success remains. The propaganda is on from every possible source."

The name of the writer is not revealed, for some unknown reason, by the "Economist," which refers to him

simply as "one of the most prominent members of the United States Senate." But what he says is decidedly sound and indicates a discernment not shared by some of his colleagues.

The initial enthusiasm has expended itself. Perhaps there was a little too much of the wrong sort at first, for by some it was wilfully mistaken to reveal an overwhelming and fatuous confidence that Congress could be bullied into passing almost anything without first investigating it. Senator Moses, for instance, one day assured his fellow legislators that the dye industry was "gloating." Thus did some few look upon an entirely reasonable confidence that truth would prevail.

This view they succeeded in imparting to others.

But now they can no longer exercise their ingenuity in attempting falsely to depict the dye embargo supporters as a murderous group who would ride rough-shod over the sacred traditions and precedents of Congress. The surface enthusiasm has disappeared; it was open to misinterpretation. There remains only the grim determination to battle doggedly for a complete understanding of all the facts by all Representatives and Senators, to leave no stone unturned in the effort to get the truth and nothing but the truth before the public, to prove that there is a far larger issue at stake than the mere saving or destruction of an industry which is far from being relatively important when measured by money standards, and to win for the nation at large, with no incidental burden upon the dye consumer, an equal footing with other nations in the matters of industrial and military competence.

When this unknown Senator uses the word "propaganda" in speaking of the activities of the dye manufacturers, it may be assumed that he means to employ it in a derogatory sense. Why not view the question sanely and frankly? The dye people can say. "Our propaganda is merely

the truth; that of our opponents is composed of lies." And this Senator can then hurl the charge back.

To what end? That is a very weak argument; in fact, it is no argument at all and gets one nowhere.

Of course, propaganda is "on" from every possible source, and that means from our opponents as well as ourselves. Both sides must and do use propaganda. Call it by any other name you like, you cannot get around it. The instant anyone utters or writes a word intended for public consumption, he has originated propaganda. That which his side originates is benign propaganda, and that of his opponents is malignant. Or, it is sometimes subtly indicated that that of one's own side is propaganda, while that of the other side is "propaganda." Does this convince anyone not already convinced *a fortiori*? Does it strengthen a weak claim or weaken another which is obviously sound?

Let us be honest and understand that it all comes right back to a ques-

tion of reason, pure and simple, and that the public, now that its mind is free from the strain of the World Series, perhaps will announce its wants in more audible tones than it has employed heretofore.

When it does, there will be little delay on the part of Congress. President Harding and several important members of his cabinet decided long ago. They had a good chance to study the facts, were influenced by the welfare of the nation and not by party politics, and made their decision in the light of what they discovered, without fear or favor.

President Harding is next to the highest authority in the land, and we have already seen what his admonitions can do with an indifferent and slothful Congress.

The highest authority in the land is the public, for whom President Harding speaks. We shall shortly discover which species of propaganda has found belief on the part of the public, not through convincing anyone that the opposing species is false on its mere say-so, but through its own intrinsic logic.

Meanwhile, let both sides continue along present lines. The American dye industry is well satisfied to face the outcome on the evidence already submitted. Let it not relax its efforts, and there will be every reason to hope that the interminable delay will not be continued much longer.

GERMAN DYES ARE OUSTING AMERICAN FROM MEX- ICAN MARKETS

A renewed activity of German exporters is now in evidence in the Mexican market in the commodities largely dominated by them prior to the war, declares U. S. Consul F. M. Parker Mitchell in Mexico City. In aniline dyestuffs and dry colors the German manufacturers have already largely regained control of the local market, and indications point to the early re-establishment of their former supremacy in this field. The Mexican

market has been supplied since early in the present year with large stocks of dyestuffs sent on consignment by both German and Swiss manufacturers to local agents, and the sale of these stocks is being promoted by means of expert chemists sent here by the exporting houses to familiarize the trade and the public with their goods, to demonstrate their quality, and to explain their use. Jobbing houses handling American-made goods are finding it impossible to compete with these methods of merchandising, and as a result they are compelled to order the German and Swiss goods in order to avail themselves of the popularity which these are once more acquiring among retailers and consumers and of the very much lower prices offered.

American dyestuffs are now quoted at prices which average 40 per cent higher for equivalent grades than the competing European products. Besides this very substantial advantage the European product enjoys a lower cost of transportation, the freight rates from Rotterdam to Vera Cruz being lower than from New York to Vera Cruz, notwithstanding the greater distance. In the related field of dry colors the variations in prices are even more pronounced, ranging from 80 to 100 per cent higher for the American product.

The recent German shipments were packed very poorly, and in a manner that offered a marked contrast to German packing of former years. The colors were shipped in light wooden casks without metal hoops or supports and incapable of resisting for a very long period the ordinary conditions of transportation. Similar American goods have been shipped in containers presenting a much more solid and substantial appearance.

In the field of miscellaneous chemical products the goods of American manufacture are still holding their own against European competition and will probably continue to do so. Export houses in this field, according to local authority, may have to follow

the example of the German dyehouses above referred to, and of one or two large American rubber companies, and place large stocks of goods on consignment with local agents, available for immediate delivery to purchasers. Retailers and consumers in Mexico are willing to pay a substantial premium for quick deliveries, and will place their orders with those dealers who are in a position to promise and to make such deliveries.

U. S. COMMERCE BUREAU NOW HAS TEXTILE DIVISION; AIMS TO INCREASE VALUE OF STATISTICS

Plans for the reorganization of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce provide for its operation, to a considerable extent, on a commodity basis. To the end that the unusual resources available to the Department of Commerce may be intelligently used and the vast funds of important and timely information relating to fibers and their manufactures may be promptly disseminated, the Textile Division has been organized. Its staff will include the customary research and statistical experts, and its principal subdivisions from a commodity standpoint will be supervised by men who have had practical experience in their particular branch of the industry, especially in its relation to foreign trade.

Besides indicating to the department's attaches and commissioners stationed abroad the kind and value of material to be assembled, the division will, among other things, conduct special investigations in the important commercial centers of the world, analyze and interpret foreign and domestic data, both import and export, relating to textiles, reclassifying the schedules so as to make them of greater value in the study of statistics—in fact, the aim will be to harmonize the vast resources of the Government with the requirements of the industry.

These are but a few of the directions in which the Textile Division will function. Many other avenues of activity planned to benefit the whole industry, and the exporter in particular, are in a formulative state and will be put into operation just as soon as time permits.

The National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers has recognized the importance of the Textile Division and has appointed a special committee to receive and make suggestions and to act as a liaison unit between the Government and the industry. Other organizations which have plans under consideration or have appointed committees to co-operate with the Textile Division are: The National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, of Boston, chiefly representing the manufacturing interests; the American Association of Woolen Manufacturers, of New York, chiefly concerned with distribution, and the Knit Goods Manufacturers, of Utica, N. Y., composed principally of underwear manufacturers.

Suggestions as to the operation of the Textile Division in the achievement of its aims are welcome, whether they relate to subjects concerning the industry as a whole or are matters of individual concern.

Dr. Maurice L. Dolt, formerly research chemist at American Cotton Oil Company, Chicago, Ill., is now in charge of food colors and pharmaceutical manufacture for the Calco Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by

HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

A DEAD GIVE-AWAY

The American Chemical Society does not need The REPORTER to take up the cudgel in defense of its high standing, representative membership and unquestioned disinterestedness in all matters affecting the general good of the science in this country. It is too well able to take its own part in important affairs to lower itself by noticing absurdities, and hence the following is reprinted from the "American Economist" merely because we want some of our readers to enjoy a good laugh:

"... This occasion is referred to as the Sixty-second meeting of the American Chemical Society, which seems to hold meetings wherever publicity is attainable. At this alleged convention of delegates of the Chemical Industry of the American Chemical Society the following resolutions . . . etc."

This is not precisely an *attack* upon the A. C. S.—no, no; it was merely intended as an incidental side-swipe from the tail of a rhetorical comet aiming toward something else.

But it resulted in a most grievous slip. Heretofore the "Economist" has at least been able to *pose* before a fair percentage of its more gullible readers as knowing something about American chemistry. Now it can no longer do so, for by that one stroke it unwittingly knocked away the laboriously erected platform upon which it was wont to posture and grimace. It is doubtful if a more eloquent revelation of unconscious ignorance has ever been penned.

AN ECHO OF OPPAU

Judging by such extracts and quotations as have reached this office, the English press appears to have viewed the Oppau disaster with much the same forbearance and readiness to sympathize with the stricken as that which marked the comment of our own editors. Readers who have not encountered them elsewhere will probably be interested in the two selections reproduced in this issue, respectively from the "Dyer and Calico Printer," which offers a paragraph on the probable cause, and from the "Manchester Guardian," which goes at some length into the effects and discusses the probable results of the future presence of such plants in ever-increasing numbers.

A portion not included in this reprinted article speaks of the honorable human relation which the great misfortune brought about between a larger number of Germans and Frenchmen "than, perhaps, have known such a relation at any time since 1914." It goes on to praise the work of the French in effecting relief, and declares:

"The incorruptible strength of the human instinct of comradeship in distress gets to work to overgrow the bitterest hatreds as irresistibly as Nature weaves a cloak of poppies and grass over the edges of gun emplacement and trench."

Perchance the reference to poppies is not altogether calculated to increase the feeling of good-will spoken of, but at any rate a very fair idea of the general tone of the deleted portion can be gained from this brief quotation.

The advice to "get busy," however, is excellent, and should be heeded in America as well as in England. "The only thing for it is to be as energetic and enterprising ourselves, and, above all, to rid ourselves of that curious dislike and distrust of advanced brainwork which left us shipping nitrates half-way across the globe when the Germans were making the stuff on the Rhine."

That bit is distinctly worth preserving, and the truth of the matter is that it is needed by us even more than by

the British. England began to rid herself of "that curious dislike" nearly a year ago, when she passed in one month's time the Dyestuff Import Regulation act providing for *ten years* of a limited embargo somewhat similar to the one wanted so badly by this country. Britannia had the wit to select intelligent servants; but Columbia, forsooth, must go down on her knees and beg for that which is rightfully hers.

The "Guardian" also puts in a good word for the League of Nations, and hopes that it will succeed in preventing war and the preparation for war to such an extent that the life of every manufacturing or arsenal town need not hang by a thread in time of peace by reason of the vast quantities of gases and explosives sure to be stored up against the time of war. But since the League cannot be made "irresistible, physically as well as morally," without the participation of America, we would suggest that the writer pin his hopes more particularly on the approaching

Limitation of Armament conference in Washington.

But it is likely that even this hope is, in any case, a rather vain one in so far as the limitation of chemical plants may be concerned, since the war gases and explosives, the coming weapons of offense and defense, are not the really expensive weapons, and hence, for a double reason, are likely to be the last discarded. The main dependence of the Powers, should they decide to reduce their naval and military programs, would necessarily be in the maintenance of peace-time industries which can be transformed into war-time industries, meanwhile supporting themselves. Beyond a doubt the one big fundamental idea at the root of the coming conference, despite whatever conversation one may hear regarding idealism, is money—or lack of it.

If she chose to do so, America could bankrupt every Power in Europe who attempted to duplicate such expenditures as she is capable of making; this

is a game in which she holds the whip-hand, and the Powers know it; hence a goodly part of their readiness to come and talk it over. But rich as she is, the less money America can contrive to spend for fighting machinery the better for her, and the better, in the end, for the world at large. She does well, therefore, to institute limitation proceedings.

What she now lacks is the legal means for protecting what must become her main reliance should she reach an agreement to curtail her military program—her coal-tar chemical industries. Every major Power who will sit around that board, with the exception of China, is now forearmed in this respect.

Better by far to risk the presence here of a few plants like the one which was destroyed at Oppau, and better by far to play the remote chance of a future dye monopoly against the Sherman law, aided and abetted by foreign competition at the expiration of a limited dye embargo, than to enter rashly upon an agreement which might leave us hopelessly handicapped against a possible European or Asiatic alliance in the years to come.

DU PONT CONGO RED NOW ON MARKET

The Dyestuff Department, Sales Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., announces that the company has placed upon the market Du Pont Congo Red. This product is used chiefly on cotton for the production of cheap Turkey Red shades; it dyes silk in a weak acetic acid bath, and the resulting color, when aftertreated with tannic acid, shows good fastness to washing and ironing. The product cannot, however, be used for dyeing silk which must be scrooped. Cotton, wool and also half-silk unions are dyed in a solid shade.

Du Pont Congo Red is dyed in a slightly alkaline bath after the usual method for direct colors.

The plant of the Union Bleaching & Finishing Company, Greenville, S. C., now being enlarged for the installation of new machinery, will be completed about January. When completed the

plant will have a capacity of 2,000,000 yards of cloth a week. The company will also be prepared to do mercerizing, handling such fabrics as muslin, cambrics, percales and similar cloths. About 350 persons will be employed when the plant is completed. I. W. Arrington is head of the company.

"FLAVINE S" WAS FLAVAZINE S, SAYS TREASURY DEPT.

Announcement has been made by the U. S. Treasury Department, Division of Customs, Dye and Chemical Section, to the effect that an error occurred in the Department's list showing the kinds and quantities of dyestuffs for the importation of which licenses were granted during September, printed last week in *The REPORTER*.

This was the item "Flavine S," 2,000 lbs., from Germany, and should have been Flavazine S, Schultz No. 20, from Germany.

The *REPORTER* gladly passes this information along to those interested, with the somewhat gleeful assurance that the error, this time, was "on" the Treasury Department and not the long-suffering proofroom.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Names and addresses of any of the firms mentioned below may be obtained by direct application to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which compiled the list, or any of its district and co-operative offices. The Bureau does not furnish credit rating or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers. Applications for particulars should refer to opportunity numbers; and in case information is desired regarding more than one, inquiries should be made on separate sheets.

The usual precautions should be taken in all cases, but where no references are offered this does not necessarily imply that satisfactory references could not be given. Correspondence may be in English unless otherwise stated.

91.—A mercantile company in Italy

desires to secure an agency for the sale of raw materials for soap making and *chemical products* such as *caustic soda*, palm oil, pitch, and resin. References.

—o—

78.—An importer and tanner in Chile wishes to be placed in touch with manufacturers of *goods relating to the tanning industry*, and leather and supplies for shoe, harness, and leather shops. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Talcahuano. References.

—o—

93.—A merchant in Chile desires to purchase *linen* for underwear, *cotton stuff* for sacking, *wool suitings* for men, *woolen cloth* for women's clothing, *cotton* and material for shirts and aprons, *cotton goods in general*, corduroy, napped stuffs, etc. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. Reference.

—o—

81.—A manufacturer in Italy desires to purchase *cotton thread* for electrical insulation, similar to sample which was forwarded and may be examined at the Bureau or its district offices. (Refer to file No. 36189.) Quotations should be given c. i. f. Italian port. Cash to be paid. Correspondence should be in Italian.

—o—

112.—The American representatives of a mercantile firm in Australia desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of tools, padlocks, lanterns, lamp glasses or globes, table and pocket cutlery, meat choppers, and household hardware lines, such as aluminum and enamelware. Samples and prices are requested of *textiles*, paper, and glass and porcelain tableware. Purchases to be paid for in cash. Reference.

107.—A representative of a Russian firm formerly doing business in southern Russia reports that he anticipates he will soon have an opportunity to re-establish his business in view of the changed attitude of the Bolshevik regime. He invites correspondence with manufacturers in the United States producing steam boilers, pipe fittings, *water softeners*, fuel economizers, and miscellaneous power-plant equipment. No reference given.

—o—

130.—A manufacturer of sewer pipe and paving blocks in Chile desires to purchase white and gray cement of good quality, and *red, green, blue, black, and yellow colors* for the making of square, flat, colored tiles for sidewalks, etc. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Talcahuano. Payment to be made against delivery. Correspondence should be in Spanish. Reference.

GERMAN COAL-TAR INDUSTRY ALONE RETAINS FOREIGN MARKETS

Chemical Fertilizers Most Prosperous —Other German Chemical Industries

The German Minister of Economics is making at present an investigation of the chemical industry, according to U. S. Consul General William Coffin, Berlin. He has received reports from eighteen important corporations representing the principal branches of the industry, in almost all of which particular emphasis is laid on the difficulties arising out of the operation of the sanctions provided by the treaty of Versailles. Exportation has almost entirely ceased except for products in which Germany

has specialized. In spite of this fact, the industry has not suffered from unemployment, and comparatively few workmen have been laid off by the factories. The only branch of the chemical industry which is at all prosperous is that occupied in the manufacture of chemical fertilizer. The nitrate mills have been able to get rid of all their stocks during the first months of the year as have also the phosphate manufacturers. As the manufacture of explosives depends very largely upon the activities of the mining industry, the curtailment of the hours of work in the mines has been severely felt by this industry and in addition its export market has almost disappeared.

The manufacturers of coal-tar products are said at the present time to be the only ones who have been able to keep their foreign markets, but even the marked fall in the price of raw materials has not been sufficient to induce these factories to increase their output or to manufacture stocks. The industry has not found it necessary to lay off workmen. Toward the end of May, 1921, an agreement was made between the German Government and the Italian Government for the delivery of 33,000 tons of tar by Germany at a price of 180 marks a ton, the deliveries to be made within nine months. The coal tar is one of the industries which has suffered the most from the operations of the sanctions.

The market for illuminating oil has been extremely low. The price of kerosene decreased one mark during the month of July and is now sold from 5.30 to 5.50 marks per liter, although the reduced price has not affected public consumption noticeably. Similar conditions exist with respect to gasoline, the price varying from 7 to 7.50 marks per kilo. Gasoline imported from Rumania is stated to be consumed almost entirely in Bavaria. Very little Galician gasoline has been imported since the difficulties in Silesia began. Local refineries have not yet reached their normal production of gasoline. Upper Silesia has almost completely ceased shipments of benzole to Germany, as a

result of which the benzole market in Germany has been short of supplies, the stock on hand being sold first to persons who desire the fuel for industrial purposes.

In the lignite industry it has been necessary to lay off a certain number of workmen on account of a lack of markets. There is a stock of paraffin oil on hand, amounting to 20,000 tons. The price dropped from 130 marks to 100 marks per kilo during May. This price once reached the figure of 500 marks. Approximately the same conditions obtain in the benzine market, and its refineries have on several occasions requested the Central Government to protect them against the introduction of foreign products. The stock of paraffin (from lignite) on hand is estimated at 1,000 tons, an indication that the lack of export markets is felt equally in this branch of the industry. Candle factories have laid off approximately 40 per cent of their personnel. Their stocks at the beginning of June amounted to about 2,000 tons. The small merchants are in a very embarrassing situation. In the soap industry the crisis continues and the lack of export markets is severely felt.

OPPAU AS VIEWED IN ENGLAND

British Reaction to the Overwhelming Disaster Includes Plea for End of War to Remove Menace

In its issue of October 1 the "Dyer & Calico Printer" interestingly and briefly discusses causes for the explosion at Oppau as follows:

"In the circumstance of the disaster at the nitrogen works of the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik it is probable that the exact cause of the explosion will remain unknown. The manufacture of synthetic chemicals is necessarily dangerous work. In our country the terrible accident at Cornbrook, Manchester, where Roberts, Dale & Co. were making picric acid for the wool dyers, and the recent explosion at Silvertown, are tragic instances. A minor cause at least of the early retiral

of Sir William Perkin from chemical manufacture was the frequency of painful occurrences of this nature at Greenford Green. An early newspaper report stated that the Oppau disaster originated in a silo of several thousand tons of sulphate of ammonia and salt-peter! This would be about as liable to explode as a sand pit.

"The nature of the work carried out at the Oppau works is sufficient explanation. It is surmised that the explosion, which was the last of a long series, occurred while compression experiments were being made with a gas whose properties were little known. It may well have happened, however, in the ordinary work of the nitrogen plant, which daily involved the compression of gases under enormous pressure. The Oppau works were started up in 1913 and, apart from the production of poison gases during the war, were solely devoted to the manufacture of nitrogen compounds from the atmosphere. Ludwigshafen, the dye manufacturing plant of the B. A. S. F., is eight or nine miles away, and is stated to be comparatively uninjured."

For its part, the "Manchester Guardian" endeavors to make its readers realize the almost inconceivable violence of the explosion by comparing it with others of more common occurrence and hence more readily pictured force. It likewise, in another part of its discussion, draws a moral from this occurrence which might apply equally well on this side of the Atlantic, but which in any case is interesting as indicating the mental reaction of our British cousins to this horrible disaster. The contribution of the "Guardian," in part, follows:

"There have been two distinct lines of description of the great explosion at Oppau, on the Rhine. Most of the unofficial accounts have made it look worse than the company's official ones. The general tendency of the latter has been to minimize the loss, both of life and of material, and to insist on the early date at which everything will be rebuilt and re-equipped and business as usual. In this one naturally suspected

the propaganda touch from which so few public announcements have seemed to be able to keep themselves free since the war. Impressions of wholesale demolition of buildings and plant are not good for business, so the proprietors' note has to be one of understatement.

"The evidence of a trustworthy correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian' shows that the first unofficial accounts gave the truer measure of the physical destruction at and around Oppau. It is difficult for the imagination to grasp how much more violent the explosion was than any that comes within ordinary experience, or even that of professional dealers with high explosives. The discharge of an eight-inch gun will break the windows of a railway train some fifty yards away on one side of it; the Oppau explosion broke windows at Frankfort, forty miles away. In the war the burst of one of our heaviest shells under the wall of a little concrete fort or "pill box" would sometimes lift visibly clear of the ground a block of concrete weighing perhaps a couple of tons; at Oppau lumps of concrete weighing several tons were thrown for several miles. When more than a dozen of the largest mines ever used in the war were blown simultaneously at the first moment of the Battle of Messines, the fear of our engineers that all the British dug-outs in the sector would be shattered and men injured was found to be groundless; the only sensation was that of a slight earthquake; the Oppau explosion shattered buildings and killed several people in their ruins at Mannheim, which is more than ten miles distant.

"Of course, these comparative illustrations give no exact measure of the magnitude of the explosion. They are merely used because that magnitude is, like astronomical space and geological time, so extraordinary that a kind of vivid looseness is the only means of suggesting it to the ordinary imagination. . . .

"The enormity of the explosion gives us several things to think about at leisure. This is, we believe, the third German explosion, in a seat of chem-

ical industry, greater and more fatal than any that has ever happened in England. We do not by any means envy Germany her bills of mortality of this kind. At the same time, we cannot quite flatter ourselves that Germany only holds this grisly record because Germans do not know how to handle explosives and we do. We know only too well that this supremacy in misfortune has come to Germany in the train of a corresponding supremacy in activity and daring in the application of the results of chemical research to manufacture. We know that her performance in getting out of the air the nitrogen she needed for ammunition, when our fleet had shut off her supply of nitrates from Chile, was a first-rate piece of brainwork, and that our victory over her was all the greater because it was over a country which could turn its brains to such formidable account.

"We now find her, while still fundamentally insolvent, disarmed, and weighed down with every cause for depression, carrying out experiments that seem to be of the old boldness and on the enormous scale, in the chemical industries of peace—this time, apparently, the manufacture of improved fertilizers. What are you to do with such a country? It is of no use merely to go

on abusing it forever. Nor is it serious business for the rest of us to belittle this insuppressible German energy and enterprise just because it is practised by Germans. You can defeat a country's malpractices, but its merits are a much tougher problem.

"The only thing for it is to be as energetic and enterprising ourselves, and, above all, to rid ourselves of that curious dislike and distrust of advanced brainwork which left us shipping nitrates half-way across the globe when the Germans were making the stuff on the Rhine. And another reflection which Oppau suggests is that if we do not put an end to war such massacres as last week's are likely to be as common as the little explosion which used to kill a man or two every few years at most of our powder mills. Any future war, unless the League of Nations is made irresistible, physically as well as morally, will be a chemical war, with asphyxiant and corrosive gases as its chief weapons. And these will be made and stored in such volume as will hang the life of every manufacturing or arsenal town on a thread in time of peace, and on something considerably frailer than a thread during war, when but little of the difficulty of dropping an incendiary bomb upon any desired ground target may remain."

Government Departments to Exhibit at Boston

Will Illustrate Primitive Methods in Use To-day—Chief E. T. Pickard, of Commerce Bureau's New Textile Division, Will Be Present—Bureau of Standards and Research Council to Co-operate—Fabrics from Afar to Be on View

As a demonstration of its increased facilities for serving the manufacturer, merchant and exporter through the provision of specialized information and advice, the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will join with the textile industry and allied lines in exhibiting at the International Textile Exposition to be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, October 31 to November 5. Other constructive, extra-industrial adjuncts to the textile field which have accepted invitations to take part in the Expo-

sition are the Textile Division of the United States Bureau of Standards and the National Research Council of Washington.

Particular interest is noted in the trade in the participation of the Federal Commercial Bureau, in view of the recent changes effected under Dr. Julius Klein, formerly of Harvard University and now chief of the Bureau. One of the outstanding features of the reorganization is the creation of fifteen "commodity divisions." These divisions are devoted to fifteen

of the leading lines of commercial and business activity, collecting data through the several hundred field agents of the Department of Commerce, United States consular representatives and special investigators.

Co-ordination of the information thus gathered is the primary object of the new divisions. Men prominent in the fields to which the divisions are devoted have been selected to direct the work. Space is given to the matter concerning each division in "Commerce Reports," the trade publication of the Department of Commerce, now issued weekly instead of daily, and consequently more carefully prepared. The opportunity to exhibit at the Textile Exposition, however, is one of the first chances to test the service of the reorganized bureau in close contact with a large and nation-wide gathering of a specific industry. This will be aided, it is pointed out, by the coincidental meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

According to information from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, three of the new division chiefs will be present at the Exposition. They will be Edward T. Pickard, chief of the newly organized Textile Division, which is described elsewhere in this issue; Reuben A. Lundquist, chief of the Electrical Division, and Walter H. Rastall, chief of the Machinery Division. It is expected that one or two foreign service men will be present; and Leonard B. Gary, manager of the New England district office, who spent two years as trade commissioner investigating the textile industry in England, will be in general charge of the Exhibit.

Samples of cloth collected from all parts of the world by trade commissioners and commercial attaches of the Bureau will be on exhibition to allow manufacturers and merchants an opportunity to compare grades, weave, quality and textures with domestic production. Several hundred different centers of output are included in the Government exhibit, and

word has already been received of the shipment of several cases of textile goods sent in to Washington from India, Ceylon, Java, and the Straits Settlements.

In connection with the service of the Bureau of Standards, Textile Division, it is pointed out that many almost primitive methods have obtained in the industry in the testing and standardizing of threads and weaves. The Bureau is concerned with the physical proportions of cotton, the tensile strength and weave lengths of the various kinds of raw thread.

The National Research Council is described as "a co-operative organization of the scientific men of America." During the war the Council was partially subsidized by the Government, but is now maintained partly by an endowment from the Carnegie Corporation and by gifts for specific research endeavor. The co-ordination of the activities of scientific men in a wide variety of fields and the interesting of business men in research as applied to industry from the point of view of management, improvement and technical detail are the general aims of the Council. Latest advances in the chemistry of textiles will feature the exhibit of the Council at the International Textile Exposition.

The Du Pont Chemical Company has declared the usual quarterly cash dividends from the participating profit and loss surplus account of 20 per cent per share on both common and preferred stocks, payable November 5 to stock of record October 25.

British patent No. 166,530, assigned to Durand et Huguenin Societe Anon. of Basle, Switzerland, is concerned with the manufacture of dyes of the triaryl-methane class. These dyes are used for dyeing bluish red and yellowish red shades on chromed wool.

Dye-a-Grams

[Note—To the many who have inquired concerning the whereabouts of "G. E. T." we are glad to say that he is now back, with his typewriter all oiled up—we wish he'd take to using one, by the way—and ready for a hard winter's campaign. A press of personal affairs prevented him from contributing his usual columns, thereby throwing an added burden upon an overwrought and nervous editorial staff by compelling it to do extra work in order to fill this space. To be sure, there is the ownership statement of last week; but that only appears once in six months and would hardly answer as a steady substitute, would it? To the American public we offer congratulations, to the dye industry felicitations, to the Cartel commiserations and to ourself a handbook on barbarous and *outré* chirography. Pardon this parenthesis.—Ed.]

Conscience is a real friend, in that it tells *us* without telling the neighbors.

Tints and hues in baseball (with due respect to Mr. Low): When a ball team is not "in the pink," the home fans are pretty apt to be blue.

Women Lead in Disarmament Plea—*Headline*. Well, they always were good at this Venus de Milo stuff!

The Chemical Show this year held about as much interest for a furniture manufacturer as it did for the mill man.

Still—whaddaya mean, Still?—there was something synthetic about the Show which reminded one of juniper and the good old days beyond recall!

We recently read that "Justice is Square-Deal's sister." Then Technicality must be the Black Sheep of the family.

There is considerable difference between coal and dyestuff—so Dr. Killheffer informs us. But not much difference between Tinker Toys and furniture!

One thing in favor of Prof. Einstein's theory, so far as we are concerned, is that we didn't hear of his trying to take up a collection.

"Short skirts are hygenic," states a recent article. With, we imagine, the accent on the "hy."

The only person we know of who will be sorry the Chemical Show is not to be held in the Bronx next year is "Tony."

Germany is pensive because defeat is expensive—this being only one of the reasons why she feels the loss of the American dyestuff patronage!

A few more Dr. Isermans is what the American dye industry needs!

G. E. T.

Bayer & Co. has obtained German patent No. 336,211 on a process for the manufacture of indigoid dyes. Halogenated derivatives of isatin or naphthisation capable of reacting in the alpha position are condensed with 1,6-dihydroxy-naphthalene or derivatives of the same not substituted in the ortho position to the alpha hydroxyl group. The products are alkylated, and may be further halogenated, yielding dyestuffs of the indigoid type.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 17

Oct. 24, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

Sir William Alexander Discusses International Dyes

Chairman of British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., Gives "Reporter" Readers His Views on the Necessity for Adequate Protection of the Industry

After Bigger Game — The Vindication of Certain Principles in Italy

Editorials

Plans Complete for Textile Show

Italy Changes Policy Toward German Dyes

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, October 24, 1921

No. 17

Sir William Alexander Discusses International Dyestuff Situation

Chairman of British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., Gives
"Reporter" Readers His Views on the Necessity for
Adequate Protection of the Industry — Challenges
Assumption that Consumers Would Lose Thereby

THAT the problems confronting firm and efficient establishment of the dyestuff industries in the United States and Great Britain are almost analogous, and that these two may profitably co-operate in presenting a united front to Germany in her efforts to regain the chemical markets of the world, is the opinion of Brigadier General Sir William Alexander, who is now paying a brief visit to this country.

Sir William was trained as a chemical engineer, gaining his early practical experience in the well-known chemical factories of Messrs. Tennant at St. Rollox, Glasgow, and has been all his life associated with the practical and commercial aspects of the British chemical industries.

At the moment he is chairman of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., and managing director of the old-established chemical firm of Charles Tennant & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

Following immediately on the out-

break of war, he saw much active service in France with his regiment, the 6th Black Watch, a unit of the now famous 51st Highland Division; but his knowledge of chemical manufacture and record of ability in industrial executive control soon made it obvious to the British Government that his services would be more valuable in organizing and supervising the production of munitions.

He was accordingly recalled early in 1916 and made Director of Administration of National Explosives Factories, which involved the supervision of upward of twenty very large plants, including the staffing, organization and production control of those two gigantic new war-time factories at Gretna for propellants and at Queens Ferry for high explosives.

Having achieved an output equal to all demands by June, 1917, Sir William was transferred to the position of Controller of Aircraft Supply and Production, a branch of military equipment which then became of the

most vital interest to combat the ever-increasing development of the Germans in this direction. In this capacity he was directly responsible for the entire manufacture and supply of aircraft to meet British requirements and for those services which Britain rendered to America in designs, etc., when she entered the war.

The program of production having increased in 1918 to over 1,000 complete machines per week, Sir William was again transferred and became Director-General of Purchases and Supply, Ministry of Munitions, an appointment which made him responsible for all war requirements of whatever nature used by the military and air forces.

It is primarily as chairman of the British Dyestuffs Corporation that Sir William comes to America. He is confident that efficient and successful dyestuff industries can be, and in the national interests must be, established in Great Britain and America without inflicting any undue hardships on consumers.

The interests of these two great solvent nations have everything to gain and nothing to lose by intimate exchange of views and closer understanding for the mutual benefit of each commercially, economically and politically.

In talking with The REPORTER's representative Sir William made it clear that the threat of renewed German domination of the organic chemical industry was quite as thoroughly—in fact, possibly more generally—appreciated in Great Britain than it was here.

He said that during the interval following the Sankey judgment and before the passing of the Dyestuffs (import restriction) act, when British markets were open to free import, millions of pounds of German dyestuffs were dumped into England to displace British production, and it was demonstrated to all concerned—consumers as well as manufacturers—that rigorous protection was es-

sential if the dyestuff industry was to survive.

As in England so also in America, Sir William finds that while consumers are eager to see the industries alive as an insurance there is a not unnatural nervousness among some in the textile trade that to support wholeheartedly the establishment of a domestic industry against Germany, with forty years' tradition and experience behind it, may entail financial sacrifice which might handicap them in competing for business in the markets of the world.

Sir William challenges such an assumption. Where formulae and the "know how" exist, and with technical and scientific brains such as we command in Great Britain and America, concentration of effort and physical chemistry will soon achieve high productive efficiency and low cost.

British and American achievements under the compulsion of war conditions, where new explosives and toxic compounds were rapidly brought in mass production with manufacturing efficiencies not surpassed, if even equalled, by Germany, with its years of study, experience and research, is surely ample proof that there is nothing insuperable in attacking dyestuff problems with determination and sympathetic support.

The greatest assurance against war will be the preparedness of the organic chemical industry for war; greater even than any policy of disarmament. Surely, then, any policy which even threatened the disintegration of our dyestuff plants and organizations immediately adaptable to production of the vital components of munitions, such as nitric acid, sulphuric acid, explosives propellants and toxic substances—now the most deadly instruments—not to mention the retention and concentration of the most technical and scientific staff, would be an act of colossal blunder.

The war records of that vast organization of German chemical and dyestuff industries, the "Interessen Gemeinschaft," amalgamated for one

main object—to co-ordinate, strengthen and develop the activities of the German chemical industry in order that it may again bid for and obtain world supremacy—is the writing on the wall that none but fools would disregard.

The rearrangement of capital of that huge and powerful Cartel carried out in 1919, where preference shares, non-transferable to foreigners and with special voting powers, were created, insured that the control of the Interessen Gemeinschaft would remain in German hands. The plants of this organization, including the Haber installations for the fixation of nitrogen from air, make Germany independent of Chile saltpeter or any other material liable to be shut out during war by blockade.

Apart from national considerations, the successful establishment of the dyestuffs industries in America and Great Britain is vital to the best interests of consumers themselves, in Sir William's opinion, even if they had to pay something toward that end, as an insurance against price exploitation which might readily be practised if Germany again gained control, with her urgent necessity to accumulate funds to meet her colossal obligations.

The pre-war world's consumption of dyestuffs was roughly 162,000 tons per annum, of which Germany provided directly 135,000 tons. Her post-war capacity is unknown, but must be enormously greater.

The present capacity of countries other than Germany may be estimated at: United States, 32,000 tons; Great Britain, 25,000 tons; Switzerland, 12,000 tons; France, 8,000 tons; other countries, 4,000 tons—a total of 81,000 tons exclusive of Germany. It is self-evident, therefore, assuming that the world's consumption within a reasonable number of years rises to 180,000 tons per annum, that Germany would not be called upon to deliver more than 100,000 tons. What is to be done with her surplus capacity? Is this not an important point for those dealing with disarmament under Articles 169 and 171 of the Treaty of Versailles?

To those who are non-technical and not directly interested in dyestuff manufacture but who are inclined to take a patriotic interest in the national welfare and prosperity of their countries Sir William commends the perusal of two recent volumes dealing with the organic chemical industry and its enormous influence on the late war, viz.: Slosson's "Creative Chemistry" and Major Lefebure's "The Riddle of the Rhine." As Sir William expressed it, "Let them read these books, digest the interesting contents, and think some!"

Speaking of the general industrial conditions in England, Sir William said that slow but definite improvement is apparent. Labor is realizing at last that only by creative effort and increased production can normal conditions be restored. In other

words, to sell cheap one must produce cheap, and high wages depend directly on cheap production, which alone secures a world's demand. High efficiency is a thousand times greater factor in production than low wages.

In regard to reparation payments, Sir William sees grave difficulties. Germany cannot pay in gold and her paper is well-nigh worthless. If we accept in commodities we can ourselves produce we shall strangle our own industries and increase unemployment. We must either obtain mortgages over German real estate, giving her a much extended period to redeem them, or take from her products we do not have or raw materials or materials on which there is a minimum of labor cost as we require, or for the purpose of averaging down our own costs under a pooling system.

Reverting to the dyestuff industry, Sir William emphasized the fact that the industry must depend for its prosperity on the prosperity of the textile trade. Having, therefore, common interests, the closest co-operation and sympathy should be encouraged between them. Together they should set out to settle on a schedule of dyes which the dyestuff makers in America and England can produce, and buy them. Then select and secure as reparation, at the lowest figures possible under reparation conditions, those dyes which we do not yet "know how" to produce, to fill up the gaps. The quantity at call under

the protocol to the treaty permitting selection by Great Britain should place the dyestuff consumers on advantageous terms.

Sir William expressed himself as deeply impressed by the progress which our American dyestuff manufacturers have made in so short a time, and voiced his hopes that Congress would give such consideration to this key industry as its importance deserves.

DU PONT ANNOUNCES SULPHOGENE CARBON M CONC.

Announcement has been made by the Dyestuff Department, Sales Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., to the effect that this company has placed upon the market Sulphogene Carbon M Conc. The adding of this color to the company's series now gives a complete line, producing three shades of black with these very concentrated Sulphur Blacks.

The Sulphogene Carbon H Conc. produces a slightly greenish and very bloomy shade; the Sulphogene 8G produces a pronounced greenish black, which is offered as a substitute for Aniline Black; while the new Sulphogene Carbon M Conc. just offered produces a bright, bloomy black slightly on the reddish side.

NATIONAL'S BULLETIN NO. 14 TELLS OF ERIE YELLOW Y

National Erie Yellow Y forms the subject of Bulletin No. 14 issued by the National Aniline & Chemical Company for filing in the company's Loose-Leaf Binder, which was recently brought out for the convenience of dye users.

According to the accompanying description, this product is perhaps the most useful of the direct cotton yellows. It works well in a lukewarm or boiling bath, dyes level, and is fast to light. It is applicable to all forms of cotton, and may be dyed on wool in a slightly acid bath to give bright shades fast to light or fulling against white wool.

On unions of cotton and wool, or cotton and silk, both fabrics are dyed

practically the same shade and depth. Clear white discharges are obtained with hydrosulphite. For solubility it is

graded by the company as "good" and for level dyeing properties it likewise receives a mark of "good."

Italy Admits All German Dyes Which Baffle Domestic Manufacturers

Original Severity of Import Ban Somewhat Modified During September—Domestic Industry as Jealously Guarded as Ever—German Attempt to Absorb Italian Dye Works Foiled by Government—No Objection to Foreign Participation in Other Chemical Industries

By RAFFAELE SANSONE

Genoa, October 5.
Special to The REPORTER.

September was a month marked by some changes in the Italian dye industry. After vigorously maintaining the law prohibiting the importation of all foreign coloring materials, the Government offered special facilities to Germany for sending into the country many coal-tar colors not being produced in sufficient quantities in Italy itself, or colors the production of which is as yet too expensive. This former ban, it should be noted in passing, had heretofore excluded many dyes which Italian chemists had found difficulty in mastering for the sole reason that adequate descriptions of the processes of manufacture, even in foreign languages, have been unobtainable.

In this way German dyes were again imported in good quantities,

and the producers of colored textiles, colored paper and colored leather were enabled to continue as before with an abundance of shades and hues. Needless to say, their work has been greatly facilitated, with resulting benefits to business.

Not the slightest interference has been made with the Italian production of coal-tar dyes by this arrangement, however. Domestic production continues unchanged, and enjoys steady encouragement from the Government, which bases its policy on the fact that a strong dyestuff and synthetic organic chemical industry means, in case of need, a strong explosives industry, and hence will permit nothing to interfere with the progress of the Italian dye manufacturers toward self-reliance.

During the month the new dyestuff
(Continued on page 12.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
 of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
 contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
 LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

AFTER BIGGER GAME

Two months more was added to the period of temporary protection for the American dye industry by the bill passed last week by the House of Representatives, extending until February 1, 1922, the Emergency Tariff and the Dye and Chemical Control Act. And while this extension had not, up to the time of going to press, become a law, there is little doubt but that the industry will receive this necessary stay to tide it over the remaining weeks which must elapse before the Senate will be able to conclude its operations on the Permanent Tariff.

The original extension measure did not mention the dye industry, but this was a mere technicality; the intention of Congress to extend protection had already been announced, and an amendment speedily put matters to rights. Representative Green, of Iowa, introduced the measure, and there was little or no opposition.

Nor should there be any opposition in the Senate. Even the most rabid opposers must realize that there is nothing to gain by defeating this stop-gap. They are after bigger game, and it is more than probable that some one has warned them that an exposure of the country to unrestricted competition from the Cartel during the intervening period would furnish Congress with such a spectacle as would sweep away whatever chances to defeat the really important bill they may fancy remain to them. Or, if you like the simile better, robbers planning to wreck the Lim-

ited do not like to see their dynamite wasted on a mere hand-car happening along an hour or two earlier.

At all events, there will probably be no further cause for worry over the safety of the industry until the Tariff is again taken up. When that time arrives, President Harding should have something further to say about a nation's right to adopt the same preparedness measures already possessed by its rivals.

THE VINDICATION OF CERTAIN PRINCIPLES IN ITALY

Next to the action of the House of Representatives, the most interesting news of the week in the dye industry is the information that Italy has relaxed much of the severity with which she earlier administered her dyestuff import regulation law, and is now interpreting it in a manner which more nearly conforms to the type of regulation sought in America, and in force for almost a year in England.

In the beginning, last Spring, although provided with protective legislation allowing the admission of such foreign-made dyes as Italian manufacturers had not succeeded in mastering, a most rigid policy of exclusion was apparently insisted upon by the Government. So far as we are able to learn, neither the existence nor the need of the price-quality-delivery principle was recognized by those charged with the enforcement of the import ban. If an Italian manufacturer made a color, that color could not, in most cases, be imported unless it was a part of Italy's reparation share. And because the Italian dye industry had not advanced to anything like the completeness of range enjoyed, for instance, by our own, this policy proved ruinous to the extensive textile industries while adding in no way to the well-being of the dye manufacturers.

Exclusion of this sort is indeed the pernicious principle which opposers of the embargo principle so rightly fear. But, we must add, it will be no news to these gentry to hear once more that American dye manufacturers fear it quite as

much, if not more, than they do, since anyone can easily see that a few months of the application of such a policy would so disgust the country with the system that all protection would speedily be taken away from the dye industry. There would be a popular revolt against it, and leaders of revolutions seldom do things by halves.

The fault of most of these opposers, who know better, lies in their trying to persuade the public that this is the sort of protection asked for by the dye industry. They have tried by every conceivable means to hitch up these two ideas in the public consciousness: Dye Manufacturers and Complete Exclusion of Foreign Colors.

Strange bedfellows, indeed!

To exclude only such colors as are made by domestic manufacturers—that in itself is a “limited embargo.” But the American idea of such things recedes still further from that stand; it would not bar out any color, even if made by an American manufacturer, if that color were not satisfactory to con-

sumers in any or all of the qualifications of price, quality and delivery. That this is the manner of applying the present licensing system can be proved at any time by reference to the lists of dyes licensed for import by the U. S. Treasury Department. Therein will be found many dyes made here by Americans.

And beyond that, it would not bar out any color a second after an American manufacturer ceased to satisfy consumers in these three respects. Finally, all colors, whether made here or not, may be freely imported three years after the proposed law becomes effective—surely not a long time as compared to free-trade England's ten years, nor as compared to the length of time necessary to create a “vast monopoly.”

There is nothing in the pending legislation being considered by the special Conference Committee which violates the natural economic laws. Italy, acting a trifle hastily, perhaps, and meaning to protect her dye industry at all costs, has yielded to the pressure of

these laws, has observed the concessions which she can make with safety, and has gravitated toward the carefully worked-out code applied in England and soon to be applied here. But in doing this, as Mr. Sansone points out, she has not relaxed in the slightest degree her real protection of her dye industry, nor has her understanding of the necessity for its preservation become dimmed.

She understands better, however, how this may be accomplished without injury to her textile industries, and doubting American legislators seeking an example of the working of the limited embargo may find in Italy a complete vindication of our proposed measure exactly as framed.

With such examples on view in both England and Italy, no one can say that the pending bill, if enacted, will let us in for an "experiment."

ITALY CHANGES POLICY TOWARD GERMAN DYES

(Continued from page 9.)

firm of *B. Biondi e C.* was established at Florence with an announced capital of 105,000 lire for five years. There are persistent rumors of a fresh attempt on the part of German capitalists to absorb the Italian dye industry—an attempt which was frustrated by the Government, which intends to keep this industry as wholly a national affair as possible for the reasons stated above. At the same time, however, there has not been any particular opposition to the investment of Swiss, German and French capital in other branches of the Italian chemical industry, nor to the consequent participation therein of not only Swiss, German and French executives, chemists and employees; but those of other nationalities as well.

Prices of Coal-Tar Coloring Matters.—The following current quotations for coal-tar colors show the difference wrought in the lira and corresponding dollar values during the month, which rendered more difficult the importation of American and

English products: Naphthol Yellow, 50,000 to 60,000 lire per metric ton (\$2,083-\$2,916 reduced to \$1,923-\$2,692); Auramine, 70,000 to 80,000 lire (\$2,916-\$3,333 reduced to \$2,692-\$3,076); Orange II, 30,000 to 35,000 lire (\$1,250-\$1,458 reduced to \$1,153-\$1,346); Nigrosine, water soluble, 30,000 to 40,000 lire (\$1,250-\$1,666 reduced to \$1,153-\$1,538); Nigrosine, soluble in spirits, 35,000 to 40,000 lire (\$1,458-\$1,666 reduced to \$1,346-\$1,538); Sulphur Black, 7,000 to 10,000 lire (\$291-\$416 reduced to \$269-\$384); Acid Black, 35,000 to 40,000 lire (\$1,458-\$1,666 reduced to \$1,346-\$1,538); Direct Black, 35,000 to 40,000 lire (\$1,458-\$1,666 reduced to \$1,346-\$1,538); Chrome Black, 40,000 to 45,000 lire (\$1,666-\$1,875 reduced to \$1,538-\$1,730); Methylene Blue, 80,000 to 100,000 lire (\$3,333-\$4,166 reduced to \$3,076-\$3,846); Direct Blue, 25,000 to 30,000 lire (\$1,041-\$1,250 reduced to \$961-\$1,153); Sulphur Blue, 45,000 to 50,000 lire (\$1,875-\$2,083 reduced to \$1,730-\$1,923); Malachite Green, 80,000 to 100,000 lire (\$3,333-\$4,166 reduced to \$3,076-\$3,846); Acid Green, 60,000 to 70,000 lire (\$2,500-\$2,916 reduced to \$2,307-\$2,692); Direct Green, 50,000 to 70,000 lire (\$2,083-\$2,916 reduced to \$1,923-\$2,692); Bismarck Brown, 40,000 to 50,000 lire (\$1,666-\$2,083 reduced to \$1,538-\$1,923); Fuchsin (Magenta) Crystals, 70,000 to 80,000 lire (\$2,916-\$3,333 reduced to \$2,692-\$3,076); Eosine, 60,000 to 80,000 lire (\$2,500-\$3,333 reduced to \$2,307-\$3,076); Ponceaux, 35,000 to 45,000 lire (\$1,458-\$1,875 reduced to \$1,346-\$1,730); Methyl Violet, 70,000 to 80,000 lire (\$2,916-\$3,333 reduced to \$2,692-\$3,076).

Dyewood Extracts.—The total imports of dyewoods and tanning woods reached 1,927 tons during the first four months of this year, against 3,593 tons during those of the preceding year and 1,239 tons in 1919. The deliveries of this year came nearly exclusively from Argentina, whereas during last year 1,408 tons were imported also from Spain. The imports

of dyewood extracts reached 189 tons during the first four months of this year, against 528 tons in 1920 and 522 tons in 1919, in the same months, being distributed as follows in 1921: From the United States, 55 tons; from France, 109 tons; from Germany, 5 tons; from England, 19 tons, and from other countries, about 2 tons. The importations of Cutch reached 85 tons during the above four months, against 140 tons in 1920 and 94 tons in 1919.

The demand for dyewood extracts and dyewoods was fair during September, owing to many dyers having received orders for the treatment of wool goods destined for the coming winter. Some of the quotations were as follows at Genoa: Fustic extract, 9,000 lire per ton; Logwood extract, 9,000 lire per ton; Hematine crystals, 11,000 lire per ton.

Mordants, Assistants, Dyehouse Products, Etc.—The demand for mordants and other dyehouse products, besides coloring matters, was also very fair, and some of the prices would be advantageous to the importers and national producers. Some of the current quotations at the end of the month were as follows per metric ton on the Milan market: Acetate of aluminium, 125 lire; chrome alum, 300 lire; bichromate of potash, 600 lire; ferrous sulphate, 50 lire; copper sulphate, 245 lire; tartar emetic, 1,200 lire; aniline oil, 1,000 lire; white refined glycerine, 650 lire; glucose, 45 deg. Be., 360 lire; hydrogen peroxide, 210 lire; tannic acid, 60 per cent, 2,000 lire; tartaric acid crystals, 1,050 lire; acetic acid, 30 per cent, 210 lire; hydrochloric acid, 20 to 21 deg. Be., 32 lire; formic acid, 700 lire; lactic acid, 80 per cent, 400 lire; alum, 145 lire; ammonia, 22 deg. Be., 155 lire; bisulphite of soda, 32 deg. Be., 45 lire; chlorate of potash, 370 lire; chloride of ammonia, 450 lire; bleaching powder, 105 lire; nitrite of soda, 300 lire; yellow prussiate of soda, 900 lire; yellow prussiate of potash, 1,300 lire; caustic soda, 76 to 78 per cent, 240 lire; silicate of soda,

140 deg. Tw., 100 lire; sodium sulphide, 250 lire; logwood extract, 1,000 lire; yellow dextrine, 360 lire; white dextrine, 370 lire; farina (potato starch), 335 lire; Kordofan gum, 460 lire; indigo, 25 per cent, 2,000 lire; beta-naphthol, 1,200 lire; industrial castor oil, 600 lire; zinc powder, 450 lire. [The dollar being worth 26 lire.]

UNION DYE & CHEMICAL TO RESUME AS KINGSPORT COLOR CORP.

It is reported that the interests which recently purchased the plant of the Union Dye & Chemical Company, at Kingsport, Tenn., will begin operations there as soon as trade conditions justify such a step. The enterprise will operate under the name of the Kingsport Color Corporation.

The Union company's assets were acquired last month by the new owners at a sale under decree of the Chancery

Court. The land, buildings and equipment were bought for \$185,000, and \$15,000 was paid for the chemicals on hand. A receiver was in charge since the first of the year.

TEXTILE SHOW "ALL SET" FOR RECORD ATTENDANCE

Flood Lights of 18,000 Candle-power to Illuminate Front of Hall by Night—Machinery Exhibits to Outdo All Previous Attempts

All is practically in readiness for the largest exhibition of textile machinery the world has ever seen, which will open next Monday in Mechanics Building, Boston, when the International Textile Exposition gets under way. There are 394 exhibits, including those of the power and finished goods department, and the full capacity of Mechanics Building, including Paul Revere Hall, will be required to house the mammoth displays of this "cloth-making" industry. Manager Chester I. Campbell estimates that over six acres of space will be devoted to the Exposition.

A feature of this exhibition never before attempted in Boston will be the illumination of the entire front of Mechanics Building by twelve special "flood lights" of 1,500 candle-power each, totaling 18,000 candle-power, and in order to do this special permission had to be granted by the city of Boston. No expense has been spared to make this effect worth seeing. Special iron shells had to be cast in order to hold the hard pine poles which support these flood lights, and a special cable was run in to supply the large amount of electricity required.

Owing to the large amount of alternating current used by the various motors in the Power Show, two large switchboards had to be made and a special bank of transformers and feeders run into the building. Elec-

tricians have been working for the last five weeks running sub-feeders to the different exhibitors. The electrical engineer estimates that more electricity will be used in this exposition than was used to light the large Pilgrim Pageant.

Inside the hall the lighting and decorations will be in keeping with the general run of exhibits.

Practically every variety of cotton machinery will be displayed, together with woolen and knitting machinery. There will also be a large variety of mill supplies, including power machinery and finished products.

All this week hundreds of men will be employed in setting up the exhibits and decorating the big halls, and an outsider seeing the tremendous machines being put in place marvels at the expense which must be involved. Yet few people have any conception of the enormous amount of time, labor and money entailed in an exhibition of this character. Many of the firms have been engaged for months in planning their exhibits. With nearly 400 exhibits, the aggregate value of exhibits will be upward of two million dollars.

During the week conventions will be held which will draw manufacturers, engineers, scientific men and students from all parts of the world.

The most important of these will be that of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, who will convene on Wednesday and Thursday. Most of their program is devoted to lectures and papers of value to the cotton industry. Their meetings will be held at the Copley Plaza.

Another convention is that of the New England Association of Commercial Engineers, and it is expected that the wool association will set their convention date ahead in order to take in "Textile Week" in Boston.

The demand for tickets is far in excess to anything known prior to previous exhibitions, and includes applications from mill officials, agents, superintendents, overseers and others identified with the industry, and it is

estimated that the attendance of men directly connected with the textile trade will far exceed all past records.

VARIED MACHINERY TO BE SHOWN BY TAGLIABUE AT BOSTON

The exhibit of the C. J. Tagliabue Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the International Textile Exposition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, will include:

Tag Self-Operating Temperature Controller, improved form, which assures maximum sensitiveness, durability and operating convenience. By means of the precise regulation of this controller, a uniform temperature is automatically maintained with a saving in product, time, labor and steam. "Set it and forget it" tells the whole story of its self-paying dependability.

Tag-Roesch Time Temperature Controller effectively controls time and temperature according to a predetermined schedule and in proper sequence to automatically produce the desired results.

Tag Self Contained Humidity Controller controls humidity accurately and automatically in all processes in which this element enters.

Tag Indicating Thermometers, Chemical Thermometers and Hydrometers are guaranteed accurate and durable; representing as they do the cumulative manufacturing experience of one hundred and fifty years.

The Improved Form, Tag Recording Thermometer, embodies distinctive features which mark it as a forward step in temperature recording improved operating mechanism, the use of an evenly graduated chart, micrometer pen adjustment, pen chart pressure adjustment, pen lifting device, are among the advantages.

Tagliabue Oil Testing Instruments are standard wherever oil is tested, embodying the finest construction and a manufacturing experience as old as the oil industry itself. The instruments recently adopted by at A. S. T. M. are included among these Tag instruments.

PERMUTIT TO HAVE MODEL WATER RECTIFICATION PLANT ON VIEW AT TEXTILE SHOW

At the International Textile Exposition the Permutit Company will occupy booth No. 8. The principal and most interesting exhibit of the company will be a model of water softening and filtering equipment. This model has been constructed at great expense in exact duplication of the very large commercial equipment which they manufacture.

It is about four feet long and made exactly to scale after the design of a large unit that delivers 100,000 gallons per day. Even the small pipes and strainers in the interior of the water softening tank have been reproduced in miniature and the model represents a very striking and clever piece of workmanship.

The Permutit Company manufactures all types of equipment for treating water to render it pure, soft and correct for use in all branches of the textile trade and many other branches of industry. The exhibit will be attended by F. D. West, E. L. Root, H. G. Anderson, M. F. Corin and F. F. Hubach.

STORY OF COAL-TAR DYES WILL BE TOLD BY NATIONAL'S BOSTON EXHIBIT

Within the space of life of men and women still living, the coal-tar dye industry has been born, carried through unlimited research and experimentation, and is to-day an essential contrib-

utor to the daily happiness and comfort of mankind.

From the accidental discovery by Perkin, in 1856, of the first color derived from coal tar, to the creation of the staple shades now indispensable in the manufacture of high-class textile fabrics; in the artistic results attained in printed effects and in the delicate and lustrous colors developed on silk goods, there has passed only a period well within the threescore years and ten which is the allotted span of human life.

The exhibit of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., at the forthcoming International Textile Exposition in Boston will tell this story in a summarized and legible form. Here will be a piece of the original moired silk ribbon dyed with the Perkin "mauve" just as the father of the coal-tar industry left it; while there may be seen a dyed and printed silk lining showing the most recent development of the colorist's art in the handling of design in contrasting and harmonious effects.

Here will be an example of the crude yet tasteful methods of coloring used by the ancients, and achieved by the employment of the earths and vegetable extracts ready to their hands, while there will be a fabric dyed on a modern piece-dyeing machine, illustrating the most recent adaptation of the designer's art to accurate chemical conditions.

The application of dyestuffs on various articles and fabrics composed of silk, cotton, knitting yarns, knitted goods, ribbons and leather will be shown, displaying the most recent results in the production of American dyes.

In addition to this a tasteful arrangement of the actual dyes themselves, in the order of their importance to the textile trades, will be shown, illustrating the advances made during the past year, and the new colors which are now available to the textile manufacturer.

The application of coal-tar colors to union fabrics, for garment dyer's use, will receive special attention and will show effectively the progress made in the manufacture of dyes which will col-

or both animal and vegetable fibers alike. At one end of the section, a working chemist's laboratory will be established where the methods of comparing, matching and testing will be demonstrated, and where special tests may be undertaken for those interested. This will all be framed in an architectural setting which subtly suggests the Egyptian origin of the modern colorist's art.

The essential and indispensable character of the dyestuff industry to textile activities will thus be illustrated, and the products of the various textile appliances shown in this exposition will be those exhibited after having received their final contribution of ultimate value through the application of color.

NEW DYEING PROCESS MAKES VAT COLORS LEVEL ON COTTON PIECE GOODS

John Macadam Claims End of Age- Oid Problem—Samples With- stand Severest Tests

The fastness and general excellence of the vat colors has long made dyers wish that some method could be found for their successful application to piece goods. The difficulty, when applying them in this manner, has always been to make them dye level, and so great was this difficulty as to rob textile manufacturers of this added advantage.

Now a discovery has been announced by John Macadam, chemist to Joseph Bancroft Sons & Co., of Wilmington, Del., and Reading, Pa., whereby dyers may secure the fastness of vat colors applied to the piece, without sacrifice of the necessary level qualities. The level results can be seen at a glance, and the fact that the vat colors retain their well-known fastness has been amply demonstrated by the most exacting tests, which were concluded before the announcement was made to the trade.

Cotton goods dyed by his process in the most delicate tints and hues have been exposed, it is said, to 168 hours of sunshine and then boiled in strong washing soda, without losing any of their brilliancy of color.

When it was certain that he had achieved his purpose, samples of cloth dyed by the process were subjected to the most severe tests in a testing plant at Baltimore, Md. The samples were covered by iron plates with a hole in each, through which parts of the cloth were exposed. Each day of the test the plate became too hot to touch, but at the end of the 168 hours there was no perceptible difference in color between the part exposed and the protected part of the samples. The colors included were pongee, heliotrope, various shades of brown and tan, different shades of blue and green, gray, yellow, gold, corn, light and dark pinks and lavender. At the conclusion of the sunshine test, the samples were thrown into boiling washing solutions far stronger than any used by housewives or laundry. Finally they were subjected to acids and it was found that the samples were affected only by the chemicals which destroyed the cloth itself. The new dyeing process can be used for bleached cloth, ginghams, calicoes and other cotton goods.

JAPANESE BID LOW ON LONG-STORED REPARATIONS COLORS

Trade Commissioner H. A. Butts has informed the U. S. Department of Commerce from Tokyo that the dyestuffs sent to Japan as war compensation from Germany were tendered to the public some time ago and several bidders offered prices which were deemed too low by the Government. The price offered was 60 sen per pound, which makes 72 sen per pound as 20 per cent duty is added.

What price the Government wants is unknown, the cablegram stated, and, while a second tender was to be made to secure increased prices, it is generally believed that the second tender will only bring forth still lower offers, as the dye market at this time is daily becoming worse, and as the value of these goods has been affected by their long storage in Kobe warehouses. It is possible that the Government will eventually decide to sell to some few dealers instead of selling in public tender.

A new dyehouse is being erected by the Cheshire Mills, Harrisville, N. H.

With a capital of \$50,000 the Cronenweth Dye Works, Inc., has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware. Headquarters will be in Dover, and the company will carry on the dyeing and cleaning of clothing and wearing apparel of all kinds.

To manufacture and deal in knitted goods and knitting machinery, the Shaw & Shaw Knitting Mills, Inc., has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois. The capital of this new enterprise is \$35,000, and headquarters will be located in Chicago.

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENTAL STRUCTURE ANNOUNCED BY DU PONT

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has announced a plan of reorganization under which there will be four main departments and six auxiliary organizations. During the war, supervision of

the industries of which the company is the owner was delegated to different members of the executive committee. Under the new plan there will be a general manager in charge of each industry. Some of the members of the executive committee have resigned to take up these new duties, while others have been relieved of their work in connection with them. A. Felix du Pont, J. B. D. Edge, Charles A. Patterson, C. A. Meade, F. F. Brown, and F. G. Tallman have resigned from the executive committee and have been placed on the finance committee. R. R. M. Carpenter, another vice-president, has resigned from the finance committee to become general manager of the cellulose products department, and William P. Allen will be his assistant.

The other general managers are C. A. Patterson, in charge of explosives, with A. Felix du Pont and J. Thompson Brown as assistants; Charles A. Meade, in charge of dyestuffs, with W. F. Harrington as assistant; Hunter Grubb, in charge of paints, with E. C. Thompson as assistant, and C. W. Phellis in charge of pyrolin, with A. F. Porter as assistant. The six auxiliary departments will act in a consulting capacity and also as a staff to serve the company as a whole. These are: Legal, J. P. Laffey, chief counsel, development. Finn Sparre, director; engineering, S. M. Pierce, chief engineer; chemist, Dr. C. L. Reese, director; service, W. B. Foster, director, and advertising, C. F. Brown, director.

Dye-a-Grams

Prejudices are very often merely other people's opinions.

—O—

If it hadn't been for the "Boom" at the Du Pont Booth at the Chemical Show, one might never have known—so far as appearances went—that it represented a dye company.

—O—

Some people mistake criticism for fault-finding, and vice versa.

—O—

Once again: The Chemical Company of America had a very attractive, not to say popular, exhibit.

—O—

F. Arbuckle was at the Show this year, accompanied by Mr. Ed. Gross. Many happy returns! . . . Still no explanation of the wooden leg.

—O—

The man who is always so ready to give you a piece of his mind usually can't afford to part with any of it.

—O—

Consistency is the only jewel we know of which can't be bought on the installment plan.

—O—

A man may hate parting with his wages, but his hate need be only short-lived. The day has not yet dawned when a dollar goes very far.

—O—

"Pardon or Reprieve?"—"Reporter" headline. Neither. Probably two years more at hard labor!

—O—

"Two Fast Direct Dyes"—*Advertisement*. Who says the American dye manufacturers are not progressing.

—O—

"The Dye Situation in Canada."—*Headline*. This is a free country, and one, therefore, need not believe all one reads—or hears.

—O—

"Tell the Truth"—*Advertisement*. That's the idea: Tell the truth—and live up to it!

G. E. T.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 18

Oct. 31, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

The Army's Testimony on Dye Protection

As Offered by Brigadier-General
Amos A. Fries Before the Senate
Finance Committee

Uncle Sam's Exhibit — A Prophecy Comes Home

Editorials

**"American Dyed Cottons
World's Standard of Fast-
ness"—M. R. Poucher**

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, October 31, 1921

No. 18

THE ARMY'S TESTIMONY ON DYE PROTECTION

As Offered by Brigadier-General Amos A.
Fries Before the Senate Finance Committee

WHAT U. S. Army officers, with no axes to grind and having no stake in the commercial results of the dye protection controversy, have to say on this subject should command the instant respect and attention of every thinking citizen of America. General Pershing and Secretary of War Weeks, as well as President Harding, Commander-in-Chief, have expressed themselves briefly and to the point; yet, as coming from the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, and therefore of a more strictly expert character than that of the others, the detailed testimony of Brigadier-General Amos A. Fries should be even more authoritative and conclusive.

Believing that it should be studied by the trade and passed along to the layman, *THE REPORTER* therefore offers this week the first instalment of this expert testimony. The scene is the Senate Office Building during a hearing of the Finance Committee, and the Senators present are: Penrose (chair-

man), McCumber, Smoot, LaFollette, Dillingham, McLean, Curtis, Watson, Calder, Simmons and Walsh.

The testimony follows:

General Fries—Mr. Chairman, and other members of the Senate Finance Committee, I have here a chart that was drawn up about a year ago—

Senator Watson—Give your name, please, and your experience in this matter.

Fries—Amos A. Fries, Brigadier-General, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Watson—When did you become Chief of the Chemical Warfare Division?

Fries—I became Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service in France on or about August 17, 1917, and continued as Chief of the Service in France throughout the war.

Watson—Chief of the Chemical Service in France throughout the entire war?

Fries—Yes, sir; returning to the United States just before Christmas in 1918.

Watson—What have you been doing since?

Fries—I have been on duty with the Chemical Warfare Service since; partly in Washington and partly in command of Edgewood Arsenal, and, since March 1, 1920, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army.

Watson—When was the Chemical Warfare Service established in connection with the Army?

Fries—It was established in France definitely on September 3, 1917. I was put in charge a couple of weeks before that.

Watson—And before that there had been no such thing in connection with the American Army, had there?

Fries—There had not.

As I started to say before, I have a chart here which was drawn up a year ago to show the relation between war gas and dyes, explosives, and pharmaceuticals or medicine. It was drawn up for an exhibit in New York City, but serves admirably the purpose of illustrating why the War Department is interested in the coal-tar industry.

As you know, from coking coal or making illuminating gas you get coal tar, and you distil that and get these crudes, of which we give only five here, there being five others.

Senator Dillingham—General, I suggest that your chart will not appear in the record.

Watson—Name them, please.

Fries—Benzene, toluene, xylene, phenol, naphthalene, and five others. These are put on here because they show clearly what are essential, and the others were omitted because they would have complicated the chart.

All of our war high explosives, most of our war gases, many of our most important medicines and our photographic chemicals, all of which are essential in war, come either directly from these coal-tar crudes or in combination with other chemicals. For instance, trinitrotoluol, which is the only

explosive now used in war by any nation, so far as they have a sufficient quantity of it, is made from the crude toluene. Before that it was all picric acid, or some compound of it, which comes from the phenol carbolic acid by nitrating.

We have shown here how these crudes are made into dyes. Toluene is made into dyes and made into high explosives, and the picric acid in the same way, and also into medicines. We have shown only one group here, acetanilid; but there are a number of groups coming from benzene and aniline dyes, also from carbolic acid.

We make chloro-picric directly from the bleach, itself made with chlorine and lime, and from the picric acid, and it is one of the most important war gases that we have.

Phosgene is another one of our most important war gases. The Germans learned how to make it and use it. They knew how to make it, because they used it directly in making dyes, and it is so used in this country now. We have sold a good deal of our surplus phosgene to dye makers.

In that connection, the first phosgene that was made here was made in a chemical plant at Niagara Falls. They had about the only information, outside of Frank Hemingway, who was engaged in chemical production in New Jersey.

Senator Smoot—To whom do you refer when you say "we"?

Fries—The Chemical Warfare Service.

Smoot—The Chemical Warfare Service got up this diagram?

Fries—Yes, sir.

Smoot—From what Germany was already doing?

Fries—Well, from what Germany was doing and also what we had done, and to show, also, what we were going to have to do in the future if we keep prepared on this question.

From the phosgene dyes were made, such as yellows, violets, blues, and in that way, while it was not itself a coal-tar product, it entered right into the manufacture of dyes.

We are interested in the medicine side of this question tremendously, and in photographic chemicals as well as the dyes; but the dyes are the most important in a commercial way. Hence if that is kept up, the others rather follow. In fact, the development of the medicinal parts of these coal-tar products followed the development of dyes, even in Germany.

Before the war, according to the Tariff Commission's report of 1915, there were only seven concerns engaged in making dyes in this country. In the 1920 report, after six years of total embargo, there are shown 82.

Senator Curtis—Right there: The seven to which you refer were making a very limited number of dyes?

Fries—A very limited number; and they were using a great deal of intermediates, which is the next step after the crudes, and also the crudes which they imported from Germany. We had a very small coal-tar industry, although we had millions of pounds going to waste in the old-fashioned coke ovens.

When the war came on the United States could not get enough high explosives and toluene. It could not manufacture any war gases, scarcely, until it began to build its own plants. The Chemical Warfare Service started in with the hope of getting the chemical plants to make these war gases. Their plants were not large enough. They were already overburdened with war orders and, notwithstanding that they had been increasing some of their facilities for the two years that they had been working for the Allies on some of those things, the Government had to build tremendous factories throughout the country. Even then, as I said before, some of our very first phosgene was made in the chemical works at Niagara Falls and in another at Bound Brook, N. J., the Frank Hemingway Company. The chloro-picrin was manufactured in a concern at Stamford, Conn.; and while the Don Chemical Works made some of our first mustard gas. Even in those cases the Government had to help build additional plants

in those places. Those plants not being able to meet the needs, the Government started in and built some other plants, notably one at Edgewood Arsenal, which we now have in condition for use, at a cost of \$35,000,000, for Edgewood, while others costing many millions more. At the same time the Ordnance Department built tremendous plants.

Watson—Where is that \$35,000,000 plant?

Fries—Twenty miles beyond Baltimore, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Watson—Is it still operating?

Fries—We are operating the research part of it, which is the only thing we can operate.

Smoot—You cannot dispose of your products, and the Government does not want them to-day?

Fries—We could make a lot of products which we could dispose of, but it is not the Government's intention to engage in business. We could make chlorine and bleach, and even phosgene, for sale.

Senator Calder—Is it the War Department's desire to maintain and retain that plant?

Fries—It is, until such time as we have so completely developed the coal-tar industry that we can afford to abandon it. As a matter of fact, to-day we would have to depend on that plant for a large part of our war gases, because we have not the plants throughout the country and the trained personnel to do it, and, even then, if we started those plants we would have to call on the coal-tar industry and other chemical industries for probably three or four or five hundred chemists and chemical workers and chemical operators to put that plant into operation.

Watson—How many expert chemists have you now in connection with the Chemical Warfare Service?

Fries—We have about 150 or 160, but they are almost entirely on research and development. We are doing those things which we cannot get any college or research institutions to do. There are certain researches and developments in connection with poisonous

gases that the colleges and other institutions do not want to take up.

Smoot—Do I understand that the Government made these researches and provided them so that these necessary war materials could be manufactured in this country?

Fries—A considerable part of them. We sent a good deal of it over from France. We had very little information here. One of the most important duties I had, as Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service in France, in the early days was to get this information and transmit it over by officers and men, which we did in many cases, or by letter to the United States. They got much additional information on phosgene in addition to that which they got in the Oldbury Chemical Works and the Frank Hemingway Chemical Works.

Smoot—Did the information come here through the Government?

Fries—Not all of it. Part of our information on the manufacture of chloro-picrin came from private parties; and as to the phosgene part of it, the very first that we got came from the Oldbury Chemical Works at Niagara Falls. Mr. Lidbury, in particular, took an interest in it, and also Frank Hemingway, at Bound Brook, N. J. The Government added to it just as soon as we could get the information, because it was not existing in this country in sufficient amount to do this work.

We were also short, in France, of personnel. We could not get trained chemists enough for field use. We have a great deal of use for chemists right out in the field.

One instance illustrates that clearly. In the fight in which the Marines were engaged at Belleau Woods, a report came back to Corps Headquarters that the Germans were using a new gas, and they did not know just what to do. One of the ablest men I had, a chemist, was sent there and rushed into the thickest of the fight, clear through the area, and was able to report to them that it was no new gas; that it was the same gas they had been used to and that our

gas masks were a protection against it.

That information was of very great importance to that command, and the whole division operating around there. We will need more men of that kind in a future war. We could not get enough of them in France.

Watson—How many poisonous gases did you send abroad during the war that were made in America?

Fries—We sent four or five. Of course, chlorine was sent abroad. It was used as a poisonous gas in cloud gas, but now it is not really considered a poisonous gas, being much less poisonous than many others. We sent abroad some mustard gas, a great deal of chloro-picrin and a great deal of phosgene.

Watson—Had any of those been made in the United States before the war?

Fries—Not at all. There was a little experimental work in the laboratories with phosgene.

Senator LaFollette—To what extent had it been made outside of this country before the war?

Fries—Phosgene had been made to a considerable extent in Germany.

LaFollette—How about the others that you named?

Fries—I do not think chloro-picrin had been made to any extent at all. Mustard gas had not.

It is interesting in connection with the dye question to note that the Germans used one of the ingredients that they finally made mustard gas from in photographic chemical work, allied

with the coal-tar products, and were able to make mustard gas rather quickly, after they decided to make it, by a method which has been known since 1886. We could not make it by that method, and never did, because we had not developed that part of our photographic or coal-tar industry. So we had to introduce an entirely new method developed chemically by Professor William A. Pope, of England, who first worked it up, and it was later perfected by Levinstein, a dye manufacturer of England. The process that we are now using is practically the latter's.

The result was that through our not having that information, which the Germans had in making these products for dyes and photographic chemicals, it was eleven and a half months after the Germans began using mustard gas before we could fire back at them. It is probable that had we had the coal-tar industry developed we would have saved several months and a good many lives.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The DeGise Silk Dyeing Company, 44 Seventh Avenue, Paterson, N. J., awarded a contract to the William S. Platt Construction Company, 152 Market Street, for the erection of a one-story addition to its dyehouse, 50 x 150 feet, at East Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, to cost about \$15,000.

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by

HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

VISIT "THE REPORTER" AT THE TEXTILE SHOW

The REPORTER will occupy Booth No. 646 at the International Textile Exposition now open in Boston, and again extends a cordial invitation to its friends, as well as all those who would be its friends, to pay us a visit and get acquainted. As at the Chemical Show in New York, the "exhibit" will consist principally of some chairs and a smile of welcome, but the welcome will be sincere and the chairs fairly comfortable—which should hold out certain inducements to those weary from circulating around through the aisles.

We shall be glad to have you take advantage of such hospitality as we may be able to offer, and to give you any service or information within our power.

UNCLE SAM'S EXHIBIT

Attention is again called to the exhibit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the International Textile Exposition. This Bureau is the one agency designated by Congress to aid in the promotion of the export trade of the United States. This it does by collecting information in the different foreign trading centers through 600 trained investigators, and distributing this information to business men in the United States.

There are being displayed in its booth samples of cotton cloths collected in the different world's markets by Trade Commissioners and Attaches

of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Particularly interesting are cotton cloths collected throughout the Far East, mainly in India and Japan. There are also samples of German and Austrian paper clothing. This exhibit consists of several complete suits for men, aprons and other wearing apparel for women, et cetera.

Those in charge will be pleased to display the different monographs which the Bureau's investigators have written on markets for cotton goods, and have on file, at the Exposition, the very latest information on the state of markets abroad.

There are present at the Bureau's booth Edward T. Pickard, chief of the newly organized Textile Division; Walter H. Rastall, chief of the Machinery Division; Rubin Lundquist, chief of the Electrical Division, and Henry Chalmers, chief of the Foreign Tariff Division. Leonard B. Gary and members of his staff from the New England District Office also are present. Should visitors desire personal interviews with any of commodity chiefs attending the Convention, appointments will be made.

A PROPHECY COMES HOME

Evidences of the interest with which THE REPORTER's interview with Sir William Alexander was received upon its appearance last week were not long in manifesting themselves. The fact that his words proceeded from the representative of a nation which has most happily solved its dyestuff legislation problem, considered with the extreme acuteness of the situation here and the additional fact that Sir William was formerly Director of the British Administration of National Explosives Factories and is at present Chairman of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., all combined to give this article a significance, a timeliness and a weight which at once captured the attention of the trade; and letters of approval and agreement with those words have been received

not only from dye manufacturers but, better still, from dye users also.

No small portion of the interest centered around Sir William's suggestion that an estimation of the effective dyestuffs manufactured in the several allied countries be made, and that the dyes which are not so manufactured be purchased from Germany and the proceeds applied to the latter's reparation responsibilities. It is well that this suggestion should be accorded rather more than a passing thought, for it is not the first time it has been made, nor was its appearance last week the first time it ever found its way into these pages.

In fact, it stands forth somewhat in the guise of an old friend returning from foreign lands, for it is practically identical with the proposal of an International Dyestuff Conference made in 1919 by H. Gardner McKerrow, of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, who was in England at the time. Upon that occasion it was deemed of sufficient importance by

Consul General Skinner to form the subject of a cable to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and soon thereafter it was briefly outlined in *The Reporter* of August 4, 1919, in an editorial entitled "A Prophet Abroad."

Sir William introduces this suggestion by emphasizing the fact that the dye industry must depend for its prosperity on the prosperity of the textile trade. Having, therefore, common interests, the closest co-operation and sympathy should be encouraged between them. He goes on to say that these industries together should proceed to settle on a schedule of dyes which the dyestuff makers in America and England can produce, and buy them. Then select and secure as reparation, at the lowest figures possible under reparation conditions, those dyes which we do not yet "know how" to produce and use them to fill up the gaps. The quantity at call under the protocol of the treaty which permits selection by Great Britain

should, he declares, place the dyestuff consumers on advantageous terms.

Mr. McKerrow, it will be recalled, suggested that three men, consisting of a dye maker, a dye user and an impartial business man respectively, be sent from America, England, France, Italy and Switzerland to meet at some central place, there to determine the kind, quantity and price of dyes to be taken from Germany, and to deal with other problems arising from German dye importations. He further suggested that these nations favor one another in such a way that a given color would be sought first at home; then, if unobtainable, from one of the other four, and only as a last resort purchased from Germany in case it was still not forthcoming. Finally, he stated that such a plan should be administered with a view to avoiding undue competition with the respective domestic interests of the constituent countries, that the conference of delegations should be "exclusively recommendatory" in its operations, and that in no case should the executive or fiscal policies of the constituent countries, such as licensing systems or limited embargoes, be interfered with.

The REPORTER has encountered few who will dispute the assertion that Mr. McKerrow performed a genuine service for the American dye industry when, nearly four years ago, he took the initiative in calling together the New York conference which brought about the organization of the manufacturers into a unit. Having recalled this much of our comment made at the time of his London suggestion, we take pleasure in repeating and reaffirming the following, quoted directly from the editorial "A Prophet Abroad":

"Mr. McKerrow is a pioneer. Not only has he plenty of vision, but likewise plenty of energy for turning ideas into deeds. . . . Moreover, all his efforts in behalf of the American dye industry have been sincere and constructive, and he deserves far more credit at the hands of the indus-

try than he has sometimes received."

There would necessarily be a great deal of detail to be worked out on this international conference suggestion before it could be made effective. That is as true to-day as it was then; yet all the same, it really looks as though Mr. McKerrow had anticipated the trend of dyestuff affairs rather neatly, being about two years ahead of the times when he first proposed it. Considerable progress in the manufacture of dyes has been made in both this country and England since then, and any arrangement of this kind would have to be a self-adjusting method which could readily adapt itself to changing conditions. It is significant to note, however, that the thought brought forward at that time is to-day again being discussed, and with approval, by so well-known authority as Sir William Alexander.

It is Sir William, this time, who is the "prophet abroad," and we should like to see him follow Mr. McKerrow's example by submitting his proposal to our own Government. The plan might prove highly efficacious in doing away with some of the bitter strife which has marked the effort to secure adequate protective legislation here. Its merits are sufficiently obvious to warrant, at the very least, its investigation by a Congressional committee.

Further, it could quite properly become a subject for discussion at the approaching Limitation of Armament Conference, and in the event of the "teeth" being removed from the proposed limited embargo law during the latter's dizzy and perilous passage through the Senate, might well become the means by which the American industry could be saved from extinction at the hands of the Cartel.

Under the laws of New Jersey the Liberty Fur Dyeing Company has been incorporated to buy, sell, export, trade and deal in any and all kinds of furs. Headquarters of the new enterprise will be in Newark, and the capital is \$10,000.

ANSBACHER STARTS MOBILIZATION OF "BUDGET GUARD" AMONG NEW YORK'S CHEMICAL AND DYE TRADES

David A. Ansbacher, of J. A. Ansbacher & Co., has been appointed commander of the Chemical and Dyestuff Division in the mobilization of New York business men in the "Budget Guard" being organized by the National Budget Committee, of 7 West Eighth Street, under direction of Sam A. Lewisohn, well-known banker and city chairman, to support the movement for national economy and lower taxes.

In assuming leadership of the chemical trade division Mr. Ansbacher said:

"Like every other business in the country, chemical and dye houses feel the heavy burden of taxation, and I believe the movement for economy and business administration of Government expenditures as inaugurated by General Dawes is as important as any single civic enterprise in the country today. Every business man in the city owes it to himself and his business, if not from a standpoint of civic duty, to help support the economy program to the utmost of his ability.

"The 'Budget Guard' movement is sound in principle and effective in method. Adhering strictly to the principle of economy, it is one in which every business man may co-operate, because it does not waste either the busy man's time or his money. One hour a week—the noon-day luncheon hour—is all that is required. Every man must take time from his business for luncheon, and it is then that we will economize, even on time, by discussing this important question. Every taxpayer

who is interested in reducing the tax burden is invited to join the 'Budget Guard' movement."

Mobilization of the "Budget Guard" among New York's trades and industries is part of the National Budget Committee's nation-wide movement to create popular support for the efforts of Gen. Charles G. Dawes to put the administration of Federal expenditures on a business basis under the recently adopted budget system.

Among the prominent members of the budget committee, of which John T. Pratt is chairman, are: Chief Justice William H. Taft, Henry L. Stimson, Benjamin Strong, William M. Chadbourne, R. C. Leffingwell, Henry P. Davison, Alton B. Parker, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Paul M. Warburg, William Hamlin Childs, Manny Strauss, R. Fulton Cutting, Joseph P. Cotton and Adolph Lewisohn.

U. S. COMMERCE BUREAU TO STUDY GERMAN DYE INDUSTRY

The newly reorganized Berlin office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will devote particular attention to the textile, dye and chemical industries of Germany as they affect American importers and exporters.

Charles E. Herring, who, upon a formal proclamation of peace with Germany, will present credentials as American commercial attache at Berlin, arrived at his post last week. Mr. Herring was formerly first assistant director of the bureau.

Among the assistant trade commissioners who will aid Mr. Herring are O. S. Payne, former European repre-

sentative of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Donald Breed and E. M. Zeickel, who was associated previously with the New York district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Payne has already begun an extensive survey of the dye and chemical industry of Germany. This investigation is planned to be the most exhaustive and thorough ever attempted in the history of the German dye industry, and is being anticipated with much interest by commercial representatives in this country.

CLEVELAND TWIST DRILL HOUSE ORGAN ABLY DE- FENDS DYE INDUSTRY

One would hardly look for an article on the importance of the dye industry to national defense in the house organ of a manufacturer of twist drills. Nevertheless, P. C. Handerson, editor of "Drill Chips," the clever little monthly publication issued by the Cleveland Twist Drill Company, thought the subject of sufficient importance to preach a most effective editorial sermon about it in a recent number under the title, "The Dye Industry and Its Future."

In reproducing it for REPORTER readers, we would compliment Mr. Handerson on the clarity and force of the statements, intended for the lay reader, to be found therein, and upon the strong presentation of the subject. It should straighten out a lot of his readers who have doubtless wondered from time to time what the dye controversy "was all about," win many converts over from the ranks of the misguided, and secure the thoughtful attention of many more who have never considered the subject at all.

The appearance of this article in a publication devoted to an industry so widely separated from the dye industry well illustrates the growing tendency of all manufacturers rightly to regard this subject as a national issue—as something far more than the gain or loss of a single trade, important though it is to the textile people—and we hope this ex-

cellent and encouraging example will be largely emulated by others.

The more light shed upon this key industry, which does not fear publicity for any of its operations, the better for the country.

The article follows:

War stories at the present time are usually about as welcome as ants in the ice box. All of us have had our fill of war, war articles and "such like." But we are going to risk it and take a chance of the disapproval of some readers of "Drill Chips," for we really believe that this little story should be of interest to every man or woman who calls himself or herself an American.

The art of warfare—I don't know why they call it an art, nothing very artistic about it—is as old as the race itself. Way back in the age when our forefathers climbed down out of the trees and decided that tails were no longer in style, warfare consisted of throwing a brick at the enemy or hitting him with a club.

Later some one found that a spear was more deadly than a brick and some knife manufacturer discovered that a sword made a much neater job than a club, but still it was necessary to hit your opponent in order to get rid of him.

The art slowly progressed. I think it was our old friend J. Caesar who tells about the invention of a catapult or machine for throwing good-sized rocks at the enemy. And let's not overlook the bow and arrow, which is an art even more elderly than the catapult. Thus it went for many centuries. Warfare consisted of 90 per cent hand to hand work and 10 per cent of shooting, at perhaps fifty or a hundred yards.

And along about 1345 or 1346 an old monk found that gunpowder, when properly ignited, gave vent to a pretty good-sized noise. Along about that time the French and English were having one of their then customary little scraps and the new invention was tried out at the battle of Crecy in 1346. The results were very good, inasmuch as the noise upset the equanimity of the horses

considerably, and leave it to a horse to upset his rider when he—that is, the horse—is upset. As a result a few thousand brave knights were ingloriously dumped on the ground, and there they lay, not being able to stand up, wrapped as they were in cast-iron breastplates and helmets. No wonder gunpowder was voted a great success.

A little later it was discovered that this same gunpowder, when properly inclosed and ignited, would throw things around considerably, in addition to being a good noise maker. Hence we have the cannon and rifle of to-day.

And there the art of warfare remained for some four or five hundred years. To be sure, improvements were made in the rifles, guns and explosives but the basic idea was the same. We still thought the only way to kill a man was to hit him with something, whether it be a brick or a bullet.

And thus the present war opened, a 100 per cent explosive war. But one day a German chemist broke away from all lines of reasoning and made the astounding statement that it was not necessary to strike a human being with a projectile in order to kill him. You could strangle him with poison gases. To be sure, this method of warfare was barred by the Hague Conference of 1899, but that agreement was only another "scrap of paper."

As a result, warfare was revolutionized on the morning of April 22, 1915, when the Germans sent over a cloud of chlorine gas on the Allied trenches and wiped out whole regiments. Military authorities state that if the Germans had followed up the advantage won that day, they could have reached the sea. But fortunately they did not realize the damage which had been done and thirty-six hours later British chemists had rushed improvised gas masks to their troops and the line was saved.

You know the remainder of the story, how gas after gas was tried, how gas mask after gas mask was invented—the best of them hellish contrivances—and how we, in turn, turned out some powerful gases. More of this later.

But what has all this got to do with

the dye industry? A great deal. In 1912 Germany practically controlled the dye industry of the world. To be sure, some of our chemical companies were turning out a few dyes; but it was a hard battle to fight with the German trust.

When the war broke out, Germany shut off our supply of dyes and also a great many drugs, such as aspirin, which we had been importing. Remember how sore we were when our black socks turned gray in the first washing and how our shirts took on outlandish hues after a few wearings? Well, that was all part of a preconceived plan. Germany knew our dye industry was weak and could not supply the country. She also knew that you and I would complain bitterly and she hoped our State Department would take this up and bring such pressure to bear on the English that they would lift the blockade. Things didn't work out that way, but you will admit it was a good plan.

So we set about building up a dye industry and it was a hard struggle. The Germans had been developing this industry for forty years and had invested \$500,000,000 in it. One German factory alone turned out some 11,000 different colors. We were mere babes in arms but we made wonderful headway.

The dye industry is essentially one of organic chemistry, in which we as a nation have only dabbled but which takes years of thought and experience to even approach mastering. We had comparatively few men thoroughly trained in this branch and our first efforts were most wasteful. However, we had the natural resources and soon very definite progress was made; in fact, so much progress that we soon lost our distrust for the more common American dyes.

Then we entered the war. Overnight our dye factories became gas factories. The relation between the two branches is very close. Just as an example, from nitrogen, which comes from the air, we can obtain by different processes anaesthetic, an explosive, a war gas and a smokeless powder.

Here indeed is a peaceful industry which may, overnight, become a great source of strength in war and this same peaceful dye industry performed heroic service for this country.

Now the proposition arises: shall we disregard this industry and return to a state of unpreparedness as far as the manufacture of dyes or poisonous gases is concerned?

We have our great man power, our ammunition factories, our small arms factories and plants producing large guns. We are prepared for future wars—if such be the will of the Omnipotent—in this respect.

And yet:

We are only 45 per cent prepared. "How so?" you say. It is estimated that at the end of the recent war 55 per cent of the shells going over were gas shells, to say nothing of the immense amount of gas discharged by other means.

Give Germany her dye works, or in other words, her gas factories, and take every gun away from her and she is still 55 per cent armed.

Give us our guns, ammunition, etc., but without gas we are only 45 per cent armed. And yet we propose to throw away this 55 per cent of our strength, the dye or poisonous gas industry.

England and France have seen the writing on the wall. They have legislation which provides that all German dyes shall be totally excluded from their respective countries except such as may be licensed for importation, and they license only those which cannot be obtained by British makers. As a result, any British dye user can obtain any dye he needs, because if it is not made in Great Britain it can be imported.

But why is it necessary to protect our dye industry? Can they not compete with the foreign manufacturers? They cannot and here are some of the reasons:

The German mark is worth less than 1 cent in this country but this same mark will buy 10 or 20 cents' worth of goods or labor in Germany.

Germany has a dye industry equipped to supply the whole world, and this trust cannot be run at a profit unless it

does supply the whole world. Some half a billion dollars has been invested in this industry in Germany and that amount is sufficient for them to put up a real trade fight in order not to lose their investment. The Germans have the necessary experience and skill which we lack. England and France have excluded their products and the United States is still open.

If they cannot dump their dyes in this country, their huge investment will be greatly depreciated; they lose their best exporting and most lucrative industry and see grow up in the world some two or three opposing chemical industries which automatically, with our revised ideas of warfare, make two or three great opposing powers.

What we need at the present time is legislation protecting this infant industry similar to that in vogue at present in England and France. For here is an industry that is both useful in times of peace and essential in war, and yet so young and at such a disadvantage at the present time that a few shiploads of German dyes marketed in the United States at fighting prices, prices if need be even below the German cost of production, would wipe it out in a few months. And the Germans would use these fighting tactics, for once the American dye industry is wiped out, they would have the vast market of the United States to themselves.

Every person who considers himself or herself a true American should give careful consideration to this proposition. Are we as a nation going to subscribe to a ruthless German trade invasion which would exterminate our dye industry and wipe out one of our great natural sources of wealth and national defense?

Two years ago the House of Representatives passed the Longworth bill providing adequate protection for the dye industry. The bill was unanimously reported in an improved form by the Senate Finance Committee but languished in the Senate because of a filibuster. If this bill is not passed, industries are as certain to be destroyed as it

is certain that death and taxes get us all.

The only objection is the necessarily greater cost of American production, but when you stop to think that the dye in your new suit (if you have one) costs only about 32 cents and in your socks about one-tenth of one cent, you can see that this item will never be noticed.

We see great discussions in our dailies, weeklies and monthlies concerning the battleship versus the aeroplane. We are interested. And yet an industry which produces a liquid so powerful that three drops on any portion of the human skin causes death is overlooked. We think with pride of the great fourteen-inch shells on our battleships. That shell travels its course, explodes, does its damage and that is the end of it.

And yet an ounce of a certain innocent looking white powder will continue its dire work for weeks, going around corners and through the smallest cracks.

What we need is a sense of proportion in order to learn the lessons of the World War and to prepare ourselves if ever such another catastrophe breaks upon the world.

SULFINDONE BLUE B CONC. ANNOUNCED BY NATIONAL

An important announcement to all cotton dyers is made by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., in the introduction of a new Sulphur Blue yielding indigo shades.

This new dye is offered to the trade as National Sulfindone Blue B Conc. It produces brilliant indigo-blue tones and, because of its high concentration, excellent solubility and leveling properties, it will prove of unusual value for raw stock, yarn or piece dyeing.

This new "National" product possesses a particular and practical advantage in the fact that all types of raw stock, warp, and cop-dyeing machines may be employed in its application.

It possesses excellent fastness to washing, hot pressing, perspiration

and stoving, and good fastness to light, cross-dyeing and fulling.

Inquiries regarding the merits of this new product are invited by the "National." The various sales offices of the Company are prepared to submit product samples and dyeings upon request.

"AMERICAN DYED COTTONS WORLD'S STANDARD OF FASTNESS"—M. R. POUCHER

Morris R. Poucher, director of sales of the Du Pont dye works, in answer to a series of questions with reference to the fastness of American dyes on cottons, has made the following statement to the "Daily News Record": "Any manufacturer of cotton goods who desires to make fabrics fast to light and to washing, can do so and have a very broad range of colors, and he need not use any but American dyes. As a matter of fact, American dyed cottons are the world's standard of fastness. There are low-priced American shirtings and ginghams that are actually faster than the finest imported cottons. The word 'imported' has a magic influence on our public which causes them to forget, not only the excellence of our own textures, but the fact that some foreign high-priced cotton goods fade. Let me get down to detailed particulars.

"Where fastness to light and washing is very important, I suggest the vat dyes for several light shades, directing, however, careful attention to the fact that the term vat dyes refers not to a chemical formula, but to a method of applying the dyes to fabrics. All vat dyes are not made by the same chemical processes and when I refer in this interview to vat dyes I mean those developed from anthracene. We make other dyes that are generally called vat dyes, but we do not refer to any dyes as vat dyes except our ponsol range, which is developed from anthracene. Yellows, light blues, greens, lavenders and violets can be obtained with vat colors, equal in fastness, and in every other particular to the old German dyes. These shades can be produced from

American vats and the Du Pont company is not the only maker of good vat dyes either. We have serious competitors. For the brown shades either sulphur colors or the vegetable cutch of India give entirely satisfactory results. For navies indigo or sulphur blue can be used with perfect results. For oranges, reds, clarets and some navies the naphthānil bases are at the present time the best colors developed in America and equal in fastness to the vat dyes. These latter chemicals are the latest development in scientific dyes.

NEW DYE PREPARATION ON SILK OR WOOL LEAVES COTTON LACE IN- SERTION WHITE

A British patent, No. 164,178, 1921, claims that a dye preparation capable of dyeing silk or wool garments and leaving cotton lace insertion white, is made as follows: Water, six quarts; dyestuffs up to 10 per cent, acetic, tartaric, citric or formic acid up to 58 per cent, gelatine 20 lms. The whole is heated on a water bath, the acid being added after the coloring matter and gelatine are dissolved. The mass may be run into moulds and cut up when dry. The gelatine acts as a resist to prevent any dyeing or staining of the insertion lace. The dyestuffs must be capable of application in a weak acid bath with gelatine. Xylene Red B, Xylene Blue AS, Keton Green, Keton Fast Violet 10B, Acid Grange 11, Acid Violet BN, are suggested.

Dye-a-Grams

"The Dye Situation in Canada"—*Reporter headline*. In just about the same chaotic condition as it is in the U. S. A.

—o—

No doubt there is room at the top for Brains. Needless to remark, however, Brains are an asset at the bottom.

—o—

"1922 Spring Color Card Shows 80 Shades"—*Reporter headline*. Tut, tut, Ed.! Tints? Hues? Tones? Or Colors? Suggest you get in touch with Mr. Low before speaking of "shades" again!

—o—

Generally, when a man is "tight" his morals are loose.

—o—

"The Monopoly Phantom"—*Reporter headline*. Anything 100 per cent American is liable to be called a monopoly. But never a phantom!

—o—

Fast "flivving" does away with more lives these days than fast living!

—o—

Reading something or other about Success the other day, we learned that it brings poise. Mebbe so, mebbe so—and very often avoidrupois!

—o—

The man who knows but little and the man who knows it all both reach the jumping-off place about the same time.

G. E. T.

The Pawtucket Valley Dyeing Company, Phenix, R. I., will break ground at once for the erection of its proposed new one-story dyehouse addition, estimated to cost about \$75,000.

The Pyro Color Corporation, a Virginia corporation, has filed notice of organization to operate in New York, with a capital of \$1,250,000, for the manufacture of colors, dyes, chemicals, etc. H. L. Gray, 503 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York City, represents the company.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 19
Nov. 7, 1921

In 2 Sections
Section 1



IN THIS SECTION

Textile Chemists and Color- ists Organize National Asso- ciation at Boston

Being a Resume of Important Deci-
sions Reached at the Inaugural
Meeting

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists

An Editorial

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Organize

International Textile Show a Success

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

In Two Sections—Section One

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, November 7, 1921

No. 19

TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS ORGANIZE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AT BOSTON

Meeting at Engineers' Club Attended by 140—Two Classes of Membership Provided for—Constitution Formally Adopted—Officers and Councillors Chosen for First Year

IN accordance with the resolution taken in New York during the week of the Chemical Show, the inaugural meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists was held at the Engineers' Club, Boston, on Thursday, November 3. About 300 invitations to become charter members of this new body had previously been sent out by the Organization Committee to a representative list of textile chemists and dyers identified with the textile manufacturing industry, and also to color application experts associated with the various dyestuff manufacturers. More than 200 acceptances had been received by the committee up to the time of the meeting, and out of these who had thus signified their determination to attend, 140 were present in person.

The meeting was called to order at three o'clock by Chairman Louis A. Olney, of the Organization Committee, who briefly set forth the purpose

of the meeting as being the creation of a definite organization of serious-minded men for scientific purposes along the lines provided for by the vote taken at the preliminary meeting held in New York, at the Chemists' Club, on Tuesday, September 13.

Thereupon, with but little loss of time, the meeting proceeded to organize itself by unanimous vote as the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

William D. Livermore, chairman of the Committee on By-Laws, then read the text of the proposed Constitution as drafted by the committee during the past few weeks; and this instrument was then discussed section by section, subjected to several alterations, and adopted. In its final form the Constitution provides that membership shall consist of two classes, namely, Active and Junior Members.

Active Members must be at least twenty-six years of age and must be actively engaged either as textile

chemists or in some branch of the application of dyes. They must possess at least five years of practical experience, although time spent as a student at a recognized technical school may be counted in to make up this total by applicants for membership. It was specifically brought out that this Association had made and would continue to make the requirements for active membership somewhat strict with the express object of causing that membership to mean something in the realm of chemistry and color application.

Junior Members, it was further determined, may be students in attendance at technical schools, or apprentices in textile plants. They may attend all meetings and share in the advantages of the Association, but may not vote.

The annual dues were fixed at \$5, and it was decided that the organization's fiscal year should be considered as having begun November 1. The Committee, in its report, pointed out that dues were set at a nominal figure in view of the fact that the initial expenses of the Association had not been heavy, but provision was made whereby the Council of the Association was empowered to raise the amount, if this seemed necessary without referring the matter to a vote at a general meeting.

The officers of the new Association were fixed as a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and six councillors. The officers and councillors, together with the chairmen of local sections, if and when organized, are to act as the Council of the Association—in effect an executive committee—to which will be delegated the general management of the entire body. The Council is specifically directed to appoint committees on Finance, Membership, Meetings, Publications, Library and Research, as well as any others which may seem necessary. It has also been authorized to arrange for co-operation with manufacturing concerns and other bodies for the promotion of re-

search. This latter provision was made in lieu of the suggested Corporate and Sustaining memberships, it being felt that funds necessary for the conduct of specific, sustained research could be obtained more advantageously in this manner.

Provision was made for the organization of local Sections whenever twenty-five or more members may desire so to organize themselves. This decision resulted from recognition of the fact that geographical limitations, naturally, would make next to impossible frequent meetings of the entire body, whereas local Sections can meet with a frequency sufficient to make the Association of great practical benefit to its members. It may be observed in passing that, judging from the discussion on this point, local Sections will most probably be formed in the near future in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, and possibly in other textile centers as well.

Following the adoption of the Constitution, the Nominating Committee, of which Winthrop C. Durfee was chairman, presented its list of nominations for officers and councillors for the first year; and these nominees as presented were unanimously elected as follows:

President, Louis A. Olney; Vice-Presidents, William D. Livermore and William H. Cady; Secretary, Walter E. Hadley; Treasurer, Winthrop C. Durfee; Councillors, Walter M. Scott, George A. Moran, Arthur E. Hirst, James L. Amsden, Elmer C. Bertolet and William K. Robbins.

Reporting for the Committee on Publications, Elvin H. Killheffer, chairman, recommended that an offer received from the Howes Publishing Company by virtue of which the AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER would embody the Journal of the Association in its Technical Sections, be accepted; and this recommendation was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned for a social hour, following which dinner was served to those present. At the

conclusion of the meal the meeting reconvened to hear the Constitution read as amended at the afternoon session. The Constitution in its revised

form was approved, and as there was no further business to be disposed of, the gathering was adjourned to meet again at the call of the Council.

Thousands Flock to Boston Textile Show

**Exposition in Mechanics Hall Breaks Records for Attendance and Interest—
"Dyed with American Dyes" to Be Slogan of Future, Says Director
Campbell—\$2,000,000 in Machinery on View**

Stupendous in magnitude, variety, interest and attendance, the International Textile Exposition, which came to a successful close last Saturday, easily held the center of the country's industrial stage throughout the week and demonstrated anew the growing popularity of these great trade showings as well as their educational value to outsiders and initiate alike.

More than 300 exhibitors told their stories to large audiences daily, while

many meetings of associations and societies national in scope increased the total attendance and added greatly to the importance of the affair. Practically every variety of cotton, wool and silk manufacturing machinery was on display, as well as an infinite number of styles and designs in all classes of fabric. Dyeing machinery and the devices employed in every step of the manufacture of textile materials likewise were not wanting.

American dyestuffs and American dye manufacturers came in for their full share of honor and attention, and the attitude displayed by visitors and exhibitors indicated plainly that the importance of a self-contained American dye industry is so generally recognized as to be capable of exercising strong pressure when Congress again takes up the question of protection. It was plain that no one denies the absolute necessity of independence of all foreign manufacturers of these products so vital to the great textile industries of the country, and that in future the only question to be decided, or offering the slightest field for differences of opinion, will be the manner of achieving adequate protection.

The sentiment of all was voiced by Director Chester I. Campbell when he stated, on the opening day of the Exposition:

"'Dyed with American Dyes' will be the slogan of salesmen in the future, for it is here that the public is shown what the real American dye manufacturers are doing, and the oft-repeated falsehood that only foreign dyes are lasting will be relegated to the days gone by."

Throughout every afternoon and evening of the Exposition, the aisles were thronged with eddying crowds of sightseers, textile chemists, manufacturers, millmen and representatives of every phase of the production of textile fabrics. Many of these dropped in to exchange greetings at Booth 646, where the AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER played host to many friends of the past and future, and all had something pleasant to say about the class of technical articles appearing regularly in the Monthly Technical Section, the November 7 issue of which, prepared in advance of its usual publication date, attracted no little attention by virtue of its pleasing appearance and helpful contents. During the evenings the front of Mechanics' Hall was brilliantly illuminated by twelve specially designed floodlights of 1,500 candle-power each, and this feature of the Exposition, a

novelty, was voted highly attractive and successful.

Perhaps it may be said that the machinery exhibits dominated the Show, if any one factor actually received more attention than another. According to estimates, more than \$2,000,000 worth of miscellaneous textile machinery and equipment was on display, which represented at once the most valuable and impressive exhibition of this sort ever staged at any of the Expositions. Most of this machinery was exhibited in full operation, which offered such advantages in the way of effective display to manufacturers, who are ordinarily obliged to depend upon small models to illustrate peculiar advantages, that the foundation for much future business was laid and many orders for machinery were received during the week of the Show.

In connection with this phase of the affair, much interest was aroused by Edward T. Pickard, chief of the newly formed Textile Division of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, by his description of the Esmith automatic shuttleless loom, manufactured in Bradford, England. Mr. Pickard explained that he was not trying to sell this machine, but merely fulfilling the function of the Bureau which he represents in furnishing descriptions of the latest in machinery and processes from abroad.

The advantages and money-making possibilities of the Esmith loom are that a supply of weft can be put up instantly; the loom gives double production, plus automatic weaving, on double-pick cloths; the cloth it weaves with two picks at once in place of one pick of double thickness, is better by 25 per cent, in appearance and handle; weavers will control from twenty to thirty looms under favorable conditions; looms can be left running through meal hours; tremendous gain could be made by running looms three shifts of eight hours each, as the standing charges would be about the same for something like a threefold output; as weft is supplied from two cheeses, one on each side of the loom, weft mixing is given and

the cloth is therefore more perfect.

Also, two different counts can be put in for effect; six to ten colors or more if desired can be put in by the same plain loom with the addition of a single color mechanism which has been invented for this purpose; this is so easy that the loom can be run at full speed.

The colored threads can be thrown across in any order and two or more at a time if desired; waste is practically nil, which is most important in bleached yarns; cops may be spun four to five times the size, giving a big saving in spinning, doffing and winding; the detector of the warp-stop serves two warp threads; the Smith center weft-stop specially invented for this loom, which has already run up to 168 picks, stops on the first pick.

Paper clothing, including both men's and women's apparel, were shown in the booths of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, living models being employed for demonstration purposes. The garments are of German and Austrian manufacture, but, as the Bureau has explained before, it is not the purpose of the Government to advertise these articles but simply to present to those interested complete information about their manufacture and utility. The exhibit included men's suits, coats and cuffs, women's aprons, table covers, window curtains, and handbags. The Bureau had on hand lists of foreign buyers of American goods, trade opportunities and reports on cotton goods and cotton mill machinery.

Another feature of general interest was the exhibit of the National Association of Wool Fiber Manufacturers, who exhibited fabrics, both heavy and light weights, which contained anywhere from 17 to 100 per cent of their product—reworked wool—or, as it is more commonly known, "wool shoddy." There were also sweaters, socks, stockings, yarns and steamer rugs and felts for slippers. Along with these products were exhibited the raw stocks, in all of the different stages of processes which go to make up their reworked wool contents.

To attempt a general catalogue of the various exhibits would not be possible owing to space limitations. The dye manufacturers, as before indicated, showed products and artistic arrangements fully equal to those at the Chemical Show, and found in the hosts of textile people a ready audience for their plea for co-operation in the gaining of adequate protection, which in reality means, in the long run, adequate protection for the textile industries themselves.

All in all, the great Textile Exposition was an unqualified success from the standpoint of both exhibitor and spectator, and needless to say it reflected great credit upon the industry by reason of its superior products and upon the managers for the efficient manner in which it was conducted.

America has every reason to be proud of her textile industry as revealed in its enterprising fulness at Boston last week.

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
contributions appreciated.

In Two Sections—Section One

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

**THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS
AND COLORISTS**

Quietly, and with little loss of time, the organization of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists was effected last week at the Engineers' Club in Boston. The desire for such an organization on the part of technical men of the industry had been long maturing; when it finally assumed tangible shape, action was prompt. The significance of this event is indeed great.

A comprehensive outline of the principal decisions made forms the subject of the leading article in this issue, and all readers of *The Reporter* without exception should make use of this in order to acquaint themselves with the structure of the new organization as speedily as possible. Further progress and action by the various committees will be recorded in subsequent issues, and fuller details will appear in the December 5 issue of the Monthly Technical Section, with which will be incorporated the Journal of the Association. Meanwhile, the mere fact of the organization having been successfully launched is in itself important enough to arouse the deepest interest.

The meeting at Boston was both large and representative, and the unanimity of opinion displayed respecting the various details of organization speaks eloquently of kindred aims and future harmony. Moreover, it reveals how complete and well distributed was the realization of a need which only such an organization, composed as it is

and will be of experienced, purposeful men, could fill. Just how much of a handicap the cause of scientific advancement in the textile industry has been laboring under through lack of a more perfect co-operation of its technical men such as this organization can effectively foster, will, perhaps, not be very widely understood until the Association begins to carry out its plans in detail. In short, to those who correctly appraise the role of chemistry in the textile industry, the event at the Engineers' Club easily transcended in importance the event taking place at Mechanics Hall. The latter, after all, presented only a record of Progress; the former represented Progress itself.

Included among the plans of the Association, as outlined by its first president, Professor Olney, will be the promotion of the technical interest of its members in the properties and application of dyes and the processes of scouring, bleaching and finishing. It will also seek to develop a closer relationship between theory and practice in the application of dyes and other chemicals used in the textile industry.

Another important object will be to serve the textile and color industries by developing standard methods of testing dyes and analyzing textile materials in general, and of standardizing systems for these tests and recording their results. In addition, it will encourage research work along textile chemical lines, and, finally, will encourage and supervise the establishment of a complete textile chemical library.

These, in brief, will be the major objects of the new Association, and even a perfunctory glance through the list of officers and charter members shows it to be well constituted for their attainment. It is no light task which is about to be undertaken, and for this reason the organization does well to keep its membership standards high, for only thus can it be assured of the proper personnel and the standing in the industry necessary to enlist the support which will be required for the carrying out of an ambitious program which promises much in the way of ultimate

benefits and the advancement of scientific knowledge.

It is well, also, that Junior Members have been provided for, and that these may attend all meetings and enjoy all privileges of the Association save only that of voting. In this way it can enable the younger element to come into a more intimate association with the leaders in the profession, and to become earlier inculcated with the spirit and principles which animate true chemical progress. It will stimulate the ambition of each to emulate and to achieve for himself, and for this added reason the requirements for admission to Active Membership should always be kept on a high level and such admission made an object distinctly worth striving for.

The AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER believes that the importance of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists can scarcely be over-emphasized, and bespeaks for the new organization the friendly interest and

co-operation of all elements of the dye and textile industries. This publication, speaking as a steady advocate of such an association during the past, hereby conveys its congratulations to officers and members, and signifies a realization of its responsibility as a medium for the printing of official records.

The REPORTER pledges its firm and loyal support of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists in all its undertakings.

CANADIAN DIRECT BLUE 2B FIRST DYE MADE IN CANADA

Canadian Dyes, Ltd., Trenton, Ont., on September 19, 1921, turned out the first batch of dyes ever manufactured in Canada when, on that date, about 1,700 pounds of Canadian Direct Blue 2B were successfully finished in the first process of making. This is an important event in the history of chemical progress in Canada.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL MFRS.' ASSN. OF THE U. S. ORGANIZED WITH DR. HERTY AS PRESIDENT

Representative manufacturers of synthetic organic chemicals met at the Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C., on October 28 and 29, to effect a comprehensive national organization of the several closely related lines of manufacture included in this branch of chemical industry.

The name of the new organization is the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Its purposes, as set forth in the Constitution adopted, are:

"To advance the science of organic chemistry by encouraging the manufacture in the United States of all kinds of organic chemicals; to co-operate with the various agencies of the Government of the United States in its efforts to develop, improve and render serviceable a complete organic chemical industry; to promote cordial relations between American concerns and individuals engaged in the production and use of organic chemicals; to afford means for the dissemination of scientific knowledge; to promote the highest scientific and business standards in relation to the industry; and generally to take such collective action as may be proper for the establishment and perpetuation of the organic chemical independence of the United States of America."

The Association is subdivided into four Sections consisting of Dyestuffs, Pharmaceuticals, Intermediates and Fine Organic Chemicals, each Section having a vice-president, a secretary and an executive committee.

The administration of the Association is in the hands of a Board of Governors, consisting of the president, the four vice-presidents, and ten members nominated by the Sections.

The following officers were elected:

President, Chas. H. Herty, formerly editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry"; vice-

presidents, C. N. Turner, of the Dyestuff Section; Herman Seydel, of the Pharmaceutical Section; S. W. Wilder, of the Intermediate Section, and B. T. Bush, of the Fine Organic Chemical Section.

R. S. Burdick, R. C. Jeffcott, August Merz, M. R. Poucher, P. Schleussner and E. P. Summers were elected members of the Board of Governors. The remaining four members, one from each Section, will be elected later.

The president and the four vice-presidents are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Governors.

After adjournment Dr. Herty gave out the following statement:

"At last there has been brought together one effective organization of men who, for the past five years, have been developing in this country all lines of manufacture of synthetic organic chemicals. The fine spirit shown throughout the meetings gave assurance of a strong organization which will aid in developing to its maximum efficiency this industry born of the war period and now recognized by all as being of such fundamental importance to the nation.

"Much progress has been made, but there is a long road ahead before we can hope to give to our country an industry which can worthily meet its every need. Toward that goal we are facing. The Association as organized is thoroughly democratic in character. It follows national lines in this respect, for in the councils of the Association the small manufacturer has equal voice with the larger and we all recognize that the success of the industry is closely bound up in the welfare of the small manufacturer. There have been some points of friction in the past between producer and consumer, but I believe that the hearty spirit of co-operation is developed which in the end will assure the future of this industry.

"Personally, it seems strange to me to be leaving the ranks of the chemists for those of the manufacturers. For six years I have editorially striv-

en to arouse first the chemist and then our people in general to the importance of developing this industry. The idea is now so clear to all that I feel my best efforts can be given to work with the manufacturers on their many problems in the hope of aiding them in the firm establishment of that industry which is so vitally important to this nation that Secretary Hoover, in his address to us last night, while emphasizing that the main consideration now was the development of this industry for utilization of waste, nevertheless added:

"In these days of the development of forms of warfare that we have to exist under, it is fundamental and vital to us that we should maintain those industries on which we are bound to depend for our very vital existence if we ever come to conflict."

NATIONAL SCORES AGAIN WITH SPECIAL ISSUE OF "DYESTUFFS"

Always a leader in effective and engaging publicity, as well as in devising new means of increasing its extensive service to dyestuff consumers, the National Aniline & Chemical Company is again open to congratulations for its special Textile Exposition number of "Dyestuffs," dated November and distributed all last week at the company's booth in Boston. This issue features a unique cover design which at first glance vividly recalls the now defunct crazy-quilt of hallowed memory, but which in reality consists of "a composite of historic American fabrics" in full color.

This design fills the cover from border to border, and is composed of triangular and quadrilateral sections joined together so as to form a continuous irregular pattern. Each section, however, consists of its own regular design and represents a different texture, the fabrics thus portrayed consisting of the following:

The oldest cotton woven fabric within the boundaries of the United States, which was found in Grand Gulch, Utah,

and is now in the Museum of Natural History; a linen and wool, double-cloth blanket woven by early Dutch weavers in the Hudson Valley, the technique of which, a note states, certainly originated in Colonial days but was carried on for at least a hundred years after the Revolution; a chilkat ceremonial cape or blanket from Alaska, woven on the single-barred, warp-weighted loom; a modern roller-printed calico; a Peruvian fabric from prehistoric Peru representing a combination of tapestry and gauze weaving and consisting of cotton warps and vicuna weft; a modern jacquard silk ribbon; a modern mastic print on Georgette crepe, and a modern silk and cotton jacquard upholstery fabric.

Since each section contains a variety of colors, and the sections are arranged so that the predominating color of each contrasts violently with that of its immediate neighbors, the entire effect produced is extremely striking and bizarre. But if kaleidoscopic, withal it is artistic, and once its purport is understood it becomes something in addition; it becomes most intensely interesting and instructive—particularly when one reflects that every fabric represented was made and dyed in America, many of them centuries before the Cartel was even dreamed of. The design, it is only fair to mention, is the work of Miss Christine Chaplin.

Looking beyond the cover, the balance of this issue of "Dyestuffs" will be found quite as interesting. There is an able leading article under the title

"The National Aniline & Chemical Co. and the Textile Industries," which emphasizes the fixed and intimate interrelation between the dye and textile industries, points out how in order to have a dye industry here it was necessary to develop not one industry but three, catalogues the thousand and one circumstances which conspired to hamper those who first essayed the task of building an American dye industry, traces the means employed for the gradual elimination, one by one, of the almost insurmountable obstacles, and briefly outlines the part played by the National company and the splendid service which it is prepared to render to-day.

Another article, "The History of Textiles in the New World," by M. D. C. Crawford, deals authoritatively with the three phases in the history of American textiles from pre-Columbian days to the present, and traces in chronological sequence the leading developments of the industry from the standpoint of economic production. This article is illustrated with numerous excellent reproductions of fabrics of historic interest, and both contributions will well repay a careful reading.

DU PONT CHEMICAL CO. SELLS HOPEWELL WATER WORKS

The water works at Hopewell, Va., which during the war supplied the great munitions plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and adjacent villages, has been sold by the Du Pont Chemical Company to the Industrial Service Corporation of Virginia. The transfer includes electric and steam pumping stations, filtration plant, boiler plant, transmission lines, etc. The new corporation took over the operation of the plant November 1. The plant has a capacity of approximately 30,000,000 gallons per day which will enable it amply to serve the community and take care of considerable expansion.

J. F. Muhlig is the general manager and operating head of the new corporation, with headquarters at Hopewell, Va.

The sale of this water works marks another step in the work of the Du Pont Chemical Company in turning over the property of the former munitions works to peace-time uses. Recently the company gave title to the last of its houses in one of the large villages there. The transfer consisted of seventy-three dwellings and was the largest housing transaction ever made in the vicinity. Since the campaign was started to turn Hopewell and vicinity over to permanent industrial development, twenty firms have located there.

THE ARMY'S TESTIMONY ON DYE PROTECTION

(Continued from last week's issue.)

Senator Smoot—Germany is not making any of those gases at the present time, is she?

General Fries—Presumably not, unless perhaps she is making phosgene for dyes.

Smoot—That would be the only thing.

Fries—And also chloro-picrin is used to some extent directly in making dyes, and she can make some of that.

Smoot—But there is very little demand for it in the world to-day, is there not?

Fries—Comparatively little.

Smoot—Of course, you will not make any until there is a demand?

Fries—No, sir. But every one of these plants that is making dyes or medicines or photographic chemicals or perfumes or any of these other products that come from coal tar can be turned, in a few weeks, into explosive plants. *If we have not those plants, then we have got to build huge plants such as we built during the war; and in the next war we will not have time for it.*

Senator Watson—Germany, before the war, had made explosives?

Fries—Extensively.

Watson—And they were all a product of the dye industry?

Fries—Yes, sir.

Smoot—They made the same explosives that we made in this country, did they not?

Fries—We made more dynamite from nitro-glycerine than anything else, and we made very little trinitrotoluol because we had not the by-product to make it from. We went so far during the war, in order to get this toluene, as to rob the illuminating gases of New York City, to a very great extent, to get enough toluene to make the trinitrotoluol. Before that, most of the countries were using picric acid or some picric acid compound. For instance, that was the explosive Dunnite of the United States, the lyddite of England, the Mellonite of France and the Shimose of the Japanese.

We are interested because we believe that without a complete development of the coal-tar industry we cannot be nationally prepared in case we have to be, and we will not have time in the future to build great plants such as the one at Edgewood, even. If we keep that up we are going to have to depend upon these industries for the trained personnel to operate with. We could operate now, in forty-eight hours if we could get the trained men, but we have got to draw them from these other sources.

We have felt that the embargo was a success during the war, in building up this industry from, say, seven plants to eighty-two, and that, if it had done that during this time, the embargo, continued for some time, would eventually develop our industry to the point where we would be making practically all the dyes that Germany is making and we would be utilizing all of the coal-tar products. In other words, before they do that they have got to change over a little from the beehive coke ovens to those that will save the coal tar.

Smoot—General, if the industry can be protected by a rate of duty, you have no love for the embargo, have you?

Fries—Not at all.

Smoot—All you want, you say, is that the coal-tar products from which explosives and the necessities in the United States are made in case we get into another war have sufficient protection to enable the amount to be made that the Government would require:

Fries—Yes, sir. But looking at it from the result before the war, when we had a duty on dyes when we had made practically no progress, and looking at the progress we made under the six or seven year embargo due to the war, which was a total embargo, it would seem the part of wisdom, to me, to continue that embargo long enough to develop the other 40 per cent of these coal-tar products and the other five or six hundred dyes that are not made in this country.

Smoot—You know that the rate of duty was rather low on dyes; that is, the rate was put upon the dyes in the Underwood bill according to the request made by the dye manufacturers of the United States. At that time they had no idea or thought of making explosives for the Government of the United States. That came about on account of the war. But there is no question in my mind—there may be in the minds of others—that 90 per cent of all of these can be protected by a rate of duty; and I am perfectly willing to give them a rate of duty, but am opposed to any embargo.

Fries—So far as I have been able to investigate it and talk with those I thought well informed, I do not see how a duty, unless it were a hundred per

cent of the American cost, could keep them out.

Smoot—I would rather do that than have an embargo.

Fries—I have been told, and I think I am not violating any confidence, by Mr. Secretary Hoover within the last ten days, that the Germans had enough dyes to flood this country in a few weeks, so that the industry could not recover in a couple of years.

Smoot—I have here a statement of the amount of dyes which have been made in Germany and the amount that they have on hand. Whether it is correct or not I cannot say, but I am going to find out.

Fries—We know this, Senator, that the plants manufacturing coal-tar products and dyes and medicines and the like can be readily turned into high explosive war gas plants, just as the Germans made great extensions to their plants in the war, and they can be turned back into dye making. We have pretty good evidence that many of the German dye plants have been making dyes since the war, because that is the only use to which they can be put. They would not use them for high explosives now—

Senator Curtis—Right there, before you pass on, did not the evidence show that before the war Germany was producing over 90 per cent of the dyes of the world?

Fries—Yes, sir; very close to that. And it was just for that reason, in my opinion, that she was enabled to produce the powders and high explosives and the war gases and her medicines—which are tremendously important in war—on a quantity basis which enabled her to fight that war against the world for four and one-half years. I do not think there was any other way she could have done it at all.

Another thing that appeals to me in regard to the embargo was that we are expecting to have a disarmament conference in this country in the next few months. The nations that will interest us most in this conference have already put embargoes on the importation of dyes, and those nations are England,

France, Italy and Japan; and, looking at it from a preparedness standpoint, it looks to me as if that would be the safest thing for us to try; and since I appeared before this committee about two years ago, I received a report from the British Mission appointed right after the armistice to investigate the chemical plants in the occupied territory. There are some parts of this that have such an important bearing on this question, and apparently such an important bearing on the consideration of the question by England, that I am going to take about five minutes to read a part of it. The first statement I will read is:

"Some years before the war a combination was formed by the Bayer, Badische and A. G. F. A. Companies, and somewhat later a second group was formed which included Meister Lucius & Bruning, Cassella & Kalle. During the war these two groups amalgamated, and the Greisheim Elektron, Weiler ter Meer, Leonhardt, and other smaller companies entered the combination, which is known as the I. G. It was largely owing to the efforts of this combination that Germany was enabled to continue the war in spite of the blockade. The I. G. works produced the bulk of the synthetic ammonia and nitric acid needed for the production of fertilizers and explosives, all the poison gas (with the exception of some chlorine and phosgene) and a large proportion of the high explosives."

Under the heading "Explosives" that committee states: Reading.)

"No arrangements appear to have been made prior to the outbreak of war to utilize the resources of any of the dye factories for war purposes, and on mobilization their chemists were called up for military service. After the battle of the Marne the Government realized the need for expanding the output of explosives, and most of the chemical works were producing small quantities by the end of 1914. The demand made on them increased during 1915, but it was not until 1916 that plans were laid down to assist in the enormous production of explosives required by the Hindenburg program. Most of the big

extensions of the synthetic ammonia and of the nitric and sulphuric acid plants date from this time, many chemists being released from the army and the scientific staff of some of the works being augmented. A standard plant used for the manufacture of dyes was converted for the production of explosives with remarkable speed; for instance, at Leverkusen a T. N. T. plant producing 250 tons per month was put into operation in six weeks."

This bears out my statement that these plants are available for turning into explosive war gas or medicine plants.

The statement is made: (Reading.)

"At first chlorine and phosgene were the main requirements, but afterward a variety of organic substances were employed, all of which were made by the factories of the I. G. combination. Many of these substances were new and difficult to prepare, and rapid production was only possible owing to the speed with which the peace organization of the dye factories could be utilized for this purpose."

I would like to add right here that more important really than the plant is the trained personnel. (Reading.)

"When the Government wished to introduce a new gas, a conference of the various firms was held at Berlin to determine how the manufacture should be subdivided in order to use existing plants to the best advantage. For instance, the initial stages of the manufacture of mustard gas were carried out at Ludwigshafen and the final stage at Leverkusen."

(To be continued.)

Announcement has been made to the effect that F. X. Lehmann has severed his connection with the Chemical Company of America to become associated with Zinnser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., where he will assist in introducing this firm's line of fast alizarine colors.

SENATOR KING STILL AWAITING EXPOSURE OF "MONOPOLY"

Senator King, of Utah, is still expecting a favorable report from the Senate Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, on his resolution providing for an investigation of the alleged American dyestuff monopoly and lobby activities. However, the Contingent Expense Committee has not been able to obtain a quorum to do business on several occasions when its chairman, Senator Calder, of New York, attempted to hold a meeting to take up the King resolution. The resolution proposed a special senatorial committee to conduct the investigation. Senator King says frankly he hopes to be a member of the committee.

According to a report among representatives of dyestuff importers, the State Department plans to make the Textile Alliance the sole agency for importing dyestuffs. At the State Department it is pointed out that the Textile Alliance is already the sole agent for importing and handling the American share of German reparation dyestuffs. It was added that market or production conditions might arise which would make the reparation dyestuffs practically the only source from which importations could be made into the United States. If such conditions should arise the Textile Alliance would then become the sole importing agent for dyestuffs.

SHOE AND HOSIERY MEN TO CO-OPERATE ON COLOR QUESTION

Several important developments were the outcome of the quarterly meeting of the styles committee of the National Shoe Retailers' Association held at the Hotel Astor recently. The principal business before the committee was that of deciding on styles to be featured by shoe retailers all over the country, but in addition representatives of leading hosiery manufacturers, members of the Textile Color Card Association of

America, attended the meeting and have agreed to co-operate with the shoe men in co-ordinating hosiery colors with colors that will be used in shoes for the coming spring and summer.

Hosiery men at the meeting stated that heretofore the stocking manufacturer had regulated his output with an eye chiefly to the dry goods and department store trade, and that colors had been designed primarily to blend with costumes rather than footwear. It is the contention of the shoe men that, with the ever-increasing custom of the better shoe retailer of operating a hosiery department in connection with the shop, and with the growing tendency of the customer to buy stockings at the time the shoes are purchased, the problem of proper color combinations is a serious one. Although hosiery in a great many contrasting colors had been worn in the past season, both the shoe men and stocking manufacturers agree that this is only a phase.

A plan whereby the hosiery people and shoe men might consult at the beginning of a season and arrange that colors featured by each should match would undoubtedly prove of advantage to both parties, the majority of those present at the meeting believed.

The mercerizing and finishing of textiles will be carried on by the Utica Dyeing and Finishing Company, Inc., which has just been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital of \$40,000. Headquarters will be in Utica.

Dye-a-Grams

Tip for editors: It would be most interesting to see in print a list of the American mills that order reparation colors.

—O—

Further, this department makes it odds-on that mills using reparation colors are turning out no better products, and are no busier, than those using American dyes.

—O—

Some people imagine when they have the price of a 12-cylinder car that they have reached the top, but often both imagination and car touch bottom.

—O—

The genial Ed. exhorted us, 'way back in July 4 issue; to cheer up—that since the new Tariff measure had been introduced we might get some action. True enough, we have; but only a very small and insignificant "mite"!

—O—

A shave generally makes all the difference between a pessimist and an optimist.

—O—

The most popular book for 1921 continues—and will continue for some time—to be the pocketbook!

G. E. T.

So great was deemed the importance of the International Textile Exposition from an educational standpoint that students of the Lowell Textile School declared a holiday last Friday and attended the Exposition en masse.

An exceedingly attractive exhibit at the Textile Show in Boston was that of Zinnser & Co., which displayed this concern's comprehensive line of fast alizarine colors. These were shown by means of dyeings of a great variety of shades on wool and silk, and by printed cotton goods. Interest was added by the fact that good alizarine dyestuffs are one of the classes of products most eagerly sought today by the American dyer.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 20

Nov. 14, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

Advantages of Dye Restriction

Arguments for Adequate Protection as Advanced by Bernard M. Cone

Important Testimony

Dye Control Extension and Senatorial Subjunctivitis

Editorials

Technical Sales Service to the Dye User

By Charles H. Stone

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, November 14, 1921

No. 20

ADVANTAGES OF DYE RESTRICTION

Arguments in Favor of Adequate Protection Against Encroachments of German Dye Interests upon Domestic Industry as Presented at a Meeting of the Rotary Club of Greensboro, N. C.

By BERNARD M. CONE

President, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.

I WAS interested in what your President said about some of his Northern friends commenting on an apparent change in the attitude of the South on the question of the tariff. The truth is there has been a change, and if we will look into the matter, we will see that there is a reason for the change.

In the early history of our country, the South was almost entirely an agricultural country. With rich and fertile land and cheap farm labor, the farmer of the South needed no tariff to protect him against foreign competition. On the other hand, he did not want a tariff that added to the cost of the manufactured products he had to buy from the North. To-day, the situation is entirely different. The South is no longer a purely agricultural region, but has developed tremendous manufacturing industries. Not only this, but with farm labor at

\$2 to \$2.50 a day, and fertilizer at prices almost prohibitive, the American farmer does not find it quite so simple competing with foreign farm products raised on 30 or 40 cent labor. And at the recent meeting of the Southern Tariff Congress held in this city, there was expressed quite a demand on the part of the Southern farm interests for protection against Argentine beef, Australian wool, Chinese eggs and even Korean peanuts.

But I did not come here to talk about the tariff on farm products. My subject is the dye embargo.

You may think it a rather dry subject, and one in which you are not interested. But you are interested. Every American citizen is vitally interested. It may not touch him directly, but it is a matter of grave public concern.

Prior to the war, as you know, we did not make dyestuffs in this country

to any considerable extent. Our dye industry was practically a negligible factor. We were brought to a sudden realization of this fact soon after the World War started in 1914. The supply of foreign dyes on hand in this country at that time soon became exhausted, and we were confronted with a dye famine. Prices went soaring. Textile manufacturers would pay any price to get the dyes they needed. I remember we found in our dyehouse an old barrel of discarded dyestuff that we no longer had a use for in our particular line. We had bought it before the war at about 23 cents a pound. We sold it for \$7.50 a pound. I was told of another manufacturer who had the floors of his dyehouse scraped and sold the scraping at something like \$15 a pound. An entire new business sprang into existence. A coterie of dye brokers would go around from mill to mill, hunting up discarded dye remnants, somewhat in the same way it used to be the fashion to go around hunting up antiques and old mahogany. They would buy these remnants from one mill at a fabulous price and sell them to another mill at a still more fabulous price. These incidents illustrate the extent of the dye famine, and they demonstrate how utterly and absolutely dependent this country was for its dye requirements upon foreign producers and chiefly of all on Germany.

It soon began to appear that the war was going to be a prolonged affair, and that this country would have to either produce its own dyes or go without. To meet this emergency, a number of enterprising American concerns started out to manufacture dyes.

When the war started, there were only four or five American concerns engaged in dye manufacturing, and even those on a very small scale, while to-day there are eighty-two, and these are pro-

ducing practically the bulk of the dyes now being used in this country.

It is a question of life or death, gentlemen, that now confronts these American manufacturers. Are we to let German dyes in and see this new industry crushed out, to practically confiscate the investment risked by these men, to go back to the same state of dependence upon Germany and German dyes that we were in before the war?

Now, it may seem strange to you, knowing that the mills I represent are the largest users of indigo dyes in the country, to hear me speak in favor of an embargo against the German dyes. It would seem as if I were advocating something directly against my own interest. Well, it is against my own interest—against my immediate interest, but it is not against my ultimate interest. There is no doubt that the Germans, if permitted, could bring in dyes and sell them at a price less than it costs the American manufacturers to produce. There are several reasons for this. The American manufacturers are comparatively new at the business. It is in effect an infant industry. Their combined force of employes in November, 1920, numbered only 7,000, while one German concern alone (The Badische Company) at that time employed 30,000 men. The Germans have been in this business more than forty years. They are thoroughly organized and have been through all of the experimental stages. They are rigged up for quantity production, and have worked out the highest efficiency and economy in every detail. A great deal of the waste materials, which in the present state of the American art have to remain waste, adding to the cost of the dyes, are utilized by the Germans in the manufacture of numerous by-products for which they have found a profitable market.

Moreover, the Germans have developed large corps of able and experienced dye chemists, who are absolutely indispensable to an industry of this character. We, on the other hand,

have relatively few trained chemists. Heretofore, there has been no such practical incentive to our young men to specialize in chemistry as the existence of a highly developed industry offers, with its large opportunities for research work and its promise of remunerative employment.

The German dye industry also has the great advantage of being backed by the German Government. It enjoys special privileges, is granted special tax exemptions, and under special laws the various manufacturers have not only been permitted, but have been aided and encouraged to combine and operate as one of the most powerful trusts anywhere in existence.

Remember, too, that the American workingman receives an average wage of from \$2.50 to \$3 a day, whereas the German worker, paid in depreciated marks, is well satisfied if he receives what is the equivalent in our money of about 50 cents a day.

Why then do I advocate a policy that means paying more for our dyestuffs?

It is because I am not concerned with the present alone. I am not thinking only of the immediate effect and the money to be saved on this year's business. I remember the dire straits we were in when the war broke out, and I am looking with fear to the time when the Germans may have accomplished their object and put the American industry out of bus-

iness. That is the time we would have to pay the piper.

It may interest you to know that back in 1914, before the war started, we were paying for indigo—that is the principal dye we use—about 15 cents a pound. During the war the price rapidly advanced till we were paying on a basis as high as \$1.35 a pound. After the American product was developed, the price dropped to 75 cents a pound, then to 60 cents, and since the first of this year it has again been reduced to 40 cents.

Now, I do not know what it costs to make indigo, but I am satisfied that if granted the opportunity to bring it into this country, the Germans would sell it for less than 40 cents, perhaps for 25 cents, maybe 15. I don't doubt that if necessary they would go as low as 5. They would do anything that was required to destroy American competition. For just as this is a matter of life or death to the American dye industry, so it is a matter of life or death to the German. They have been barred out of England; they have been barred out of France; out of Italy; and even out of Japan. Their only chance to sell their dyes, outside of Germany, is now China and America. I am told that they have accumulated in Germany enough dyestuffs to furnish American requirements for the next two years. Three big ships could bring this dyestuff across and, once here, it would be sold on a basis that would shut down the American dye plants. Then what

would happen? Then we would begin to pay for the dyes we had bought so cheaply, and beyond all doubt, we would repent our bargain.

I hate to think of the fix we would be in if Germany were again allowed to acquire an undisputed monopoly in this field.

The pioneers among our American dye manufacturers were the ammunition makers. This was only natural. I am not a chemist, but it is my understanding that the making of ammunition and the making of dyes are very closely related. Both are coal-tar products. Starting with the basic raw material, the process is the same up to a certain point, then it is a question of combining with certain chemicals or certain other chemicals that determines whether you get explosives or poison gases or dyestuffs. In other words, a plant that is rigged to make poison gas and explosives is rigged up to make dyestuffs and, more important yet, a plant that is rigged up to make dyestuffs is ready with very little alteration to turn out poison gas and explosives.

Here we have the secret of why the German dyestuff industry for long years before the war was fostered by the German Government. In the possession of these enormous dye plants, they had ready at hand the means for turning out poison gas and explosives. They were prepared, for a dye plant is a potential ammunition factory.

Now, it has been argued, gentlemen, that the American dye industry can be protected with a tariff without going the whole length of an embargo. Maybe it can. But, personally, I would rather not rely on a "maybe." I know this, that if the German dyes come in, the American industry will be ruined; that once ruined, you could never induce men of means to embark capital in such an enterprise again. If we allow our dye industry to be destroyed now, it is destroyed for all time to come.

Why take any chance? Some of you may argue that if we grant the Americans the complete protection

afforded by an embargo, they might take advantage of it and unduly raise the price. Well, if they do, gentlemen, that is a matter that we can easily take care of by appropriate legislation. On the other hand, if we once let the Germans in and destroy the American industry, you will have a situation that no legislation can cure. I would rather not take a chance and wait to lock the stable till after the horse is stolen.

In conclusion, I want to read an extract from an editorial that appeared last July in the "Textile World," of New York. This paper is one of the leading textile magazines. It depends for its support on the American textile industries, and may therefore be fairly deemed to voice the majority sentiment of the mills:

"The reasons why 'Textile World' favors more adequate protection for the domestic dyestuffs industry than can be provided with certainty by any known application of tariff duties, are based upon our agreement with the world's recognized leaders in applied science that the development and application of organic chemistry is the key to progress in industry, medicine and national defense, and that the maintenance on a permanently profitable basis of a vigorous dyestuff industry is the most certain guarantee of progress and dominance in organic chemistry.

"Since it is manifestly impossible in limited space to reproduce the voluminous published testimony, confirmatory of our contention, of the world's leading scientists and of industrial experts who have made a thorough study of the problem, we shall merely record the fact that, after careful consideration of every phase of the subject, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan have declared embargoes against importations of German dyestuffs, as being the only sure method of preventing the ruinous competition that Germany is certain to wage in its effort to regain dominance of the world chemical industry."

[Note.—After Mr. Crone's address, the Greensboro Rotary Club adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the maintenance and development of the American Dye Industry is of paramount importance to the national welfare and is the most certain guarantee of progress in American chemical research, the advance of American medical science and the security of the American national defense.

"Resolved, That believing this to be a national and not a political issue, we favor an embargo against foreign dyestuffs as a matter of immediate and vital necessity to the preservation of the American dye industry.

"Resolved, That the secretary of this club be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to each United States Senator and Congressman representing the State of North Carolina, to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress."]

STANDARD COLOR CO. IN NEW QUARTERS

Announcement has been made by the Standard Color Company, aniline dyes, Boston, Mass., to the effect that this firm has moved into its new office, laboratory and warehouse at 193-197 High Street, that city. The company is sole selling agent in New England for the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, and its new quarters are open for the inspection of the trade.

PLANS NOW UNDER WAY FOR SECOND SILK SHOW; TO LAST TEN DAYS

The Silk Association of America and the Silk Travelers' Association have announced that the Second International Silk Exposition will be held from February 5 to February 15, 1923, in the Grand Central Palace, New York. Charles H. Green, who managed the first show, will again act as manager.

Three floors have been engaged of the Grand Central Palace for this show, which will run ten days instead of a week, as previously. The additional time and space will, it is hoped, take care of the thousands who crowded the last exposition, when time and time again the doors of the exhibition hall were closed in order to keep the building from becoming too crowded for safety.

The executive committee named for the new exposition is headed by Edward M. C. Tower, president of Smith & Kaufmann, Inc.; Walter P. Taylor, of the Empire Silk Company, is vice-chairman. Other members are Clifford D. Cheney, Cheney Bros.; Paul C. Debry, Duplan Silk Corporation; E. Irving Hanson, H. R. Mal-linson & Co., Inc.; J. H. MacLaren, Johnson, Cowdin & Co., Inc.; John J. Twohey, Bentley & Twohey Silk Company. E. R. Augustin, of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., and James A. Goldsmith, of Hess, Goldsmith & Co., as presidents of the Silk Travelers' Association and the Silk Association of America, act in an ex-officio capacity.

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by

HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

Wherever a discussion arises concerning the form of legislative protection which should be given the American dye industry, the subject of the merits of American dyes themselves is nearly always introduced by some one before the argument is concluded. And when such a discussion takes place in Congress, or among laymen in general, injustices are frequently the result, for extravagant and unwarranted claims are made by one side, and misdirected complaints and condemnations by the other.

In view of this, we are pleased to offer what may be regarded as an important contribution to the testimony on this subject.

Questioned by the publisher of *The Reporter* as to his own experience with both American and foreign dyestuffs, William D. Livermore, Chief Chemist of the American Woolen Company, has written as follows:

"I believe that the American Woolen Company had as many, and probably more, complaints in regard to fastness of colors during an equal period of time before the War, when our coal-tar colors were nearly all German, as we now get when our colors are 90 to 95 per cent of American manufacture."

All dye users, as well as many members of House and Senate, may well read the above statement with interest, for it comes from a very large consumer of coal-tar colors, to whom the difference between certainty and uncertainty in getting definite results means many thousands of dollars annually.

Properly used, such testimony as this can be made to accomplish much toward the elimination of popular errors respecting to-day's American dyes.

But let it be remembered that it is too important to be misinterpreted or mishandled in any way. If you would quote it sincerely and convincingly, note carefully what follows. Mr. Livermore goes on to say:

"I think this means that the attention given to fastness requirements during the scarcity of really fast colors a few years ago has resulted in a very careful selection and use of our dyestuffs. It does not mean that American dyes are faster than equivalent German dyes. They are alike; and it does not mean that we do not need any German colors. We do, since the line of American colors is not complete."

In other words, then, here is reliable testimony to show that many present-day complaints of American dyes are properly attributable to careless or inexperienced application instead of to the dyes themselves, and it also shows that American dye manufacturers are producing, for the woolen industry at least, a very good range of colors which, if rightly handled and used on the fabrics for which they are intended, will give satisfaction and enable the woolen manufacturer to compete, so far as fastness goes, with foreign goods dyed with similar types.

It must be remembered that the German colors, in the days before the War, were just as dependent upon proper handling and application for good results as the American colors are to-day. An era of carelessness and makeshifts ensued when the War shut off the imported colors and left American textile manufacturers with very little to choose from, and this gave rise to the custom which still prevails in many quarters of making certain American dyes the culprits long after they have ceased to be inherently unworthy.

That is one reason why it is gratifying to see a firm giving so much attention to the matter of proper application and careful selection, for the results then become a true reflection of the

merits of American dyes. No doubt this revival of attention to application methods has been beneficial to the textile manufacturers themselves. It will certainly prove so to the dye manufacturers, for when the practice of blaming American dyes instead of misapplication or error in application, has been completely eradicated, the exact status of the dye industry will then be an open book to all.

As Mr. Livermore points out, there are still a number of German dyes which textile manufacturers need, and this condition will likely continue for some time to come, although progress has been steady. Throughout their campaign for adequate protection, the dye manufacturers have never once sought to bar these colors out; nor is any manner of legislation being contemplated which would prevent consumers from obtaining anything they need. The pending measure, which the special committee of Congress is considering, was especially designed to permit the ready and low-tariff importation of any

colors which cannot be obtained here on reasonable terms as to price, quality and delivery. There will be no licenses to apply for, as under the present system. Consumers are not unduly affected by this measure, but the dye manufacturers are given three years in which to complete the task they have so well begun.

The dye industry owes its thanks to Mr. Livermore and the American Woolen Company for their fair and impartial testimony.

DYE PROTECTION EXTENSION AND SENATORIAL SUB- JUNCTIVITIS

We are going to petition our publisher to have the cover design of The REPORTER redrawn; we greatly desire that representations of the two conventional and familiar Greek dramatic masks portraying respectively Comedy and Tragedy be displayed pendent at either end of the entablature which bears the name of this magazine. There is nothing like completeness, once you set about doing

a thing, and if our regular fun of subject matter calls for such symbols as the American Eagle, the Chemist and the Plant—visible through the "lab" window—surely a pair of these masks of classic antiquity would likewise be appropriate.

For there is indeed a mingling of both tragedy and comedy in the news which comes out of Washington these last few days. The tragedy is furnished by Senator Pomerene, while the "comic relief" is provided by Senator King. Let us scrutinize the recent performances of these actors in the Senatorial drama.

The principal production, in which the former was cast for a minor and tragic role, was not in itself a tragedy. On the contrary, it had a happy ending. The Senate voted to extend the emergency tariff bill containing the dye protection provision, for an indefinite period terminating only with the passage of the Fordney permanent tariff measure. And in this action the House concurred by a vote of 233 to 93, thereby making it unnecessary to hold a special conference. As this issue was being prepared for the press, word came that the measure had gone to President Harding, whose approval was a foregone conclusion. By the action of the House prior to the recent recess, the bill would merely have extended the present temporary protection from November 27 to February 1, 1922. Because of the fact, however, that it was generally admitted that the permanent measure could not be enacted by that time, the extension was made indefinitely to prevent the possibility of a hiatus which would have left the dye industry wholly without protection of any kind.

This is a most sensible action on the part of Congress, and should have been taken in the first place. For, as has repeatedly been pointed out in these columns, it is absurd to let one's present insurance lapse while trying to decide what new form of policy to take. Yet strange to say, one or two of our Senators warmly opposed this measure, while others who voted for it served notice on the Senate that they had no intention whatever of supporting the

proposed three-year protection by means of the Longworth limited embargo.

Prominent among these was Senator Pomerene, and while whatever future action he may take is distinctly the Ohio Senator's affair and no one's else, an incidental attempt by him to instruct his colleagues in economics was sufficiently startling to command the closest attention of both dye manufacturing and dye consuming industries.

We have not the stenographic report of his remarks before us as given in the "Congressional Record," but if correctly quoted in the press, Senator Pomerene observed that if there is going to be a dye monopoly, it might as well be foreign as American, for it would make no difference to American textile manufacturers whether they were at the mercy of an American or German trust!

Now there is not the slightest need of being drawn into an eight- or ten-paragraph exposition of that point once more simply because Senator Pomerene has delivered himself of such an amazing utterance. Further comment relative to his main thought as expressed above would be an insult to the intelligence of both dye making and dye consuming readers. But what we wish strongly to bring out is the fact that it is literally and lamentably tragic when a United States Senator, a man of intelligence and education, a holder of one of the most exalted and dignified offices which the nation can confer, charged with the heavy moral responsibility of safeguarding that nation's best interests even at the cost of his own, can stand up and attempt to cram such an unparalleled absurdity down the throats of his fellow Senators. It is a veritable superabsurdity, for even should one cast aside all consideration of its own inherent absurdity, it would still be absurd thus to address a body of men long since unanimously agreed that there must be no foreign control of American dye markets, and who are simply engaged in discussing what method shall next be adopted to prevent such control.

Above and beyond this, observe Sen-

ator Pomerene's plausible use of the sub-junctive mode: *If* there is to be a dye monopoly, etc. The Senate, the dye consumers, and the dye manufacturers well know that the only way in which a dye monopoly can get control of our markets will be through failure adequately to protect the domestic industry against the Cartel.

But there! It is hardly worth while to attach much importance to Senator Pomerene's hints for the guidance of the Senate, since he is so hopelessly in the minority on this score as to be a negligible quantity. It is doubtful, even, whether he influenced a single one of his colleagues to believe in his mythical "Hobson's choice."

But the "monopoly" issue, however again figures in the week's news from another source. Senator King, implacable foe of the heartless American "dye trust," has been making renewed efforts to set going his investigation designed to "expose" this giant commercial incubus. But the dauntless crusader from Utah has found the path thorny and the brawny men-at-arms and retainers apathetic; he is, in fact, still a leader without a host.

It is now some months since Senator King "launched" his investigation, and hence it may be as well to recall the facts before proceeding. When he placed his resolution before the Senate proper, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which later favorably reported it in the following form

"Whereas, It has been charged that the dye industry is controlled by a combination of corporations and that it is in fact a monopoly, and that in order to maintain such monopoly and obtain an embargo against the importation of competing dyes, has employed agents, attorneys and lobbyists to influence Congress in behalf of special legislation in the interest of such dye monopoly: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and instructed to investigate the charge that the dye industry is controlled by a combination of corporations which is in fact

a monopoly and has employed agents, attorneys and lobbyists to influence Congress in behalf of special legislation in the interest of, such monopoly and report its findings to the Senate, together with such recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

"Resolved further, That the committee is authorized to subpoena witnesses, send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and to employ the necessary clerical assistance in the prosecution of such investigation."

So far, so good. But that final paragraph, the reader will observe, calls for the expenditure of money for clerical assistance. Hence, the resolution next went to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and what did this body do but recommend that the final paragraph be stricken out!

Which brings us nearly down to date. The recommendation of the Contingent Expense Committee was based upon a technicality, Senator Calder, chairman, contending that the Judiciary Committee, or subcommittee thereof, already has authority to make expenditures for the investigation by virtue of the second paragraph of the resolution. Senator King, however, doesn't think so, and believes that the elimination of the final paragraph robs the resolution of its effectiveness.

All this, he is convinced, is going to be poured back into the bottle,

so to speak, this very week, for he is going to call the favorably recommended but shorn resolution up before the Senate proper with the stipulation that the missing paragraph be restored. There is no reason why this should not be done, he is reported as saying, for if by chance the subcommittee be given double authority, it will do no harm and will incur no additional expense for the investigation; but if, on the other hand, it should develop that the subcommittee possesses no authority whatever, the investigation would be a joke.

Again the specious subjunctive! *If* the investigators lacked proper powers, the investigation *would be* a joke!

Not to make it too pointed, does the Senator really imagine that contingency to be the only one? We ask, and, with an ill-concealed smile, pause for a reply.

Thus the "comic relief" in the week's news.

In a way it is, beyond a doubt, truly funny. Let us not forget the serious side of it, however, which brings out the fact, often stated before, that the dye industry eagerly awaits this investigation which Senator King is planning, and is one with him in hoping there will be no undue delay about proceeding with it. For the sooner it makes its report to the Senate, the sooner will the few remaining opposers of adequate protection lose one of their pet Big Berthas.

Meanwhile, the dye industry will be effectively protected pending the outcome of the joint House and Senate investigation of the limited embargo feature of the Fordney tariff, and this is well—so far as it goes. It is eminently just and gratifying, but the campaign to secure recognition of the needs of the industry for the next three years must go on with unabated vigor. The fundamental situation of the American dye industry is as precarious as ever, and every added month of uncertainty means a month's delay to progress toward complete independence of all foreign sources of supply.

TWO NEW NATIONAL DYE BULLETINS READY FOR BINDER

Two new bulletins, No. 15 and No. 16, describing respectively National Sulfindone Blue B Conc. and National Wool Orange R Conc., have just been issued by the National Aniline & Chemical Company for addition to this firm's convenient Loose-Leaf Binder furnished to consumers as a regular part of National service.

National Sulfindone Blue B Conc., as described in the bulletin devoted to this color, is the latest addition to the National line of Sulphur Blues. Its brilliant shade, high concentration, good solubility, excellent fastness properties and the ease with which it dyes level will make it very valuable for the dyeing of cotton yarn, piece-goods and raw cotton. All types of machines suitable for the dyeing of raw stock, warps and cops may be employed for its application. This color exhausts well with common salt.

National Wool Orange R Conc. is redder in shade, but very similar in general properties to National Wool Orange A Conc. It is recommended for dyeing dress goods and knitting or carpet yarns. This product is of value when clear cotton effects are desired. It is employed for silk, and finds application on leather, paper and jute, and is used in the manufacture of lake pigments.

U. S. IMPORTS OF RAW COT- TON FALL OFF

Imports of raw cotton into the United States for August, 1921, were 2,815,256 pounds, as compared with 11,553,024 pounds for August, 1920. For the eight months' period ending August 31, 1921, there were imported 63,910,656 pounds, as against nearly 260,000,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1920, and 80,000,000 for January-August, 1919.

The chief falling off for the eight months' period seems to have been in

raw cotton received from Egypt, from which country came less than 30,000,000 pounds, as compared with 173,000,000 pounds for the first eight months of last year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE BOARD ON DYES AND COLORS ORGANIZED

A permanent committee, to be known as the National Conference Board on Dyes and Colors, was organized recently at a meeting of leading dye makers and users at the headquarters of the United Waist League of America, New York.

The purposes of the board are to carry on continuous investigation work for the elimination of complaints against American dyes, for the general promotion of the interests of the dye industry, and to convince the general public as well as retailers and manufacturers of apparel of the true efficiency of the American dye industry.

Samuel Floersheimer, of Samuel Floersheimer & Bro., manufacturers of dresses, was unanimously elected chairman of the conference board and presided over the gathering.

Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, of the "Color Trade Journal," was made secretary of the board, and David Mosessohn, executive director of the Associated Dress Industries of America, who was instrumental in calling the meeting and organizing the dye investigation work, was appointed counsel for the board.

While the members of the conference board have not yet been definitely named, it is understood that it will consist of all of those who were asked to attend the meeting. In addition to this an executive committee will be named, to include representatives of the various divisions of the dye industry, manufacturers of silks, piece goods, women's apparel and under-apparel, and retailers.

The report on the work of the investigating committee up to this time was not formally made at the gather-

ing, as the man in whose charge the report had been placed was absent from the city. It was stated, however, that the work of "getting to the bottom of complaints against dyes" was progressing satisfactorily and that some significant discoveries had been made thus far in the investigation.

TECHNICAL SALES SERVICE TO THE DYE USER

By CHARLES H. STONE

The propriety of the technical sales service rendered by the American dyestuff companies has been questioned by a group of our textile finishers. Whether the attitude of the dye makers is wholly justified or not may be determined by a review of the service rendered.

Ever since coal-tar dyes were introduced into America, the seller has supplied more or less technical sales service. Before the literature relating to the application of coal-tar dyes became abundant and widely distributed, it was certainly necessary, as the original manufacturers of Primuline in England found, to supply technical service in promoting the sales of these products, which service has contributed largely to the public benefit.

The great majority of dyestuff users, whether textile manufacturer, leather tanner, papermaker, or what not, are not in position to make laboratory or experimental tests of the dyes they require, and unless their suppliers have the facilities for matching shades, working up new shades, testing samples, etc., these dye users are placed at a very great disadvantage as against the dye users having laboratory facilities for making experimental tests.

And as the businesses requiring dyes are of such a nature that they may be conducted successfully on a very small scale, it would seem an injustice for the small dye user not to have available the facilities possessed by his more powerful brother

The demonstration of dyestuffs in the dyehouse has been one of the means leading up to the remarkable development of the dye-making and dye-consuming industries. It is not hard to see that if our dye makers and dye users had not worked hand in hand in the practical application of the new colors, it would never have been possible for these two industries to have attained the very high state of perfection and efficiency which have given us the unusual and artistic colorings that add so much to the esthetic side of human existence.

The propriety of a dyestuff maker working hand in hand with a group of prospective dye users in the establishment of a new dyeing and finishing plant may be questioned, especially from the standpoint of the established plant, which is also more or less dependent upon the dye maker for its materials. I conceive this phase of technical sales service to be one between the maker and his customer, more than one of trade policy.

The application of dyestuffs is governed by so many uncertain elements that trouble is inevitably experienced in many cases, and it would certainly be unfair to the dye user if the dye maker did not supply the most expert information and assistance in overcoming these troubles, whether they result from the dye, the water, the method, or what not.

This phase of technical sales service is certainly supported by the merchandising methods which are followed by manufacturers in many other lines: for instance, some of the prepared roofing must be applied under the direction of the manufacturer, while the textile machinery people maintain trained mechanics wherever necessary to keep their machines in perfect order.

Usually, we find the dye makers very well informed regarding the type of equipment best suited to the production of the best results with their dyes; in fact, the type of equipment and method of application largely control the results to be obtained with many colors,

and it is certainly not amiss that information regarding these be supplied to the user.

If the dye maker does not supply the technical sales service necessary to aid the dye user in both determining relative values of dyes and the best methods of application, the dye user unequipped with experimental apparatus will have to go to a public laboratory for the information he requires to check up properly his materials, and find their best methods of application. If this has to be done, the textile finisher employing twenty men, or the textile manufacturer with a \$50,000 plant, is practically deprived of the opportunity of making the progress, and thus establishing himself, which is open to the large finishing works, or the million dollar textile plant, or tannery.

Another phase of technical sales service which may occur to some is the advantage accruing to the stronger dye maker, capable of supplying this service of the highest class, as against the small dye maker whose ability to employ high class technicians, and send them wherever they may be required, is necessarily limited.

The answer here seems to be that the smaller dye maker is not likely to get under way unless he has some unusual talent in his plant, perhaps comparable to, or even better than, the talent to be bought by the richer organization. It would therefore seem that no actual injustice is done in such instances.

A review of the many angles of technical sales service seems not to condemn this practice. On the contrary, for the good of all, and having its warrant in the progress which cannot be made otherwise, every dye maker would seem to be justified in supplying such technical sales service as his facilities permit and his customers require. Here we have teamwork in that mutuality of service which is the sure basis of progress.—*Chemical Age*.

The Warwick Chemical Company, East Greenwich, R. I., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, to

manufacture chemicals, dyes, etc. The incorporators are Samuel A. Olevson Harry A. J. Clarke and John J. Clarke, West Greenwich, R. I.

THE ARMY'S TESTIMONY ON DYE PROTECTION

(Continued from last week.)

Watson—Do you know how many chemists of long-years training Germany had before the war?

Fries—I do not know. But in the reports of the Tariff Commission they state that beginning in the '70s Germany began an intensive research program. It was just about that time they learned they could make all of these dyes from coal tar and they began an intensive research program which they continued, say, twenty years, until the early '90s. Then during the '90s they put in their main efforts to developing processes for manufacturing and, following that, about 1900, they began to push their sales throughout the world. So that they had these hundreds and perhaps thousands of chemists working beginning away back in 1873.

Watson—And as they developed the dye on one side, by adding a little of some chemical or by taking away a little of some chemical, they could make an explosive, and over on the other side they could make a medicine?

Fries—Yes, sir.

Watson—So that nearly all of these coal-tar medicines came from research work in the German industries?

Fries—Yes, sir; also mustard gas came into being in just that way, because Victor Meyer in 1876 discovered mustard gas and worked with it until he found it produced these burns that were produced during the war, and he had to quit working with it, and it was undoubtedly at the same period of time that the investigation I spoke of a while ago, beginning in the '70s, that Germany discovered mustard gas and a number of other compounds as well as most of the gases employed toward the end of the war.

The Chairman (Senator Penrose)—What were you quoting from, General?

Fries—I am quoting from the "report of the British Mission appointed to visit enemy chemical factories in the occupied zone engaged in the production of munitions of war."

Smoot—General, put the whole of it in.

Watson—Yes; do not read it all, but put it in.

Chairman—How long is it?

Smoot—It would be best to have it all in.

Chairman—Very well; let it be inserted in the record at this point.

(The report of the British Mission referred to and submitted by General Fries was printed in full in this record.)

Fries—I just want to read the summation of these recommendations: (Reads.)

"Further, the members of the Mission are of opinion that the attention of the Government should be drawn to the military importance of developing and consolidating the chemical industry of Great Britain. The points requiring immediate consideration are:

"1. The speedy erection of factories on an adequate scale for the production of ammonia and nitric acid from the nitrogen of the air by means of the Harbor process, in order to render this country independent of imported nitrate.

"2. The provision of factories on an adequate scale for the production of dyestuffs and pharmaceutical products.

"3. Action to obtain the requisite security for the chemical industry during the period of its development.

"4. The provision of facilities for obtaining new materials such as potash, alcohol and benzine under conditions favorable to the industry."

Senator LaFollette—General, how important do you regard gas in warfare?

Fries—I consider it one of the most important agents in any possible future war. It caused, even in the last war, when the Germans never really realized the power of it until it was too late, and when the enemy never was able to produce all he wanted—it caused over 27 per cent of all of the American casual-

ties, although the death rate was very light from gas. If you take out the deaths from other causes the percentage of wounded rises to almost one-third of our wounded.

(To be continued.)

NOTES OF THE TRADE

To manufacture silks and textiles, Wilber & Huber, Inc., have been incorporated under the laws of New York. Headquarters will be in Manhattan, and the capital is \$25,000.

Under the laws of West Virginia the Seydel Chemical Company has been incorporated to deal in chemicals and dyes. The capital of the new company is \$1,500,000, and headquarters will be located in Nitro. Paul Seydel, 86 Forest Street, Jersey City, N. J., is principal incorporator.

Under the name of "Eulan," a new product of the German chemical industry has been placed upon the markets of Europe, according to Consul General Wallace J. Young, at Bradford, England. It is reported that the base of this product appears to be a certain yellow dyestuff known as Martius Yellow, the use of which, it is claimed, will render the fabric moth-proof.

With a capital of \$125,000 the Regina Silk Hosiery Company, Inc., has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey to manufacture silk hosiery, fabrics, textiles, etc. Headquarters will

be in Hackensack, that State, and the incorporators consist of Marinus Constant, John M. Constant and Amelia A. Schmidt.

Failing to receive offers for the German dyestuff concern, Societe des Matieres Colorantes, at Lyons, France, which was put up for sale recently at a price of 5,750,000 francs, it is now planned to place this firm again in the market in a month or two at a lower price.* The concern was one of those sequestered by the French Government during the war.

Dye-a-Grams

The Republican administration, it was bruited about rather freely, was going to be economical—very! That is as it may be, but there is no escaping the fact that Congress is now in its thirtieth month of the dye controversy. Economical? ? ? ?

If New York City is "dry," there are many other places that are positively parched!

"Particular dyers demand certain standards in their raw materials"—*Reporter adv.* "Demand" is good! What they sometimes get, however, is another story, as Kipling says.

"Uncle Sam's Exhibit"—*Reporter headline.* Can be seen at each and every Congressional sitting!

People who saw the Chemical Show came away with a greatly exaggerated idea of what are nowadays classed as "chemicals."

Thanks, Ed. for your very graphic, not to say lucid, "blurb" given this column in the issue of October 17. You may send the typewriter (machine) any time you like, or leave the machine out and just send—?

G. E. T.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 21

Nov. 21, 1921



THIS ISSUE IS THE NOVEM-
BER EXPORT NUMBER

Wanted—A Better Label

A Plea for the Elimination of
the Term "Embargo" as Ap-
plied to the Proposed Dye Im-
port Regulation Law

Give Thanks! Protecting Exporters

Editorials

Licensed October Dye Im- ports

Disarmament and Dyes

By Frederick E. Breithut

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, November 21, 1921

No. 21

WANTED—A BETTER LABEL

A Plea for the Elimination of the Term "Embargo" as
Applied to the Proposed Dye Import Regulation Law

ALL things considered, it would seem as though there were every reason why it would be advantageous both to dye makers and to dye consumers—to everyone, in fact, except those who may chance to be opposing adequate protection for reasons of political or commercial self-interest—to cease referring to the type of protection contemplated by the Longworth measure as an "embargo."

Originally, the type of protection sought by the dye industry called for the application of a licensing system. Like every form of real protection which can possibly be devised, the licensing system imposed certain inconveniences upon dye consumers, and accordingly this plan was later discarded in favor of the form now advocated, which is far less objectionable in that it does away with much of the red tape which is a concomitant of the other. No system can be perfect, and still less can the administration of it be perfect. And while, therefore, the administration

of the Longworth measure when enacted cannot attain that ideal efficiency which can so readily be worked out on paper, the great majority of dye consumers, nevertheless, have come to see its positive virtues and to realize that its imperfections and, if you will, annoyances are far from being too great a price to pay for the achievement of ultimate independence of foreign supplies, plus modern military preparedness.

The theory of licensing, together with the term itself, was dropped because it rang unpleasantly in the ears of business men—and rightly so. Why, then, make use of a still more alarming term to describe that which is in reality a less hampering form of protection?

Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, scarcely exaggerated when he declared to his colleagues: "If there is one word in the English language that is hated by America, it is the word 'embargo.'" This is true; it has a decidedly ugly sound to most of us. Therefore, it seems ill-advised to ap-

ply it to a form of regulation which the dye consumer, if living under it, would seldom be reminded of at all.

The only circumstances under which the latter would encounter its restrictive power would occur if he insisted, out of mere perversity, in trying to buy a color from Germany the precise counterpart of which he could buy—far more conveniently—at home on reasonable terms as to price and delivery.

That which is so loosely referred to as an "embargo" is, it should be

parent that while the proposed law is really an embargo, of a sort, it is not *in effect* an embargo at all; and hence, that the term "embargo," if not actually a misnomer, is nevertheless decidedly misleading and places an unauthorized weapon in the hands of its political foes. Moreover, it conveys an utterly false conception of the measure's true character and breeds distrust and suspicion on every hand.

Nowhere is this better illustrated than by other utterances of Senator Pomerene during the course of the

"Admitting that there is a German dye trust, as we all know and believe there is, I do not think it makes very much difference to the American woolen, cotton, silk and paint men of the country whether they are to be dominated by a German dye trust or an American dye trust."

—Atlee Pomerene, United States Senator from Ohio.

"I hate to think of the fix we would be in if Germany were again allowed to acquire an undisputed monopoly in this field. . . . Why take any chance? Some of you may argue that if we grant the Americans the complete protection afforded by an embargo, they might take advantage of it and unduly raise the price. Well, if they do, gentlemen, that is a matter that we can easily take care of by appropriate legislation. On the other hand, if we once let the Germans in and destroy the American industry, you will have a situation that no legislation can cure."

—Bernard M. Cone, Textile Manufacturer.

noted carefully, a system which will enable the consumer to obtain any or all of the coal-tar dyes made in the dye plants of the world. It makes no attempt to regulate *what* he buys, but merely *where* he buys—and this for only a comparatively short period of time. Therefore it was decided to call it a "limited embargo" as being more truly descriptive of its character.

But the public cannot stop to differentiate between "limited embargo" and "embargo" every time this topic comes up; the single word makes a better "handle" and has come to be used almost exclusively. Yet it is ap-

parent that while the proposed law is really an embargo, of a sort, it is not *in effect* an embargo at all; and hence, that the term "embargo," if not actually a misnomer, is nevertheless decidedly misleading and places an unauthorized weapon in the hands of its political foes. Moreover, it conveys an utterly false conception of the measure's true character and breeds distrust and suspicion on every hand.

Nowhere is this better illustrated than by other utterances of Senator Pomerene during the course of the debate which led to Senatorial agreement to extend the present system of protection until the Fordney tariff becomes a law. Said Mr. Pomerene:

"In my judgment it is little short of a crime to place the woolen, the cotton, the silk and the paint industries of this country in a position where they must buy all of their supplies in this country."

The Ohio Senator was not referring in that statement to the extension of the existing control law, but to the proposed three-year law—the "limited embargo."

Later he read a very interesting and sincere letter from H. W. Harris,

for fifteen years a U. S. Consular Officer in Germany and well acquainted with the German dye industry by reason of a six-year period of service at Mannheim, just across the Rhine from the Badische plant. Mr. Harris's letter is too long to quote in full, but for the purpose of this article we select the following passage, the italics being our own:

"I believe experience will show that for some years to come American dyes will not meet the demands likely to be made upon them by our textile and other industries, and that it will be a grave mistake to *bar foreign dyes* or to *force our textile industries to use dyes in any degree inferior* to those used by similar European or other industries."

In the Senator's reply to this letter, the following passage occurs:

"I think it perfectly clear that *if all foreign dyes were excluded . . . etc.*"

Again, Mr. Harris wrote:

"From addresses now being delivered in different parts of the country, including one recently delivered before one of the large clubs of Alliance (Ohio), it would seem that there is a well-organized effort to *secure legislation that will exclude foreign dyestuffs and compel our textile, glove, thread and other allied industries to depend upon native dyes*, to be sold in many cases at much higher prices than are paid for foreign dyes, the range of shades and colors of which are admitted to be much larger than is yet the case with our dyes."

Finally, Senator Pomerene wound up his argument against the Longworth measure by saying:

"It will be a Chinese wall which will keep out German dyes; but at the same time *it will prevent our manufacturers from getting the necessary materials* with which to command the markets of the world."

These are the beliefs upon which he principally bases his objections to the proposed Longworth measure.

Judging by the above quotations, it would seem that there has been a complete misunderstanding of the

measure on the part of Senator Pomerene and Mr. Harris. And it would also seem that this misunderstanding has arisen from the use of the term "embargo."

Apparently the best preventive would be the prompt elimination of this makeshift description, and the adoption of another less calculated to stir up instinctive enmity. Such a substitution, while there is yet time, would not be a masking of the true aims of the Longworth protection provision, since the present term is highly misleading.

The English law, which is nearly identical except that it remains in force ten years instead of three, is called the "Dyestuffs Import Regulation Act." And since the proposed American law positively does not place an embargo upon any color needed by the American dye consumer, nor compel him to use inferior dyes made at home, by all means let us abandon the official designation "limited embargo" and substitute

therefor some such brief but better descriptive title as the "Dye Control Bill."

Mr. Longworth and his colleagues have done their honest best to frame a just law that would take care of this crying need for adequate dye protection. Their effort has been laudable because directed always toward constructive legislation of the highest and most difficult type, and it would be a pity to see it wasted by reason of an unfortunate and misleading label.

FOREIGN DYES LICENSED BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR OCTOBER IMPORT

Switzerland Makes Huge Gain; Germany Falls Off; France Sends First Shipment in Months; England Advances

Following is a complete list giving the types and quantities of dyestuffs for the importation of which into the United States licenses were granted by the Treasury Department, Division of Customs, Dye and Chemical Section, during October. This tabulation is being issued by the American Dyes Institute, and it is announced that anyone interested in the manufacture of dyestuffs who has not received a copy may obtain one by application to that organization's headquarters, 320 Broadway, New York City.

An appended note by the Treasury Department states: "Licenses shown by this list to have been issued for particular commodities must not be considered as a precedent or assurance that favorable action will be taken on future applications for similar commodities. The Treasury Department, Dye and Chemical Section, announces in special cases that it is its practice to consider any special evidence that may be submitted by manufacturing consumers of dyestuffs tending to prove that the American commodity, while satisfactory in general or for some lines, will not meet

the requirements as to quality or adaptability for particular manufacturing purposes."

The October list shows that the imports from Germany experienced a falling off, though not a great one, since the Teutons sent us 418,344 pounds as against 488,912.8 pounds in September. English imports advanced a little, being 33,103 pounds in October and 29,010 during the preceding month. France sent us 880 pounds in October, this contribution being the first received in several months, while Switzerland showed a huge gain over September by jumping her previous total of 103,268 pounds up to 316,531. The total quantity of dyes imported under license during October was 768,858 pounds as against a total of 621,190.8 during September. The detailed list follows:

Designation of Dye	Switzerland	
	Germany (lbs.)	land (lbs.)
Aceto Purpurine 8B.....	770	..
Acid Anthracene Brown R. 1,000'		..
Acid Blue RBF.....	..	1,878
Acid Magenta	220	..
Acid Milling Black B.....	..	5,000
Acid Milling Red G.....	..	2,000
Acid Ponceaux EX.....	..	220
Acid Rhodamine BG.....	75	..
Acid Rhodamine 3R.....	..	1,155
Acid Violet BW.....	2	..
Acid Violet 6BN.....	..	9,966
Algol Blue 3G Paste.....	100	..
Algol Blue 3G Powder....	11	..
Algol Brilliant Violet R Pst.	500	..
Algol Brown G Powder....	5	..
Algol Brown R Powder....	440	..
Algol Red FF Ex. Powder..	20	..
Algol Red R Ex. Paste....	500	..
Aliz. Black S	1,000	..
Aliz. Blue Black B.....	3,200	..
Aliz. Blue S	1,500	..
Aliz. Blue S Powder.....	440	..
Aliz. Blue SKY	1,060	..
Aliz. Blue SR Powder....	50	..
Aliz. Blue WSA	1,000	..
Aliz. Claret R Paste.....	100	..
Aliz. Cyanine GG Powder..	2,300	..
Aliz. Delphinol BS (from England 600 lbs.).....	..	..
Aliz. Fast Blue	500	..
Aliz. Fast Gray 2BL.....	100	..
Aliz. Green CG Extra.....	1,100	..

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)	Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Aliz. Green S 15% Paste (from England 1,000 lbs.)..	..	..	Brilliant Milling Blue B....	210	..
Aliz. Orange AO 20% Paste (from England 400 lbs.)..	..	..	Bronzebrown 207D	1,000	..
Aliz. Orange SW Powder..	10	..	Bronzebrown 207D Pulp		..
Aliz. Red S. Powder (from England 200 lbs.).....	..	..	Colors	500	..
Aliz. Red SDG	1,500	..	Bronzebrown 01G Pulp		..
Aliz. Red YCA 20% Paste (from England 2,000 lbs.)..	..	..	Color	5,000	..
Aliz. Rubinol R	940	..	Bronzebrown 210G Pulp		..
Aliz. Rubinole R Conc. 50/100	130	..	Color	5,000	..
Aliz. Saphirole SE	10	500	Carbide Fast Black GF.....	..	4,400
Aliz. Saphirole SE Powder..	210	..	Chicago Red .....	..	1,250
Aliz. Uranol 2B	200	..	Chloramine Red B.....	..	220
Aliz. Viridine FF Paste....	2,000	..	Chloramine Red 8BS Conc.	500	..
Anthosine 3B	300	..	Chlorantine Black B.....	..	220
Anthra Chro. Brown EB..	1,100	..	Chlorantine Fast Black B.	..	539
Anthracene Chromate Black LC	100	..	Chlorantine Fast Blue 2GL	..	8,315
Anthracene Chromate Brown EB	2,150	..	Chlorantine Fast Blue 2GL Conc. ....	..	2,200
Anthraflavone GC	500	..	Chlorantine Fast Blue RL	..	2,860
Anthraflavone GC Paste...	250	..	Chlorantine Fast Brown		..
Anthraquinone Green GXNO	10	..	3GL .....	..	3,520
Anthraquinone Violet	1	..	Chlorantine Fast Brown RL	..	2,200
Artificial Silk Black G Conc.	440	..	Chlorantine Fast Brown RL Conc. ....	..	1,100
Azidine Fast Blue FFB....	550	..	Chlorantine Fast Rubing RL	..	1,309
Benzo Fast Yellow RL.....	1	..	Chlorantine Fast Violet BL	..	3,916
Blue BSJ	500	..	Chlorantine Fast Violet 4BL	..	7,018
Blue Lake 2890E.....	2,000	..	Chlorantine Fast Violet 2RL	..	2,784
Bluelake 8HL Pulp Colors..	3,000	..	Chlorantine Fast Yellow 4GL	..	8,305
Blue Lake 10HL.....	1,000	..	Chlorantine Fast Yellow 4GL Conc. ....	..	2,200
Bluelake 10HL Pulp Colors	500	..	Chlorantine Fast Yellow RL	..	1,540
Bluelake NDD Pulp Colors.	500	..	Chlorantine Light Yellow 4GL .....	..	220
Brilliant Benzo Violet B..	50	..	Chlorazol Brown RD (from England 300 lbs.).....	..	..
Brilliant Green GR 5780 Pulp Colors	2,500	..	Chromanile Black EF.....	100	..
Brilliantgreen Extra LB...	2,000	..	Chrome Bordeaux B.....	..	100
Brilliantgreen LB Extra Pulp Colors	5,000	..	Chrome Bordeaux B Pdr...	..	100
			Chrome Safranine B.....	..	100
			Chromorhodine 6G Extra..	..	200

(Continued on page 12.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

GIVE THANKS!

Another Thanksgiving Day is upon us, with the business outlook still somewhat murky but slowly clearing. This year we shall omit all the customary references to turkey, pie and other table delicacies appropriate to the season, and recall to mind the fact that two years ago the dye controversy was raging hotly, with the industry in the same precarious position that it occupies today.

The Penrose resolution had just been passed. This, you will remember, was designed to bridge with special protection the expected gap between the expiration of war legislation and final disposal of the current Longworth bill. The Senate was at work on the Peace Treaty, all other business being thrust aside, and the resolution went through at the eleventh hour in the midst of a great bustle incidental to clearing decks for a recess. Who at that time would have believed two whole years could roll around to find the industry again saved by another "extension" while the main measure was being gravely considered!

When the "Penrose Pacifier" went through, The REPORTER suggested editorially that to members of the dye fraternity Thanksgiving Day would, for that reason, mean something more than merely Thursday. So it does once more. The industry has good reason to give thanks, for almost on the heels of the indefinite extension just granted comes the report that the Administration has changed its mind about the advisability of immediate tariff changes,

and is unlikely to press the Fordney bill until exchange rates and other economic factors have become more settled. This may mean two or three months, or it may mean next Spring or Summer, before a serious effort is made to crystallize the permanent regulations. It is indeed well that the dye industry is not to be subjected to any more hair-breadth escapes during the uncertain interval.

But in a larger sense, the industry has very little to be thankful for in the treatment it has received. On one hand, the general business depression of the past year has reacted upon it, while on the other the needlessly prolonged state of uncertainty has undermined its research work and taken the heart out of its efforts to acquire foreign business. Instead of going forward and gathering momentum against the time when it must meet Germany in competition at home as well as abroad, it stands still. Its present state is anything but healthy, and its status anything but secure.

Let it give thanks, then, according to its immediate blessings, but with one eye, as usual, upon the Senate. Two and one-half years of experience have taught it not to be premature in its rejoicings.

PROTECTING AMERICAN EXPORTERS FROM LOSSES

The newly organized Textile Division, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has lately analyzed and interpreted export and import movements of textile merchandise in a way to give more complete information as to particular markets, according to one recent and interesting account of its activities.

Also, it has co-operated with other governmental agencies in saving large amounts to American exporters of textile goods. Something like \$6,000,000 worth of goods had been shipped to consignees in Cuba against orders, but had been placed in warehouses and remained unpaid for. It was discovered

that steps were being taken to permit of these goods being susceptible to irregular attachment by Cuban creditors of certain insolvent firms. This information was brought immediately to the attention of the exporters concerned, with the result that steps were taken to preclude the contemplated action on the part of Cuban merchants, thus saving American shippers the possibility of large losses.

The Division has kept the industry fully informed as to conditions in the British textile industry, detailing not only the stocks for disposal but also quantities recently sold.

Plans of speculators in France to ship back to the United States large quantities of American textile materials originally sent abroad for the use of the American forces were ascertained, and details of such stocks and shipments already made to the United States were communicated to interested manufacturers and dealers.

Consultations have been held with various legislative and executive com-

mittees with regard to the enactment of certain legislation which would have caused inconvenience to the industry and would not have served any really useful purposes.

Individual members of the textile industry are being furnished information, statistics and literature on foreign markets. At the request of certain companies special investigations and researches have been made on particular subjects.

The cotton piece-goods industry is organized for co-operation with this Division on practically a 100 per cent basis. The industry has appointed a committee and appropriated a substantial sum of money for the necessary expenses in connection with their work. The knit goods, cordage, woolen and worsted, silk and jute interests are already substantially organized, and their committees co-operating with the Division represent more than 75 per cent of the trades.

That the Division is entitled to this co-operation, as well as to the support

of the entire textile industry at large, is more than apparent from the results already achieved. Its creation was a happy thought, and reflects the generally increased efficiency now apparent throughout the entire Department of Commerce.

Those who have not as yet made use of the very excellent services of this Division, and do not know what it has to offer in the way of helpful statistics and counsel, are advised to lose no time in investigating.

LICENSED GERMAN DYE IMPORTS UNDERSELL JAPAN'S DOMESTIC COLORS

Dyes and chemicals were received by the Japanese Government from Germany as war indemnity to the extent of about 10,600 kilos during the period from December 17, 1920, to May 11, 1921, according to Acting Commercial Attache H. A. Butts. Of this amount less than 100 kilos had been sold by the middle of September, leaving a balance stored in Kobe warehouses of about 10,500 kilos. The increasing imports of German dyes and chemicals into Japan do not consist entirely of reparation goods, however, but include a large percentage of private importations. Japanese manufacturers are finding it difficult to compete with these dyes, it is stated, inasmuch as the German manufacturers are exporting at prices a little below domestic prices and offering a product of superior quality. This is made possible because of the depression of the German currency, the very low

wages paid, and the fact that the large explosive plants erected in Germany during the war have been converted into dyestuff factories. The Japanese dye market is reported as showing signs of activity and steadier prices, with the stocking of supplies by textile manufacturers for the fall and winter needs.

OCTOBER DYE LICENSES

(Continued from page 9.)

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Chromorhoduline B .....	..	200
Chromosafranine B .....	..	100
Ciba Blue BB Powder.....	..	110
Ciba Blue 2B Powder.....	..	200
Ciba Bordeaux B Pdr. Pat. ..	..	3,300
Ciba Rose BG Pst. and Pdr. ..	..	1,782
Ciba Rose BG Powder.....	..	660
Ciba Scarlet G 20% Paste..	..	2,200
Ciba Violet B Paste.....	..	1,100
Ciba Violet B Pat. Paste..	..	1,760
Ciba Violet B Powder Pat. ..	..	6,826
Ciba Violet R Powder.....	..	242
Congo Rubine	660	..
Cross Dye Green B (from England 18,000 lbs.).....	..	..
Cross Dye Green 2G Conc. (from England 1,900 lbs.)..	..	..
Cyananthrol BGAOO	500	..
Cyanine B	10	..
Cyanole Extra	10	..
Delta Purpurine 5B.....	500	..
Developer No. 400.....	100	..
Diamine Catechine B.....	1,980	..
Diamine Catechine GR Conc. ..	..	25,190
Diamine Orange B.....	200	..
Diamine Scarlet 3B.....	225	..
Diaminogene Blue NA.....	1,000	..
Diamond Green SS.....	500	..
Dianol Fast Red K (from England 50 lbs.).....	..	..
Diazo Bordeaux 7B.....	25	..
Diazo Brilliant Black B... ..	500	..
Diazo Indigo Blue 4GL.....	800	..
Diazo Sky Blue B Powder. ..	25	..
Diphenyl Blue RK.....	500	..
Diphenyl Fast Blue FB Supra .....	..	2,100
Diphenyl Fast Blue TB Conc.	110	110
Diphenyl Fast Blue TB Supra .....	..	110
Diphenyl Fast Blue TB Supra 379	110	..
Diphenyl Fast Brown GNC. ..	..	220
Diphenyl Fast Gray BC.....	..	220
Direct Catechine GR.....	..	550

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)	Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Eosamine 2620Z Pulp Colors	2,500	..	Indian Yellow N (from		
Erio Chrome Azuro Blue BX...	..	5,000	France 880 lbs.).....	..	..
Erio Chrome Black A.....	..	46,000	Indigene Blue RBW.....	..	253
Erio Chrome Blueblack B..	..	500	Indigo LL 2R (from Eng-		
Erio Chrome Blueblack BC	..	18,700	land 2,500 lbs.).....	..	..
Erio Chrome Blue S.....	110	110	Indigo MLB/6B Powder...	196	..
Erio Chrome Brown ROS..	..	470	Isamine Blue 8B.....	100	..
Erio Chrome Violet 3B....	..	220	Japan Red	200	..
Ethyl Violet	500	..	Katanol	15	..
Fast Acid Eosine G.....	1	..	Katigene Khaki G Extra...	500	..
Fast Acid Marine Blue			Kiton Fast Blue V.....	..	275
HBBX	100	..	Kiton Fast Light Yellow 3G	..	440
Fast Green Extra Bluish...	220	..	Kiton Fast Yellow 3G.....	..	23,408
Fast Light Yellow 3G.....	..	2,090	Kiton Fast Yellow 3G Conc.	..	499
Flavinduline O	5	..	Kiton Red S.....	..	440
Fuscamine G	100	..	Kiton Yellow 3G.....	..	6,500
Fallamine Blue Extra Paste	..	1,000	Lanacyl Navy Blue B.....	600	..
Gallo Indigo Blue S.....	212	..	Lanasol Blue B.....	..	770
Garnet Lake in Pulp.....	17,500	..	Lanasol Green G.....	..	1,000
Garnet Lake, Pulp Colors..	4,000	..	Lanasol Red G.....	..	1,210
Garnet Lake 418.....	5,000	..	Lanasol Yellow G.....	..	1,110
Garnet Lake 418 Pulp Color	10,000	..	Madder Lake (from Egg-		
Garnet Lake 420	10,000	..	land 800 lbs.).....	..	..
Garnet Lake 420 Pulp Color	26,000	..	Metachrome Blue Black		
Green Oil Soluble.....	5	..	2BX	500	..
Guinea Fast Green B.....	500	..	Monochrome Brown E.....	2,500	..
Helindone Brown 2R Pdr..	50	..	Naphthaline Yellow	100	..
Helindone Pink AN.....	400	..			
Helindone Pink AN 10%					
Paste	1,650	..			
Helindone Pink BN 10%...	1,000	..			
Helindone Pink BN Paste.	660	..			
Helindone Pink BN 10%					
Paste	500	..			
Helindone Red 3B.....	550	..			
Helindone Yellow 3GN Pst.	55	..			
Immedial Green	2,000	..			
Indan. Black BB Dbl. Paste	2,000	..			
Indan. Blue GCD Dbl. Pst..	10,500	..			
Indan. Blue GGSNP Powder					
Quintuple	50	..			
Indan. Blue RS Powder...	200	..			
Indan. Blue RSP Paste...	200	..			
Indan. Blue RSP Triple Pdr.	50	..			
Indan. Blue WBO.....	1	..			
Indan. Brown 3R Paste...	450	..			
Indan. Golden Orange G					
Double Paste	600	..			
Indan. Golden Orange RRT					
Paste	3,439	..			
Indan. Golden Orange RRT					
Paste, Sand Free	1,750	..			
Indan. Gray B Paste.....	285	..			
Indan. Pink B Dbl. Pst. Pat.	448	..			
Indan. Pink BS Powder....	12	..			
Indan. Red Violet RRN....	220	..			
Indan. Violet BN Ex. Paste	500	..			
Indan. Violet BN Ex. Pdr..	572	..			
Indan. Violet RR Ex. Pdr..	25	..			

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)	Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Nerol 2B	500	..	Rosanthere Bordeaux B...	..	990
Nerol Black 2B.....	500	..	Rosanthere B'deaux B Pat.	..	660
Nitrosamine Red Paste....	1,000	..	Rosanthere Orange R.....	..	825
Oxamine Black BB.....	1,000	..	Rosanthere R .....	..	1,760
Oxamine Red X.....	100	..	Rosanthere Rose .....	..	660
Oxydaminogen ED	400	..	Saba Phosphine M Conc..	..	1,000
Palatine Chrome Brown RX	700	..	Safranine Superfine Dbl. Y.	..	..
Palatine Light Yellow RX.	1	..	Conc. ....	..	220
Para Brown V Extra.....	100	..	Sambesi Bordeaux 7B.....	200	..
Patent Blue AS.....	..	880	Sambesi Pure Blue 4B.....	100	..
Patent Marine Blue LE....	5,200	..	Scarlet 99	2,000	..
Patent Phosphine M.....	..	880	Scarlet 100	2,000	..
Patent Phosphine R.....	..	231	Scarlet Lake 99 Pulp Colors	5,000	..
Peacock Blue Lake.....	100	..	Scarlet Lake Pulp Color...	50,000	..
Permanent Green 3002Z	..	..	Scarlet Lake 100 Pulp Colors	1,000	..
Colors	2,500	..	Seto Flavine T.....	..	220
Persian Red BB Pulp Color.	10,000	..	Silkgreen Dark E.....	1,000	..
Persian Red G Pulp Color..	30,000	..	Silkgreen Dark OO.....	15,000	..
Persian Red R.....	2,000	..	Silkgreen Dark OO Pulp	..	..
Persian Red R Pulp Color..	27,500	..	Colors	500	..
Persian Red RD.....	2,000	..	Silkgreen Extra Fine Dark.	15,000	..
Persian Red RD Pulp Color.	33,500	..	Solid Red 1862H.....	1,000	..
Phenocyanine VS Paste...	..	2,000	Special Blue G.....	5	..
Phosphine 3R	1,000	..	Steelblue 60A Pulp Colors..	2,500	..
Pigment Orange Base L	..	..	Sulpho Rosazaine B.....	1	..
(from England 100 lbs.)..	..	..	Tetra Cyanole	550	..
Pigment Yellow GL 40% Pst.	..	..	Thioflavine T .....	..	55
(from England 253 lbs.)..	..	..	Thio Indigo Rose AN.....	305	..
Pulp Colors Echtgreen	..	..	Thio Indigo Rose BN.....	180	..
3302Z	1,000	200	Thionine Blue GO.....	..	550
Pyramine Orange R.....	310	..	Thionine Blue GO Powder.	400	..
Pyrogene Cutch B.....	..	242	Thionol Brown GD (from	..	..
Pyrogene Cutch 2R Extra.	..	462	England 2,000 lbs.).....	..	..
Pyrogene Direct Blue RL.	..	39,400	Thionol Yellow 3RD (from	..	..
Pyrogene Green GG.....	..	4,400	England 3,000 lbs.).....	..	..
Pyrogene Green 3G.....	..	13,499	Triazol Red 8B.....	..	330
Pyrogene Green 3G Conc..	..	11,000	Trisulfon Brown GG or 2G.	..	700
Pyrogene Orange R.....	..	77	Turquoise Blue G.....	..	110
Pyrogene Yellow Brown RS	..	176	Ursol DF	25	..
Rhodamine B Extra.....	15	..	Ursol 6G	25	..
Rosanthere B .....	..	1,100	Ursol Gray AL.....	50	..
Polar Red G Conc.....	..	200	Ursol Gray B.....	100	..
			Ursol Gray G.....	25	..
			Ursol SA	25	..
			Ursol SB	25	..
			Ursol SC	25	..
			Victoria Blue B Ex. Conc..	35	..
			Violet 240	1,000	..
			Violet 240 Pulp Color.....	20,000	..
			Violet Lake 240 Pulp Colors	2,500	..
			Wool Black GR.....	2,000	..
			Wool Black GRF.....	3,000	..
			Wool Blue 5B.....	200	..
			Wool Fast Yellow G.....	1	..
			Xylene Light Yellow 2G...	..	1,400

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Totals:		(lbs.)
Germany		418,344
England		33,103
France		880
Switzerland		316,531
Grand Total		768,858

DISARMAMENT AND DYES

By FREDERICK E. BREITHUT

Calco Chemical Company

Disarmament is to-day's paramount world thought. All sane men and women are agreed that the costs of preparation for war are intolerable.

We all want to disarm. But we all want to be safe at the same time. That is the real question—how to disarm without losing our security from attack or invasion.

There is a way to do this. The way is so clear and so simple that very few see it.

What is the way?

The way to disarm safely is to build and operate dye and synthetic organic chemical factories. Men may talk themselves blue in the face, red in the brain and yellow in the spine, but they will get nowhere until the white light of reason shows them this simple truth; the way to disarm safely is to build and operate factories for making dyes all the way from coal tar.

Why is this so?

COAL TAR USES

This is so because:

1. The same materials used to make dyes are used in making explosives and poison gases.
2. The same machinery and similar

general processes are used in making dyes, explosives and poison gases.

3. The same men who have been trained in making dyes and kindred substances can promptly use that experience in making explosives and poison gases.

4. The same money that in the form of taxes would be spent on useless armament can be better expended by citizens investing in the useful peace-time industry of dye making.

If we have these four essentials developed—chemical materials, chemical machinery, chemical men and money—we need no armament. If we have the armament we still need the four essentials—chemical materials, chemical machinery, chemical men and money.

What is disarmament?

By disarmament we mean bringing nations to an equality in means of waging war. This may not be the dictionary definition, but it is actually what most of us have in mind. It is the purpose of the conference at Washington.

Now suppose that each of the major powers had the same number of battleships, the same number of torpedoes, the same number of guns, the same number of shells the same sized armies and the same sized navies. Would they then be equal in means of waging war?

They would not!

The nation with the best developed coal-tar chemical industry would have a great advantage, and the bigger the industry the bigger the advantage. That is why Germany held out so long against the world in the recent war.

Germany still has her dye and other coal-tar chemical plants intact. Therefore, she has just that much advantage over the rest of the world.

What can we do about it

1. We might destroy Germany's organic chemical plants. This is unthinkable.

2. The League of Nations might operate Germany's organic chemical plants, using them for making the dyes, drugs and fine chemicals for the entire world. This might be an efficient way, but it is impracticable. These plants would all be on German territory. In the event of war Germany could hardly be kept from taking them into her hands. The rest of the world would be left about where it was at the outbreak of the World War.

3. There remains a third method. Let each nation develop for itself the one peace industry—the coal-tar chemical industry—which has the power of conversion into newer forms of war. This method is simple, sane, practicable and efficient.

If we have our own dye and organic chemical industry we are on the road to having other industries which we need.

Industrial independence is as important as political independence.

The dye industry in itself is a small one. But there are other industries which group around it as the branches of a tree spring from the trunk. If we can make dyes we can make perfumes, flavors, tanning materials, photographic chemicals, rubber chemicals, paints, bacteriological stains, artificial resins, solvents, disinfectants, roofing materials, road binders, motor spirits, drugs to soothe and heal the sick and no man knows how much else. For all these come from coal tar and they are all covered by the term "the coal-tar chemical industry."

The possession of its own coal-tar chemical industry is the nation's best assurance of industrial independence, preparedness for peace and the possibility of disarmament with safety.

During the last six years the United States has built up a dye and coal-tar chemical industry which, considering the short time, is an American industrial achievement of the first order. In fact, it is an industrial achievement unparalleled in history. The eighty-two inde-

pendent dye plants scattered among eighteen States, which are part of the 213 independent coal-tar chemical plants scattered among twenty-five States, are this nation's best preparedness for lasting peace. The dye plants alone serve directly textile and other industries whose annual output is valued at approximately \$3,000,000,000.

CHEMICAL PREPAREDNESS

Military armament means tremendous expense, increased taxation and preparedness for war; with all its attendant twisted psychology. Coal-tar chemical plants mean no expense to the Government, reduced taxation and preparedness for peace with the normal security so passionately longed for by all of us.

"Preparedness for peace" is precisely what the coal-tar chemical industry gives us. If this nation were forced into accepting one of the two courses, either armament without a coal-tar chemical industry or a coal-tar chemical industry without armament, it would be wiser to take the latter.

Let us limit armament by all means, but not without assuring ourselves of an adequate domestic source of the hundreds, yes, thousands, of coal-tar chemicals.

Safety first!

—N. Y. Tribune.

Announcement has been made by Kaltenbach & Stephens, Inc., 56 Bigelow Street, Newark, N. J., to the effect that this firm has awarded a contract to the Federal Construction Company, of that city, for the erection of a one-story addition to be located in Clifton Street. The structure will be used as a dyehouse and will cost \$27,000.

A. J. Howe, formerly sales manager of the Eastern Division of the Billings-Chapin Company, has been appointed to represent the American Color Card Company, of Chicago, in the Cleveland district. He has established an office at 608 Bangor Building, that city.

**F. A. LANE, OF KALBFLEISCH,
INVENTOR OF GAS MASK
FORMULA, DIES IN
PASSAIC**

Frank A. Lane, whose formula made possible quantity manufacture of "mag," a chemical necessary to the perfection of gas masks for American troops in the World War, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J., last week following an operation for an intestinal ailment. His home was 26 Oak Crest Place, Nutley, N. J.

Mr. Lane was an expert practical chemist, assistant to the president of the Kalbfleisch Corporation, with offices in New York. After the armistice the Government Bureau of Information declared that no American soldier was killed by gas while using an American mask, according to a statement issued recently by the Kalbfleisch Corporation.

**THE ARMY'S TESTIMONY ON
DYE PROTECTION**

(Continued from last week)

LaFollette—The use that Germany made of gas in the war, so far as you can judge, if I understand you, developed largely after they got into the war?

Fries—Yes, sir.

LaFollette—There had been much preparation for the employment of gas as a medium of warfare, or they would have been better equipped for it.

Fries—I think that is true. I do not think the Germans had any idea when they went into the war of using poison gas, because I firmly believe they expected to win the war by October, 1914, by the capture of Paris.

LaFollette—When you consider the tremendous development of gas as an instrument of warfare during the period—just a few years this war lasted—if study of the use of these gases in warfare should be conducted by the governments of the world for the next ten or fifteen years, is it highly probable that gas will be the one important factor in winning or losing the wars in the future?

Fries—I think it will be the one ele-

ment that will put more men out of action than anything else.

LaFollette—Not necessarily destroy life, but reduce armies to a quiescent state where they cannot be very effective?

Fries—Yes, sir. There will be a great deal of this studied, because I believe every police department in the land, and every penitentiary will be equipped with tear-gas grenades, and the like, which will stop any mob and do it in one minute. Of course, a number of these gases have considerable peace-time uses.

LaFollette—Are some of these gases very destructive of life?

Fries—They are all destructive of life if you get enough of them; that is the question.

LaFollette—How about lewisite?

Fries—Lewisite is not much more poisonous than phosgene, but it has one quality that no other gas we know of has—if you get a quantity of lewisite in three full drops on the skin it will probably cause death, because it will cause death in rats that we experimented with in one or two hours if you put it on the skin. But the trouble would come in war to get three drops on a man and leave it there long enough to be absorbed. If you rub it off it will only cause a bad blister and bad sore, that is all.

LaFollette—Is it destructive of plant life?

Fries—Not that I know of. I have heard that statement made many times, but I have not been able to get any confirmation of it at all.

LaFollette—Are there any gases or

chemicals that are destructive of plant life, so far as you know?

Fries—Phosgene and chlorine. Chlorine is used all over the world now for disinfecting purposes and water purification and the like, and in strong concentration it will kill plants; phosgene will kill plants, just kills it down about like a frost, but the roots will grow back. But it does not affect the soil at all.

LaFollette—Is there any chemical that you know of that would destroy productivity of the soil for a time?

Fries—Not that we use in poisonous gases, so far as I have been able to find out at all.

LaFollette—I have noted some discussion of that and some claims in that regard.

Fries—Yes, sir. But if there is such a thing I have not been able to find out, nor any of my chemists.

Senator McCumber—You say that Germany did not produce the gases in any great quantities prior to the war?

Fries—No, sir.

McCumber—Could she have produced them in great quantities at all, unless she had had her many plants engaged in the other dye industries?

Fries—Absolutely not; in fact, she could not have produced the explosives and the powders without those plants.

McCumber—Without these many plants doing a commercial business, we would be equally impotent in case of war to immediately begin the production of these gases?

Fries—Yes, sir; just as we were in

the last war, and it was only because the Allies held that line a year and a half after we entered the war, even, that we were able to get these plants going. Even then commercial plants made poison gases in eleven months while in the Government plants it took fourteen months after we declared war, although, due to the fact that we did not really realize the importance of poison gas in war, they did not begin energetically until after we had been in the war four or five months.

Senator McLean—General, may we not naturally expect that other compounds will be discovered, that is, gases that will be much more fatal than the ones now in use?

Fries—That is possible.

McLean—Is not that the reason why this country should be alert?

Fries—Yes, sir; and it is the reason why the more extended we can possibly get our chemical industry and the more we extend our chemical research in colleges and universities in these industries, the more certain we will be able to discover as much as anybody else may have discovered, and that is the only way we will be sure.

(To be concluded.)

Dye-a-Grams

We suggest that S. R. D. & Co. incorporate its motto in its advertisements.

—G—
"Consult Us About Your Dyeing Problems"—"*Reporter*" ad. If the rest of the fraternity are anything like this writer, they haven't the nerve!

—O—
"Speck Black Superior"—A regular type, with a regular name—and a regular (?) price.

—O—
As usual, National seems to be heading the list with new types. The more, the merrier!

—O—
Very seldom does anyone talk about the other fellow's affairs unless he has some "ulterior motive" in view!

G. E. T.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 22

Nov. 28, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

Placing the Responsibility Where It Usually Belongs

"Dry Goods Economist" Undertakes Education of Buyers and Salespeople on True Status of American Dyes

A Legitimate Excuse for Ending the Farce

An Editorial

Italian Dye Markets Hold Firm Despite Labor Troubles

By Raffaele Sansone

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, November 28, 1921

No. 22

PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY WHERE IT USUALLY BELONGS

"Dry Goods Economist" Declares "It Is a Sign of Ignorance as Well as of Prejudice to Lay the Blame for Color Shortcomings on American Dyes"

By S. H. DITCHETT

ONE of the cardinal points in The REPORTER's campaign for recognition of the merits and rights of America's dye manufacturers, has been the education of the department store buyers and salespeople. It has repeatedly been emphasized by this and other publications that the over-the-counter information concerning the qualities of our dyestuffs, if incorrect or misleading, does more harm to the industry, and incidentally to the ultimate consumers of fabrics, than all the efforts of the Cartel lobby put together. To disseminate the information contained in the following article has always been one of the greatest problems of the industry, and hence, the present series of educational sermonettes in the "Dry Goods Economist" may be regarded as the best possible solution.

With its huge circulation, it reaches the very people whose attention counts as they could be reached in no other

way. With its influence, it drives home the message in a manner to inspire confidence. Truly, the "Economist" is doing a worthy work, and deserves the applause and thanks of the entire industry—not because it has defended the dye makers, but because it has told the truth.

We reproduce herewith the fourth of this series of articles:

As to the ability of the American dye industry to produce fast colors there should be no shadow of doubt after a careful reading of the article on this subject printed in the "Dry Goods Economist" of October 15. There is no ground, moreover, for doubting the ability of American dyers to so use American dyes that the colors imparted to the fabric are fast for the purpose for which they are intended.

Any one who still has any doubts on this subject can have them removed in

a very large degree if he will examine the advertising of the many manufacturers of textiles and apparel who are now not only using American dyes but *giving their own guarantees as to the fastness of the colors in their fabrics.*

Reference was made in the last article in this series to guarantees of this character which have for some time been offered by textile manufacturers in the advertising pages of the "Dry Goods Economist." *How general is the confidence in the fastness of American dyes on the part of American textile manufacturers is further proven by the fact that the September number of a prominent consumer magazine contained half a score of advertisements in which fastness of color is guaranteed, the goods in question, including chambrays, gingham and other fine colored cotton fabrics, all of American manufacture, together with women's dresses, girls' middies, waists, etc.*

Some of these ads state specifically that their guaranteed fast color fabrics are dyed with American dyes.

Many of the sample cards submitted to heads of piece goods departments, moreover, bear the words "Guaranteed Fast." In addition to this, a men's shirt manufacturing concern runs regularly in its newspaper ads this slogan: "If the color fades, don't blame the laundry; blame us."

In short, there is now no question as to the fastness of American dyes.

Take it for granted, then, if you receive a complaint as to lack of fastness or other cause of dissatisfaction with the color of a textile fabric, that the trouble may be traceable to some cause entirely apart from the ability or inability of the American dye manufacturer to produce colors which will be in every way satisfactory. The dyer or the textile manufacturer may be at fault. Errors of this kind arise from different conditions according to the kind of plant in which the dyeing is effected.

Note that the dyeing may be done in the textile mill, or it may be accomplished in an entirely separate plant and

by a concern wholly distinct from the textile manufacturer.

Woolen and worsted mills, and likewise cotton mills producing gingham, chambrays, denims and other colored goods, usually dye their own wool, yarns or piece goods, as the nature of the product may require.

Silk piece goods, on the other hand, except in the case of some few very large silk mills, are usually sent to dyeing and finishing works. These works are extensive and well equipped and work on a large scale.

In addition, there are print works and other finishing plants in which the printing and dyeing of cotton piece goods are carried on, the goods being shipped direct from the mill, "in the gray," to be printed, dyed or otherwise finished for account of the purchaser of the cloth. Concerns that thus buy the unfinished fabrics and have them bleached, printed, dyed or otherwise finished, are known as "converters."

There are also certain great cotton printing concerns which weave or purchase their gray goods and finish them in their own printing plant.

It is wholly pertinent to mention printing in this connection, for the printing of a fabric is a dyeing process. In such work the dye must become an integral part of the textile fiber just as it must in the case of fabrics dyed in a solid color or composed of wool or yarns which have been through the dyeing process.

Now, as to the way in which trouble may arise, here is one source. For one cause or another the mill or the dyer may use a kind of dye which is not suitable to the purpose desired. As stated in a preceding article in this series, there are various kinds of fastness. A dye may be fast to light and not to laundering, or it may be fast to perspiration and unable to withstand the action of salt water.

The manufacturer or the dyer may use the wrong kind of dye *unintentionally*. A classic case of such mistake is that of the manufacturer who, during the early stages of the war, when dyes were so scarce that the whole world

was scoured for them, bought at a fancy figure a quantity of German dye made for coloring the cloth used in lining burial caskets. Needless to say, for such a purpose fastness is a matter of no importance whatever.

In his ignorance the manufacturer in question dyed up a lot of hosiery with this casket-cloth dye. The color ran out as soon as the stockings went into the washtub. "American dyes," no doubt, was the excuse offered in the stores where the hosiery was sold. Yet the dye, as said, was German. And it was perfectly good for the purpose for which it was made.

That was a highly exceptional case, of course, and the incident is introduced here merely as an example of what *may* happen.

Misunderstanding sometimes arises as to the kind of dye the mill dyer or the dyeing plant is to employ.

Take the case of a commission house or other selling agent for a mill's products. The selling concern may not be satisfied with the fastness or other qual-

ity of the dyes which the mill is using. For lack of a complete understanding between the parties, however, or because of difference of opinion, a change which is highly desirable is indefinitely postponed. It may happen that the man who sells the goods cannot convince the man who makes them.

Similarly with the textile manufacturer who sends his fabrics to a dyeing and finishing plant. Obviously, it is essential that there be a thorough understanding between the manufacturer and the dyer as to the character of the dyes which are to be put into the fabrics. If the dyer is not fully informed as to the uses that are to be made of the goods after they are finished, he is pretty likely to go wrong to some extent in making his selection.

A textile manufacturer, therefore, may (though quite unintentionally) be himself responsible for color shortcomings which cause his customers to complain. His silks, or his cottons, might have been much more fast as to color had he discussed his needs with the

dyeing concern and made his requirements perfectly clear.

Silks and cottons are specifically mentioned* in this connection, first, because, as said, both of these kinds of fabrics are sent to outside dyers and finishers either by manufacturers or converters, and, secondly, because complaints as to color fastness are heard oftener in connection with those two fabrics than with woolens and worsteds. It has usually proved an easier matter to get fast colors in fabrics made of wool than in those of cotton or silk.

In fact, the ability to dye cotton so it will be absolutely fast as to color is a development of quite recent years. Nowadays, thanks to the vat or indanthrene dyes developed by the Germans and now being made in this country in increasing quantities, cotton goods can be had with colors guaranteed as absolutely fast.

Relative to wool goods, it is true, as many "Economist" readers will recall, that up to about four years ago complaints as to lack of fastness in certain colors were uttered both by retailers and by coat and suit manufacturers. But to-day these complaints are seldom heard. Even taupe, which, being a color obtained by combining two or three shades, has always been somewhat unreliable, is now giving complete satisfaction, as a result of the development by American dye manufacturers of the fast light blue known as Alizarine Saphirol.

Another reason why colors may prove "fugitive" is because of unwillingness on the part of the textile manufacturer or converter to pay the price.

Taking into consideration the amount of dye which goes into a fabric, it seems extraordinary that a manufacturer or converter should be so shortsighted as to jeopardize whatever reputation his product may possess by economizing in the matter of coloring material.

According to a leading manufacturer of silks, whose name is a household word throughout this country, the cost of the dye in each yard of broad silks does not exceed 5 cents. A prominent

woolen goods manufacturer has declared that the cost of the dye in a man's suit does not exceed 34 cents, and even this figure has been shown to be excessive—though, of course, the amount will vary according to the color and depth thereof required and also with the weight of the cloth.

According to the "Textile Digest," it costs only about three-fourths of a cent to dye a dozen pairs of socks.

Admitting that dyeing with a faster color may take longer and the process may require more careful watching and study than would be the case with a dye having inferior staying powers, still, the cost of the dye is, as a rule, a small percentage of the selling price of the fabric.

The only serious exception that can be taken to this statement is with regard to heavy cotton fabrics which soak up a lot of dye material and sell at a low figure.

Nevertheless, various instances have come to light of textile manufacturers using dyes which they must have known would not "stand up," just for the sake of a minute saving. "Drug and Chemical Markets" cites the case of a carpet manufacturer who refused to buy an American-made dye at \$8 a pound which was known to be fast for the purpose in hand, and substituted a dye which the dye salesman, the textile manufacturer and the latter's dyer knew was notoriously fugitive for that particular purpose, but which cost only \$1.75 a pound. The difference in the cost per rug through using the fugitive dye was 21 cents.

In some instances, no doubt, the textile manufacturer's unwillingness to pay the extra figure necessitated by the use of a really reliable dye is occasioned by the pressure of competition. What a splendid thing it would be for all concerned if under such circumstances the manufacturer would frankly admit that he—and NOT American-made dyes—was to blame!

While unwillingness to pay the price in order to insure fastness of color is far from being the rule it is general enough to exert influence on concerns

that do the dyeing and other finishing. Consequently, a textile manufacturer or converter who desires to have his goods dyed with fast colors will do well to make this desire unmistakably clear to the dyer.

Instead of leaving this matter to the dyer's judgment, the manufacturer or converter ought to tell him frankly: "I want this done in such a way that I may be absolutely sure of having no kicks on it, and for that kind of service I am willing to pay a proper price."

Occasionally, even in spite of efforts to get the best results, there is some slight flaw in the product after it comes through the dyeing and finishing processes. In that case, however, it by no means follows that the dyestuffs used were at fault.

Recently in the New York office of a prominent mill making high-grade worsted fabrics the writer was shown several samples of one and the same cloth, all of which had been dyed in the mill's plant, the same kind of dye and the same finishing processes being employed in each case. Yet each sample differed in a minute degree in shade from each of the others. The mill representative averred that the mill had done its best to get a uniform shade but had not succeeded in doing so.

The mill which made and finished the cloth is a prominent one. It has long enjoyed the reputation of being at all times willing to pay the price necessary for colors that promise to meet all requirements and produce the highest degree of fastness. There must, however,

exist some cause for the lack of uniformity of which complaint is made.

The shade in question was evidently produced by a combination of two and possibly of three colors. Was each of the colors purchased from the same source? Was that source a reliable and substantial manufacturer, or was it some dealer as to whose responsibility there might be a question? Were all the conditions in the dyehouse exactly identical when each lot was dyed, as is always essential and more especially so when combination shades are being dyed? Had the wool (the fabric having been dyed in the wool) been thoroughly cleaned before dyeing. Any one of the foregoing conditions might bring about lack of uniformity in some degree.

This complaint on the part of the manufacturer indicates the need of some bureau or organization which should duly represent all the interests concerned and be in a position to receive complaints as to unsatisfactory colors, investigate their causes and report the facts of the complainants and to the manufacturer or dyer.

Such a bureau should consist of two sections.

Section No. 1 would receive complaints coming from consumers by way of the retail stores, or from manufacturers of garments and other users of fabrics. Section No. 2 would be made up of technical men—representatives of each of the textile manufacturers'

(Concluded on page 12.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by

HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President

LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

**A LEGITIMATE EXCUSE FOR
ENDING THE FARCE**

That which Senator King sincerely hopes will ultimately prove to be his "exposure" of the alleged dye monopoly was again temporarily side-tracked last week just before the Senate adjourned for the Thanksgiving recess. The Utah legislator made a strong effort to have his resolution considered, with a view to securing authority to proceed with the contemplated investigation. He hinted darkly that "startling" revelations would result, while Senator Moses assured those who had remained to listen that many new features would be brought to light by a close inquiry.

But the Fates, for the time being, had decreed otherwise, and Senator Frelinghuysen's point of "no quorum" was sustained. Unable to obtain official action, Senator King and his aides were obliged to withdraw, vowing that when the Senate meets again on December 5 they will push the matter along with all possible vigor.

Apropos of this: "An investigation of the King proposal will not amount to anything," declared Senator Brandegee. Others, supporting Senator King in his charge that a monopoly exists, added that they did not believe such an investigation would disclose anything new.

Which is to say that the investigators will be unable to prove the presence of a monopoly in the American dye industry and that the taxpayers'

money will be frittered away on just one more futile project.

Those supporters of Senator King who do not favor an inquiry maintain that what has gone before is conclusive.

It is. They have openly charged, rather loosely it has seemed to The REPORTER, that the American dye industry is a "huge trust," seeking to take advantage of the industries depending upon dyes for their successful operation and competition with foreign firms. They have made these charges with an air of uttering an axiom; they have striven to interlard their speeches with careless references to the "dye trust" and the "dye monopoly" in such a manner as to inspire the belief that the existence of this monster was something universally understood and agreed upon from the beginning—so patent, in fact, that its actual demonstration would be superfluous.

This has most conveniently spared them the necessity of submitting proofs. It is an ancient artifice, but it is still tried from time to time. Nevertheless, they have submitted nothing whatever during the various debates to show that they have the slightest provocation for their bored and presumptuous way of branding the dye industry as a monopoly; while, on the contrary, excellent evidence has been produced to show that this label is a false one.

That is the conclusive part of past discussions.

Small wonder, then, that some would not unduly exert themselves to bring about an investigation which would put these assertions to the proof. It is about time this nonsense was dropped out of the dye problem, once and for all. It is becoming puerile in the extreme. There has been sensation-mongering enough, and both dye manufacturers and dye consumers the country over are heartily sick of it. To consume three whole years in determining upon a plan of action, as the Senate now threatens to do, is little short of disgraceful. The

simple matter of deciding how much protection the dye industry ought to get has degenerated into a farce.

If there is to be an investigation, then let's have it. Make it a good one; see that everything receives an airing. And see to it that both sides are impartially examined. Senator Frelinghuysen made an excellent suggestion when he declared that the proposed "probe" committee should likewise look into the practices and activities of the importers. By all means let a provision for this be added to the resolution, and let there further be added a provision calling for an investigation of others who have been working against the Longworth measure. Let everyone who is able and willing to do so come into court with clean hands; others may follow any course which seems good to them.

All this counts for nothing beside the fact that the dye protection question should be settled without further

delay. If there must be an investigation first, then one can only appeal to the Utah crusader to speed it up and get it over with. Immediately thereafter let Congress take whatever action may seem necessary to keep the dye industry in this country and to keep consumers from being imposed upon.

Here is the situation: There is a "best" way of accomplishing this. It may have been found, or it may not: For its own part, The REPORTER believes in the Longworth plan; but remember that the only thing actually insisted upon is that there must be adequate protection for both manufacturer and consumer. Congress itself agrees that the dye industry must not be permitted to sink back into nothingness. If, therefore, there has been no better plan proposed by the time the King investigation is ended, it is the plain duty of Congress to enact it, and of Senator King and others to withdraw their opposition.

They need have no qualms about this. They have done their duty according to their individual lights, and they retain an effective weapon in the Sherman law, which certainly cannot be applied to any German trust.

Please realize, gentlemen, that in a case like this such an *impasse* as Congress has come to inevitably introduces a third element, wholly distinct from the two which have been contending. That element is stagnation, which steals up from behind and makes quite as much trouble as either of the others could possibly bring about. The American dye industry is already beginning to suffer from it, and every added month increases its power to harm. The dye manufacturers do not know whether to go forward or back, whether to expand or retrench. Research, which is the life of the industry and one of the principal reasons why its presence is so necessary in this country, is coming to a standstill.

This element becomes in time mightier than the others. It will not be denied. It lifts the controversy far above and beyond a mere petty striving to gain a point or two. A choice must be made some time. One cannot pause forever at the fork in the road. Let us, then, restate the proposition once more, in its simplest terms:

If opposers of the Longworth measure can suggest a better plan, let them do so; let them submit a carefully worked out schedule of tariff rates and then prove that these will accomplish the end sought by both dye manufacturers and consumers. Failing in this, it is their duty to cease from further obstructive tactics for the reason that they aggravate a disease which they themselves are powerless to cure. It is unethical for one physician, baffled, to hold out against the treatment of another who is confident of his ground. If they cannot see matters that way, it is the duty of their associates to force them into retirement from the case.

No one would welcome a better

suggestion than the Longworth plan than The REPORTER, which is aware of its imperfections. But it is generally admitted by dye consumers that these imperfections are not so serious as to warrant three years of haggling, nor that they would impose any undue hardship.

The proposers of the plan have waited more than a fair length of time for others to develop a better. Since none has been offered, it is high time it was given a trial for the reasons outlined above.

Let Congress, then, take the larger view of the situation and cease grovelling before the god Punctilio, who is too petty a deity for grown men to worship.

PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY

(Concluded from page 9.)

associations and of the American Dyes Institute.

Section No. 2 would consider the complaints, definitely ascertain the cause of the trouble, and report back to Section No. 1.

In this way the true facts would get back through Section No. 1 to the complainant, and thus the blame would be placed where it belongs and the trouble corrected—which, after all, is what the distributor, the textile manufacturer and the American dye manufacturer are after.

C. F. H. JOHNSON TO GO WITH BOTANY

Major Charles F. H. Johnson, of Passaic, N. J., has resigned his position as assistant to President William L. Lyall, of the Brighton Mills, to accept a place as assistant to President Ferdinand Kuhn, who is head of the Botany Worsted Mills, largest of the group of six companies in the Industrial Council of Passaic Wool Manufacturers and which has been under control of the United States Government since the majority stockholding was seized in 1918 by former Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer.

Major Johnson was elected at a meeting of the directors of the Botany Mills at the direction of Alien Property Custodian Thomas W. Miller, who is now in control of the great woolen plant.

C. H. STONE NOW WITH THE TEXTILE ALLIANCE

Will Oversee the Distribution of Reparation Colors

The Textile Alliance, Inc., announces that Charles H. Stone, until recently vice-president of the Atlantic Dyestuff Company, and formerly assistant to the director of sales of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., is now connected with the Alliance and will make his headquarters at its New York office.

Mr. Stone will have charge of the distribution of German dyes imported by the Textile Alliance on behalf of the Department of State under the reparation provisions of the Peace Treaty, and of all technical questions connected with dyes.

The Alliance, it is announced by that organization, hopes that through Mr. Stone's technical and commercial knowledge and thorough acquaintance with the trade, the consuming interests of the United States will be enabled better to obtain their requirements of dyes not made in this country.

MOTOR TRUCKS TO TOUR CONTINENT WITH BRITISH TEXTILE SAMPLES

The organizers of the drapery and clothing exhibitions that are held annually in London, England, have prepared a scheme whereby a number of specially designed motor cars, carrying samples

of textile and drapery goods, will tour the Continent. Spain will be the first country to be visited by these mobile exhibitions of British-made cloth and wearing apparel. The scheme, it is stated, will provide an economical method by which a number of manufacturers seeking to do business with any particular country can bring their productions to the notice of buyers throughout that country. It is hoped by this means, says the "Times Trade Supplement," to stimulate interest abroad in British-made drapery.

LEVINSTEIN - DU PONT SUIT WITHDRAWN; DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED

The suit of Edgar Levinstein against E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which has been pending for some time in the United States District Court at Boston, has been withdrawn, and the matters of difference between Levinstein and the Du Pont company have been amicably adjusted and settled out of court and the suit dismissed.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT PECK IS LOSS TO KEYSTONE ANILINE

Cards have been sent out by the Keystone Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill., telling of the death, after a very brief illness, of James William Peck, president of the company. Mr. Peck passed away on Saturday, November 5, and his loss is sincerely mourned by many friends in the trade.

COMMERCE DEPT. FIGURES ON U. S. DYE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Domestic Exports of Dyes and Dyestuffs from the
United States by Countries for June, 1921

Countries	Aniline Dyes (dollars)	Logwood Extract (dollars)	All Other (dollars)
Belgium	22,257	2,459	10
France	452	...	95
Germany .....	...	450	...
Greece .....	...	...	230
Netherlands	1,000	220	...
Spain	380	...	...
England	1,456	190	4,100
Bermuda .....	...	...	63
British Honduras..	...	...	45
Canada	31,474	5,500	38,186
Costa Rica	90	19	132
Guatemala	180	...	38
Honduras .....	...	...	160
Nicaragua .....	...	25	78
Panama .....	...	...	99
Salvador	721	77	76
Mexico	4,219	209	1,204
Newfoundland and Labrador	75	...	137
Jamaica .....	...	...	206
Trinidad and To- bago .....	...	...	39
Cuba	1,069	...	810
Virgin Islands of U. S. A. ....	...	...	95
Haiti .....	...	...	29
Dominican Rep. ..	...	...	95
Argentina	45,495	...	...
Brazil	3,450	337	860
Chile	696	...	...
Colombia	1,804	...	521
Ecuador .....	...	...	855
Dutch Guiana .....	...	...	23
Peru	290	...	1,197
Uruguay .....	...	...	16
Venezuela	3,835	80	70
China	49,081	...	36
British India	32,634	...	10
Japan	280,908	16,663	11,837
Australia	24,316	762	1,086
New Zealand .....	...	...	7,659
British So. Africa..	7,310	...	566
Total	513,012	26,991	70,663

Imports of Dyes and Dyestuffs into the United
States by Countries for August, 1921

Countries	Alizarine and Alizarine Dyes (lbs.)	Colors or Dyes, Not Elsewhere Specified (lbs.)	(\$)
Belgium .....	...	1,000	2,840
France	5,021	1,906	3,345
Germany ...	13,571	39,393	44,346
			146,950

Italy	3,219	6,189	5,048	5,103
Netherlands..	...	...	981	1,333
Switzerland ..	...	...	88,074	137,098
England	556	1,718	34,556	35,639
Scotland .....	...	...	1,000	554
Japan .....	...	...	3	5
Total	22,367	49,206	178,353	331,713

Countries	Indigo (lbs.)	Synthetic (\$)	Extracts and Decoctions for Dyeing (lbs.)	(\$)
Belgium	283	1,303	...	...
Germany .....	...	...	137	136
Switzerland ..	5,772	20,373	...	...
England .....	...	...	10,948	682
Scotland .....	...	...	2,566	406
Dominc. Rep. ....	...	...	16,480	1,326
British India. ....	...	...	56,000	2,760
Japan .....	...	...	2,625	90
Total	6,055	21,676	88,756	5,400

BRITISH FIRM CLAIMS UN- USUAL SUCCESS FOR NEW SYNTHETIC SILK

Dyeing Difficulties Are Said to Be Overcome

Great interest has been created throughout the trade by the new synthetic silk which has just been placed on the market after many months of investigations and research work, says the London correspondent of the "Textile Recorder." The Harwick Woolens Manufacturing Company is now making underclothes from the new material. The makers claim that it is an entirely new product and far superior to the artificial silks made from wood fiber. The material has practically the strength and elasticity of silk; it looks and feels like silk, it will wash like linen and will not shrink; it is also claimed that boiling has absolutely no effect on the material—if anything, it improves it considerably. When wearing silk the question of hygiene invariably crops up, but in the case of synthetic silk it is non-hydrosopic and therefore a thoroughly hygienic material, and at the same time is very warm. The question of dyeing the material has now been completely overcome in the recent experiments. Certain dyes

were found to have a bad effect on the silk, but now all this has been overcome.

U. S. CONSUL REPORTS ENGLISH REPARATIONS DYE IMPORTS AT STANDSTILL

United States Consul General Robert P. Skinner has reported to the Department of Commerce from London that the importation of dyestuffs from Germany into Great Britain for reparations account began in November, 1919, but that distribution did not commence until late in December in that year.

The amount of dyestuffs now on hand in the United Kingdom, the report states, is about 2,000 tons, which is not looked upon as very large since the annual consumption of the United Kingdom is said to be about 20,000 tons. Throughout the entire year of 1920 the importations for Government account from Germany were of slight importance because of slack demand and the importation is now practically at a standstill.

The report stated that about 80 per cent of all the sales of dyes for Government account have been taken by the Association of Dye Users of Great Britain. The Government through the importing agency has not attempted to export, although a small quantity was sold some months ago to the Australian Government and also to the Indian Government.

The report adds that if any of the official importations have gone to America, it has been in violation of orders.

NATIONAL ISSUES BULLETINS 17 AND 18 FOR ADDITION TO BINDER

National Niagara Blue HW and Niagara Blue HW Conc., and National Alphazurine 2G, are the subjects respectively of Bulletins No. 17 and No. 18 issued by the National Aniline & Chemical Company to be included in this firm's special Loose-Leaf Binder, "New National Dyes." These are, of course, uniform with the preceding bulletins devised for the convenience

of dye consumers, and may be obtained by application to the company's headquarters, 21 Burling Slip, New York City.

National Niagara Blue HW, described in Bulletin No. 17, yields, when dyed by the direct method on cotton, a fine medium blue shade. These dyeings possess better fastness to washing than those produced by National Niagara Blue 2B. National Niagara Blue HW is particularly recommended for union dyeing, as cotton and wool are dyed practically the same shade and depth. It is to be noted, further states the Bulletin, that this "National" product dyes the wool in unions without the reddish cast produced by many of the direct cotton blues. Clear white discharges are obtained with hydrosulphite, and this dye, as noted above, is offered in two concentrations. Its solubility is rated by the company as "good," and its level-dyeing properties "good."

National Alphazurine 2G, described in Bulletin No. 18, is a brilliant acid blue, and is comparable to other National dyes bearing the same general name. The exceptionally good level-dyeing properties of this product are more pronounced, however, than is the case even with the finest of "National" Alphazurine colors previously produced; consequently, its use is highly recommended by the manufacturer when a greenish blue is desired for wool or silk. Its solubility receives a rating by the company of "excellent, even in hard water," while its level-dyeing properties are graded, as before noted, "excellent."

To manufacture, buy, sell, import, export, prepare, dress, tan, dye and deal in and trade in all or any kinds of pelts, furs, skins and hides, as well as to manufacture and deal in fur goods, garments and leather goods, the Bronnman Fur Dressing Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. Headquarters will be located in Newark, that State, and the capital of the new enterprise is \$5,000, composed of 100 shares at \$50 per share.

Italian Dye Market Holds Firm Despite Labor Troubles

**Prices Buoyed by Winter and Spring Demand—Germany Underbids All Competitors for License Transactions, Exchange Rates Operating in Her Favor—
Six Months' Imports of Dry Colors Show Gain Over
Corresponding 1920 Period**

By RAFFAELE SANSONE

Genoa, November 8.

Special to The REPORTER.

The month of October, although rendered industrially stormy by labor difficulties brought on by continued refusal of the workers to accept wage cuts determined upon during the past months, nevertheless proved to be a month of more or less activity in the distribution of dyestuffs and textile chemicals. This was largely accounted for by the existence of contracts previously secured by the dyers for winter and spring season goods, and matters were further aided by a fair recovery in the prices of colored materials of all qualities. Germany, being the nearest source of supply as well as the nation making the most convenient offers owing to her depreciated mark, was the bidder deriving most benefit from this situation; and this she did despite the large quantity of war reparation products which she was obliged to furnish.

Imports and Exports.—The importations of dry coal-tar colors reached a total of 2,353 tons during the first six months of this year, as against 2,046 tons during the same period of the preceding year. During 1921, 936 tons came from Germany through private commerce, 1,077 tons from Germany on account of war reparation, 38 tons from England, 234 tons from Switzerland, 50 tons from the United States and about 18 tons from other countries. The value of the importations for this year was 40,822,400 lire, against 58,956,800 lire in 1920 and 24,720,000 lire in 1919. The exportations of dry coloring matters reached 121 tons during the first six months

of this year, against 40 tons during the same period last year, the countries of destination being Belgium (3,300 kilos), France (12,400 kilos), Spain (14,300 kilos), and other countries (90,900 kilos).

During the first six months of this year 70 tons of coloring matter pastes were imported, of which 17½ tons came from Germany through private firms and 51½ tons on account of war reparation; only about 1 ton came from other countries. Of these pastes, 47,600 kilos were re-exported.

Italy imported during the first six months of this year only about 2½ tons of natural indigo, against 35½ tons during the same period of 1920. Of the first quantity, 1½ tons came directly from British India, four-fifths of a ton from England and about one-fifth of a ton from other countries. Also, in the case of synthetic indigo a great reduction in the importations was noted, these reaching a total of only 461 tons in comparison with 492 tons in 1920. Of the first amount about 457 tons were delivered by Germany on account of war reparation, about 3 tons by Germany through private commerce, and about 1 ton by Switzerland. France, which had delivered 26 tons during the same period of 1920, could make no deliveries during 1921, and the same was the case with other countries.

The importations of coloring matter extracts were also greatly reduced during the first six months of this year, reaching only 204 tons, against 1,206 tons in 1920. Of this amount 113 tons came from France, 7 tons from Germany, 19½ tons from Eng-

land, 64½ tons from the United States and the rest from other countries.

Prices of Coal-Tar Dyes.—The quotations in Table I, per ton in lire and dollars, show the difference brought about by the lower United States exchange (lire 24.50) prevailing at the moment of writing, in comparison with the September prices.

Mordants, Assistants, Dyehouse Products.—Through the great rise in the English exchange, the prices of some chemicals and products rose; while those of others, because of being imported from Germany, or because of a momentary absence of demand, fell further in price. Still others remained unchanged. Some of the changes in lire and dollars per ton are indicated in Table II.

TABLE I

	Nov. 8 (lire)	Nov. 8 (dollars)	Sept. 31 (dollars)
Naphthol yellow	50,000- 70,000	2,040-2,857	1,923-2,692
Auramine	70,000- 80,000	2,857-3,265	2,692-3,076
Orange II	30,000- 35,000	1,224-1,428	1,153-1,346
Nigrosine, water soluble.....	30,000- 40,000	1,224-1,632	1,153-1,538
Nigrosine, soluble in water.....	35,000- 40,000	1,428-1,632	1,346-1,538
Sulphur black	7,000- 10,000	285- 408	269- 384
Acid black	35,000- 40,000	1,428-1,632	1,346-1,538
Direct black	35,000- 40,000	1,428-1,632	1,346-1,538
Chrome black	40,000- 45,000	1,632-1,836	1,538-1,730
Methylene blue	80,000-100,000	3,265-4,080	3,076-3,846
Direct blue	25,000- 30,000	1,020-1,224	961-1,153
Sulphur blue	45,000- 50,000	1,836-2,040	1,730-1,923
Malachite green	80,000-100,000	3,265-4,080	3,076-3,846
Acid green	60,000- 70,000	2,448-2,857	2,307-2,692
Direct green	50,000- 70,000	2,040-2,857	1,923-2,692
Bismarck brown	40,000- 50,000	1,632-2,040	1,538-1,923
Magenta (fuchsin) crystals.....	70,000- 80,000	2,857-3,265	2,692-3,076
Ponceaux	35,000- 45,000	1,428-1,836	1,346-1,730
Methyl violet	70,000- 80,000	2,857-3,265	2,692-3,076

TABLE II

	Sept. 31		Nov. 8	
	(lire).	(dollars)	(lire)	(dollars)
Acetate of alumina.....	1,250	48	1,600	65
Chrome alum	3,000	115	3,000	122
Bichromate of potash.....	6,000	230	6,000	244
Ferrous sulphate	500	19	500	20
Copper sulphate	2,450	94	2,600	106
Tartar emetic	12,000	460	12,000	489
Aniline oil	10,000	384	15,000	612
White refined glycerine....	6,500	250	6,500	265
Glucose, 45 deg. Bé.....	3,600	138	3,600	146
Hydrogen peroxide	2,100	80	2,100	85
Tannic acid, 60 per cent.....	20,000	769	20,000	816
Tartaric acid, crystals.....	10,500	403	10,750	438
Acetic acid, 30 per cent.....	2,100	80	2,450	100
Hydrochloric acid, 20-21 deg. Be.....	320	12	320	13
Formic acid	6,000	230	10,500	428
Lactic acid, 80 per cent.....	4,000	153	4,500	183
Alum	1,450	55	1,400	57
Ammonia, 22 deg. Bé.....	1,550	59	1,550	63
Bisulphite of soda, 32 deg. Bé.....	450	19	450	18
Chlorate of potash.....	3,700	142	3,700	151
Chloride of ammonia.....	4,500	173	4,500	183

	Sept. 31		Nov. 8	
	(lire)	(dollars)	(lire)	(dollars)
Bleaching powder	1,050	40	900	36
Nitrite of soda.....	3,000	115	3,000	122
Yellow prussiate of potash.....	13,000	500	13,000	530
Yellow prussiate of soda.....	8,500	326	9,000	367
Caustic soda, 140 deg. Tw.....	2,450	94	2,800	114
Silicate of soda, 140 deg. Tw.....	1,000	38	1,000	40
Sodium sulphide	2,500	96	2,800	114
Logwood extract	10,000	384	10,000	408
Yellow dextrine	3,150	121	4,350	177
White dextrine	3,120	120	4,300	175
Farina	2,250	86	3,750	153
Kordofan gum	4,000	153	5,000	204
Indigo, 25 per cent.....	24,700	950	13,000	530
Beta-naphthol	12,000	460	18,000	734
Industrial castor oil.....	4,250	163	5,800	236

DU PONT ANNOUNCES VIOLAMINE B

The Dyestuffs Department, Sales Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., announce placing on the market Du Pont Violamine B, which is a new violet similar in its properties to the one announced some little time ago—Du Pont Violamine R. This product is used to some extent in silk and also wool printing. It finds use in the paper trade, especially for use on high grade paper, and is very well suited for the preparing of wall paper and lithographic lakes. In union material, cotton effect threads are stained slightly and in wool and silk unions the silk effects are dyed slightly stronger than the wool.

NAPHTHALENE CRYSTALS FOR DYES HELD DUTY-FREE

The Board of the United States General Appraisers recently ruled that naphthalene crystals used in the manufacture of dyestuffs and intermediates are free of duty under Group 1, Section 500, Act of September 8, 1916. This decision sustains a protest of the Standard Forwarding Company, agents for John J. White, Inc., against the collector's assessment of duty at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound under Group 2 of the same act. Brooks & Brooks appeared in this case for the importers.

ANGLO-GERMAN DYE AMALGAMATION EFFECTED

Negotiations pending for several months between the Gerb-und-Farbstoffwerke H. R. Renner & Co., Hamburg, Germany, and the Forestal Land, Timber & Railways Company, Ltd., of London, England, have resulted in the acceptance of the British firm's offer for absorbing the German concern, with a change providing for payment for the dye works stock in money at the rate of £6 per share instead of in shares of the new stock as at first proposed.

It is reported that the Meadowbrook Dye Works, Inc., Baltimore, Md., has purchased a building in that city.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 23
Dec. 5, 1921

In 2 Sections
Section 1



IN THIS SECTION

**Why an Ordinary Tariff
Measure Will Not Properly
Protect the Dye and Coal
Tar Chemical Industry**

An Extract from the Brochure
by S. Isermann

The Arms Conference
An Editorial

**Chemical Research Best
Armament Substitute**

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

In Two Sections—Section One

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, December 5, 1921

No. 23

Why an Ordinary Tariff Measure Will Not Protect the Dye and Coal-Tar Chemical Industry

A Timely Extract from "Why the Coal-Tar Chemical Industry Must Be Preserved, and How to Accomplish It"

By S. ISERMANN

AS will be noted in the editorial columns of the Technical Section of this issue, Senator Smoot, member of the joint sub-committee of the House and Senate to consider the dye provision of the Fordney Tariff bill, has declared that in his capacity as special investigator for this sub-committee he will recommend no "limited embargo" of any kind, either temporary or permanent, such as the proposed measure calls for.

This has been taken to mean most certainly that his advice, not yet revealed, will be for the adoption of a schedule of tariff rates purporting to deal adequately with the Cartel.

In view of his impending activities, the booklet recently prepared by S. Isermann and issued by the Chemical Company of America, Inc., for general distribution at the Chemical Show and elsewhere, becomes more than timely.

Notwithstanding the fact that this booklet has received considerable circulation in the trade, there was, it will be remembered, a plethora of such literature at that time—not all of it, by any means, as sound or as forceful as the work in question, either. Hence it is certain that it must have escaped thoughtful perusal, if not actual notice, by many who would be greatly benefited by it, and we therefore take pleasure in presenting this week that section of it which appeared under the caption which heads this page:

The question has often been asked as to why an ordinary tariff measure will not properly protect the dye industry and why adequate protection during the industry's formative period can be obtained only by an embargo feature, or some other extraordinary tariff measure.

In order to answer this question it

would seem necessary just to briefly outline the history and development of the dyestuff industry abroad.

In the first place, let us understand that the dyestuff industry is closely tied up, or, as a matter of fact, is part and parcel of the entire coal-tar chemical industry, which industry embraces the manufacture of drugs, photographic chemicals, perfumery materials, tanning materials, synthetic resins, and insulating materials, etc. These industries are closely related chemically, are very complicated and very much dependent one on the other.

While the dyestuff industry really originated in England, Germany, realizing the future for this industry, in 1879 started out to capture the world's market in these products.

The Government helped the industry first by passing suitable patent laws and later by more direct methods.

The first stages of development of the organic chemical industry brought about considerable interest to the scientific men of the world. This was especially true in Germany and Switzerland, and as the industry developed, the race for knowledge and achievement became a very serious one. In this race Germany found it necessary to protect every process, method of manufacture and product.

It is understood that these new chemical bodies or products, aside from arousing scientific interest, also brought a great deal of financial reward to the inventor.

Within the next twelve years after 1879 a great many firms entered into the manufacture of dyestuffs and other coal-tar chemicals, and as the salable products were protected by process patents, it was up to the newcomers in the field to invent new processes for the production of similar products, in order to enter the field. This forced competitive manufacturers to bring many similar products in the market; therefore new patents were taken out, which not only covered the primary product but a

half a dozen or more similar products or dyes which were just as useful and produced the same results as the original product.

This was done not for the purpose of bringing a large number of products in the market, but to keep the competitor from bringing out substitutes. By this it will be seen that it was the race for knowledge and money which actually was responsible for the great chemical development in Germany. In other words, these inventions, while of great scientific interest, also actually brought great financial rewards.

As the chemical field is so broad and as the competition became keener and keener every day, eventually the firms combined in order to do away with this idea of duplication. Had they kept it up indefinitely, the result would have been that for every suitable and useful dye there would have been probably fifty to one hundred substitutes which were just as good as the original dye, as they would produce the same practical results.

After the formation of this original combine it was not necessary to bring out constant duplication of products, but many processes and products were duplicated by getting out improvement patents and otherwise *in order to keep the rest of the world from going into the dyestuff and coal-tar chemical business.*

To-day all of the German firms have combined into one large company, known as the I. G. (Interessen Gemeinschaft, which, translated, means associated, or pooled, interests).

Therefore to-day the secret information of each firm is at the disposal of all, to be used for the purpose of controlling the world's business.

In the statistics of the Department of Commerce, Special Agents' Series No. 121, Importations of Dyestuffs in the Fiscal Year 1913-14, it is shown that in that year 3,613 brands of dyes were imported, CLASSIFIED AND OF A KNOWN CHEMICAL NA-

TURE, and in addition there were imported 2,080 brands which were NOT CLASSIFIED AND WERE OF UNKNOWN CHEMICAL CONSTRUCTION, some of which were in part mixtures.

We, in this country, have developed since the war between 350 and 400 of the classified dyes, and Germany in 1913 shipped to this country 5,693 different brands of dyes, while the authority on the subject, the SCHULTZ DYESTUFF TABLES, shows but 921 classified dyes.

By reviewing this history it will be easily seen that the Germans can replace the 400 dyes which we are making by several thousand others which they have made at one time or another. These dyes might differ in chemical composition, but from the practical standpoint of the user are no different than those made here.

Therefore, if a rate of duty is established for a given dye made here, a

similar dye differing slightly in chemical composition but producing exactly the same results, can be brought into this country to replace it.

A table shows the compilation of the patents taken out from 1877 to 1902 and the number of separate dyes covered by those patents, and also a specimen patent is appended [included in text of booklet].

How is one going to fix a rate of duty on a product which is not being made here but which will replace one made here?

The classifying of dyes is a very difficult matter, as the number is so great. As an example let us take the first twenty-five years of the development of the industry in Germany (1877 to 1902). During that period, according to Friedlander "FORT-SCHRITTE DER TEERFARBEN-FABRIKATION," 4,348 patents were taken out for dyes and intermediates covering approximately six

dyes or intermediates for each patent, making, in all, patents covering about twenty-five thousand (25,000) such products.

How is one going to write a tariff bill that will protect the industry against the importation of those dyes which are being made here, and also against the importation of dyes which, while chemically different, will do substantially the same work as those made here?

IN OTHER WORDS, IT WOULD WORK OUT IN THIS WAY:

As soon as a tariff bill is passed which protects only the dyes which are manufactured here, the importer would immediately start to bring over such other dyes as would do substantially the same work, and, in view of the number of types at his disposal, it would be an easy matter for him to do so.

In this case, a protective tariff, no matter how high, would not give protection, as it would fail in its purpose; therefore extraordinary measures must be provided.

Not all dyes need extraordinary protection. As a matter of fact, some of the staple products which are made on a large scale here can in a great measure be properly protected by high specific and ad valorem rates, but the industry does not depend upon one or two large manufacturers, and neither does it depend upon the largely consumed staple dyes. On the contrary, the industry depends upon the hundred or more small manufacturers of specialties on a small scale.

It is these specialties which require the highest type and greatest number of technical men for both personal supervision and for research work, and the most complicated machinery and equipment. Therefore, in time of an emergency the manufacturer of specialties is in a much better position to serve the nation with trained men and material.

Therefore, in order to be able to protect this industry it is believed a selec-

tive embargo or some other extraordinary tariff measure is needed which would regulate and control the importation of such dyes and other coal-tar synthetics as are made in this country in sufficient quantities, not sold at reasonable prices, or not of suitable quality, *should, in order to safeguard the interests of the consumer, be allowed entry into the United States at reasonable rates of duty.*

Care, however, must be taken to protect the domestic manufacturer, not only against the products which are of the same chemical composition as those made here but also against foreign dyes which will do substantially the same work as the American product when used in substantially the same manner.

Otherwise the foreign manufacturer will be placed in a position where he will be able to ship here any of the dyestuffs which he has successfully produced during the past forty or fifty years. Aside from that, during the war new materials were brought out in Germany which can now be used for this purpose.

SELECTIVE ATTACK

A plan of destroying a competing industry by a method known as "Selective Attack" has very often been used and discussed. The procedure is as simple as the results are disastrous.

In the case of any industry not securely entrenched, such as the coal-tar chemical industry in this country, each manufacturer has certain specialties which are comparatively profitable and which serve to carry the less profitable partly developed products until such time as they can stand alone. Plainly, if the manufacturer's market for these specialties is taken away, he will not only be unable to develop the newer products but he will be actually forced out of the field. *This is especially true in the case of the smaller manufacturers.*

The foreign manufacturer, well entrenched by years of experience, and

with a broad line of profitable products, can well afford to temporarily forego a profit on certain few of his products if thereby competition in his field is removed. Using the method of "Selective Attack," he selects a certain type of dye, or dyes, made by but one or two domestic manufacturers, and which are their specialties. He offers them for sale at a price below domestic production cost. The domestic maker with his props knocked from under him in this manner faces a struggle too great to bear and is forced out of business. *This is especially true of the small manufacturer with limited capital.* One competitor removed from the path of the foreign maker, he repeats this operation against another.

It is said that this plan would not be practicable if adequate tariff protection be afforded every dye made in America.

A perusal of this booklet will show that the foreign producers will not be required to sell below cost the actual product made in this country, but will simply offer similar products of different chemical composition which will do substantially the same work.

Against this open avenue of attack it is very difficult to devise methods of protection, unless all dyes which replace dyes made here, whether or not of the same chemical composition, are accorded the same method of protection.

PRICES

Much consideration has been given to the differences of sales prices here and abroad. Little thought, however, has been given to costs of production.

Paradoxically, sales prices abroad, and even here, may be but little controlled by the apparent costs of production. Forty years of experience on the part of foreign makers has given them opportunity of, and taught them methods of, utilizing all the numerous by-products obtained in the manufacture of coal-tar chemicals. It has been shown that the same intermediates used for the making of dyestuffs are used for the production of drugs, photographic chemicals, perfume bases, tanning materials, solvents, artificial resins, etc. Hence it happens in many cases that by-products costing little as such may be readily converted into valuable products on which there is so considerable a profit as to enable the original product to be sold at a price well below its apparent cost.

But the experience and knowledge necessary for us to make such a numerous progeny of the parent materials we can gain only at the expenditure of considerable capital and great energy, over an appreciable period of time. This, however, we will never be able to do unless during that period we have adequate protection to permit us to expand every branch of

(Continued on page 13.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7550

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
 of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
 contributions appreciated.

In Two Sections—Section One

A. P. HOWES, President
 LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

THE ARMS CONFERENCE

NEARLY a year ago, in its issue of January 3, 1921, The REPORTER said editorially in these columns:

"You may expect to hear at some not too far distant date a proposal from England for a mutual limiting of navies; the proposal will likely state—although not in so many words—that the size of our navy shall be limited to what the British think they can afford to spend on fighting craft during the next few years, with Japan a possible third party to the agreement. Already it has been hinted that if Japan should prove reluctant to submit to any such proposal—the United States agreeing—and attempt to dispute the matter, England would unhesitatingly back the United States against her former ally.

"All this is not so far removed from the issue of the dye industry now before our Senate as it might appear. . . ."

To-day, we believe most people will agree, "all this" is closer to the dye issue even than before. Little did we think a year ago that such a proposal would come first from the United States. But the Arms Limitation Conference has already developed many things which have taken the world somewhat by surprise—not because they have been stated, but because they have been stated publicly—and before it is over there will be much which would have been literally marveled at could it have been foreseen in days gone by.

Much good can and probably will come from the Conference. It deserves

the support and sympathy of all peoples. And let those who are already beginning to cry out against what seems to them like a careless flinging away of our weapons—the professional alarmists and the rabid militarists—bear in mind that a "capital ship" is no longer the priceless asset that it was when Dewey sailed past the frowning fortress of Corregidor and into Manila Bay. To-day the submarine of wide cruising range has made it ineffectual as we are wasteful of lives and money. To-day they build submarines capable of catapulting airplanes from their decks. And the airplane carries the most deadly of all modern weapons—all directly or indirectly coal-tar products.

This relationship has not yet been broached in a serious way or even seriously recognized at the Conference. Do not imagine, however, that it is not thought of. All nations working to foster self-sustaining coal-tar chemical industries know that they can with impunity discard the obsolescent and highly expensive form of weapon of the past in favor of the "standing army which pays for itself in time of peace." And every nation at the Conference, with the exception of China and the United States, is equipped with legislation of greater or less effectiveness for the sole purpose of assuring itself possession of this really modern weapon.

Frank A. Munsey, able publisher, is out with a campaign against the modern weapons, and "viper warfare." He asks, clear across the front page of his New York "Herald," if it is what the world wants.

Probably not. But if the sad truth must be known, Mr. Munsey will probably learn that the world prefers it, because of its cheapness, to the warfare of quarter-decks and of cavalry charges. The United States could bankrupt the world at that game. Hence, the world would just as soon turn to another, at which the bankrupt stands an almost equal chance with the most prosperous. Its advent is providential for the European countries, which can no longer hold the pace. It

enables them to go as far in preparedness as their extremely rich and powerful neighbor, the United States—and they are all doing it. Call it brutal, debasing, savage, barbarous; it is all of these things. But you will not persuade them to abandon it. Even the League of Nations endorsed it—because it well understood there was no use in forbidding it.

Next year a fresh discovery may render even this new weapon obsolete. But until it does, one can only proceed just as though it were the final word in matters military.

In view of this, it is hardly the thing for the United States to ignore it, and to petrify even that which it was on the point of acquiring dilatory tactics. Some will at once say that we shouldn't scrap those ships in company with other nations; but this will not hold water; we may just as well scrap them as not, since they would do us no good if we kept them, lacking the other.

Safety can no longer be purchased with \$50,000,000 dreadnaughts.

But it can be purchased, cheaply enough, by the proper sort of protective legislation, now possessed by other nations at the Conference. They are very respectful and anxious to please the United States, but one can scarcely look for them to remind us of our shortcomings in this matter. Reminders of this sort must come from home people.

Since the preparation of the above, some forty-eight hours ago, it has become positively known that the subject of poison gas warfare will be brought officially before the Arms Limitation Conference. The American Advisory Committee will, in fact, recommend to the delegates the complete abolition of poison gas—which is something the League of Nations refused to do—and will further urge restrictions upon the use of submarines.

Inasmuch as some speculative com-

ment relative to this subject is introduced in the foregoing, it is only fitting that the newer developments should be noted here.

In common with most of the balance of creation, The REPORTER would like to see all war made impossible. A large order, of course; one which cannot be filled this year, and recognized as such by everyone, including the present Conference. Failing in this, we should like nothing better than to see modern warfare robbed of some of its most deadly and horrible features, including the various gases. So much for sentiment.

Now for facts. Among those who have studied the question, the strongest conviction prevails that to recommend the abolition of poison gas is to recommend an impossibility. A universal agreement to abolish this weapon would be even more dangerous than a frank universal acceptance of it as a major ingredient of the next war, for the reason that plants for its manufacture are always kept running to fill peace-time needs, and it would be out of the question to prevent private individuals—while governmental eyes were most conveniently averted, perhaps—from conducting secret experiments. Even in ordinary commercial research, fresh possibilities in this field would most certainly be brought to light and noted by the researchers for future reference “just in case—etc., etc.”

Hence, an agreement to abstain from the further development or use of this weapon could not be otherwise than a farce. Moreover, it is clearly outside the scope of the present Conference, which assembled primarily to eliminate what might be termed “excess competition” in expensive forms of armament; not to abolish armaments, nor to abolish war, nor even to change the relative strength of the existing powers.

The inevitable conclusion is that such an agreement, if really carried out, would be ideal, but that it cannot be carried out for the reason that there is no known way of enforcing its terms. This would make it highly satisfactory to dishonorable nations, who would en-

ter upon it eagerly; but hazardous for the others.

It is our duty to ask for the attention of all who overlooked the statements of the British delegates, headed by Mr. Balfour, as given in a despatch to Mr. Munsey's New York “Sun,” in the course of its campaign to bring about such an agreement. You should not fail to read these statements. For perfect grasp of this subject, accompanied by the application of true common sense thereto, they are superb:

“It is declared that the attitude of the British delegation as to the elimination of poison gas supports the view of the American Advisory Committee, but is qualified.” The despatch continues: “The British believe it would be desirable, but doubt whether it is feasible, according to a British authority here, because the manufacture of poisonous chemicals for peaceable purposes cannot be prohibited, and in the event of war such chemicals would be instantly ready for use in bombs, shells and flame throwers.

“The British spokesman was doubtful whether human nature could be controlled in the use of any weapon ready at hand in case a war became a life and death struggle between two or more nations. The British spokesman used the words, ‘scrap of paper,’ in referring to international rules and regulations as a safeguard, and did not seem to think the odium of public opinion would deter a nation from tearing up a promise not to use poison gas should safety hang thereon.”

Discussing the submarine proposal, it was pointed out by the British delegate that the two cases are not parallel. The despatch quotes him thus:

“The submarine has little, if any, commercial use. The manufacture or construction of submarines can, to a great extent, be controlled. The use of submarines calls for expert crews which require years of training. On the other hand, poison gas is a commercial necessity. It is ready to hand in case of war. By all means let its use be prohibited, but the prohibition of the submarine and the prohibition of the

use of poison gas are not subject to the same control."

The despatch concludes:

"It is further pointed out by the British that most of the nations of the world interested in land armament (gas being mainly a land and air weapon) are not represented at the Conference; hence, the necessity for another conference to which Germany and other nations shall be invited."

England has sent some of her ablest men as representatives to Washington. They understand this, typically modern situation perfectly. Many individuals in the United States understand the situation just as perfectly. But they are not members of the American Advisory Committee.

In the presence of such unruffled frankness and knowledge, the proposal of the Committee, lofty and humanitarian though it is, sounds almost childish.

The most dangerous thing the United States could do at the Conference would be to force an agreement against the future use of poison gas—which her power and influence could readily bring about—and then, acting upon the advice of sectional-minded dye protection opposers, neglect to provide herself with a self-contained coal-tar chemical industry.

Our hope is that the forthcoming recommendation of the Advisory Committee will, for the time being at least, be turned down. Only after we have assured ourselves of the safety of our own coal-tar chemical industries may it properly be considered once more.

With a capital of \$250,000, Kerr, Wilson & Co., Inc., has been incorporated under the laws of Virginia at Roa-

noke to manufacture tannin extracts and dye products. The officers are George A. Kerr, president; Walter F. Wilson, vice-president, and J. Calvin Moss, secretary-treasurer, all of Lynchburg, Va.

WHY A TARIFF WILL NOT PROTECT THE DYE INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 9.)

the industry. In so far as differences of cost due to low wages and foreign exchange affect this industry, ordinary protective tariff measures will adequately protect the industry as these differences of cost become known.

If we think of the dyestuff and coal-tar chemical industry in terms of national defense and preparedness, the industry must be preserved to the fullest extent, and the protection of two or three large manufacturers for a time is not going to bring about the desired results.

Thanks to practical knowledge, untiring effort, and personal attention to his business, the smaller manufacturer is largely responsible for the development of the synthetic dyestuff and coal-tar chemical industry to its present state. It is the smaller manufacturer upon whom will fall the blow. Even now, because of the uncertainty of the continuance of the present effective protection (under the Emergency Tariff), it is exceedingly difficult and, in many cases, impossible for him to procure sufficient finance to continue operations.

It is suggested that a suitable tariff to protect the whole industry would

be obtained by adopting Paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Fordney bill, and the administrative section of the Senate bill as reported by the Senate Finance Committee in 1920.

While a few minor changes might be necessitated by combining the two, in our opinion the bill would then be effective enough to adequately protect the synthetic coal-tar chemical industry in the United States.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH BEST ARMAMENT SUBSTITUTE

Howe, Garvan and Kimberly Show How Preparedness Activities Have a Normal Peace-Time Outlet

How science can aid in the defense of a nation and take the place of battle-ships and forts, was stated recently in a discussion on "Chemistry and Disarmament," at the joint meeting of the chemical societies held at Rumford Hall, 52 East Forty-first Street, New York City. The organizations participating were the New York Sections of the American Chemical Society and the Societe de Chimie Industrielle and the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Harrison E. Howe, chairman of the Division of Research Extension of the National Research Council and newly appointed editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," to succeed Dr. Charles H. Herty, said that even those who favor disarmament would scarcely be willing to leave a country unprotected.

"Fortunately, through chemical research," he continued, "knowledge is acquired which, as it increases, makes possible a corresponding decrease in armament as it is usually considered. Fortunately also, chemical research in normal times has a perfectly satisfactory and healthy outlet for its effort through the application of its results to business and industry. Research chemists have ample opportunity to try themselves against each other through commercial competition, and therefore their work is not subject to the same criti-

cism that has been applied to the average military, where a test of the progress that has been made has been believed to be a factor in the instigation of actual war. Chemical research as applied to industry, therefore, does have a bearing upon the reduction of armament problems, and it becomes even more desirable to encourage industry to take up as a part of its own activity the prosecution of scientific research. Even in these somewhat discouraging times, forward looking concerns are not only maintaining their research programs but other groups who heretofore have no more than become slightly acquainted with the possibilities are beginning to show an encouraging interest in chemical research. With the gradual passing of the trade secret idea some manufacturers are beginning to recognize the factors that are common to their business and are undertaking co-operative work. Still others are making a beginning through the fellowship plan. This policy, which we trust we may have some part in having more widely adopted, is based upon the knowledge that in times such as these through which industry has been passing the manufacturer who through the application of science has been able to make a better product than his competitors is the last to lose the business. Those who purchase from him are much more inclined to curtail their orders elsewhere, wishing to obtain the best possible for their money when their purchases of raw material must necessarily be reduced.

"Chemists also know that the proper application of science results as well in reduction of costs, and this may be a convincing argument to the manufacturer unacquainted with research at this time above all others. Many of the lines of activity in which chemical research is to-day most involved cannot expect to do a volume of business which should be done without the advantages of export markets. Whatever our home conditions may require in the way of encouraging these industries through one plan or another, it is obvious that through greater efficiency, improved ap-

pliances and research, lower costs must be realized if any considerable portion of export business is to be retained. True, the encouragement of the industry at home must be obtained, otherwise such development cannot be financed and carried through to completion.

"It seems obvious, then, that chemical research properly managed, adequately supported, and carried through to the conclusion, is essential to industry, from the dollars and cents standpoint, and at the same time is vital in providing the knowledge which is the type of armament in which many Americans believe."

Francis P. Garvan, formerly Alien Property Custodian and now president of the Chemical Foundation, urged that chemists continue to push research in all directions so that they might be prepared in the event of any sudden attack from foreign foes. High explosives more powerful and poison gas more deadly than those now in use might be made, he said, at any time in out-of-the-way places by secret and unscrupulous foes. Mr. Garvan took the position that the men of science of every nation should develop the means to defend their fellow men against such attacks. He declared also that the researches of chemistry would be a means of promoting peaceful industry, as well as of furnishing a substitute for battleships and forts.

Major H. S. Kimberly, formerly of the Chemical Warfare Service, exhibited official Navy Department motion pictures showing recent tests made upon the U. S. S. Alabama including air bombing, gas attacks and smoke screens, and also a reel depicting the destruction of the German cruiser "Ost Friesland." He spoke especially of the deadly effect of poison gas when introduced by shell into the holds of vessels of war, or drawn in through ventilating systems and added that although it may not be commonly known, yet because of the artificial circulation of great quantities of air through a ship for ventilation, gas shells or bombs need not make direct hits to be effective.

S. R. DAVID MOVES CONNECTICUT OFFICE TO HARTFORD

Announcement has been made by S. R. David & Co., Inc., 252 Congress Street, Boston, and whose Connecticut office was formerly at 944 Chapel Street, New Haven, as follows:

"Beginning December 1, 1921, our New Haven office will be moved to 1029 Main Street, Hartford, Conn., this location being more central for our Connecticut business.

"George H. Ashton, who has been in charge of the New Haven office for the past two years, although retiring from active business, will remain on the board of directors of the S. R. David Company, Inc. Frank J. Murphy will succeed Mr. Ashton as manager of the Hartford office."

MERGER OF SEYDEL AND NITRO PRODUCTS CORP IS EFFECTED

The merger of the Seydel Manufacturing Company, of Jersey City, N. J., and the Nitro Products Corporation, of Nitro, W. Va., is announced by Herman Seydel, president of the Seydel company. The plant in Jersey City will be used for offices and laboratories for research work. Two vice-presidents were chosen, Paul Seydel, brother of the president and associate owner of the local company, and Frank C. Pitcher. Mr. Seydel will have charge of the development work and oversight of the manufacturing at Nitro, and Mr. Pitcher charge of

the general office work at Nitro. J. B. Pitcher, formerly president of the Nitro Products Company, was chosen secretary and treasurer. Three Jersey City men were added to the board of directors of the new company: Judge William H. Speer, of the County Court; Joseph A. Dear, managing editor of the "Jersey Journal," and Robert J. Rendall, president of the Hudson City Savings Bank.

[Note—Further details of this important merger will be given next week.]

DU PONT OFFERS PONTACHROME BLUE BLACK R CONC.

This Product to Replace Pontachrome Black 6 BX, Which Is Discontinued

Announcement has been made by the Dyestuffs Department, Sales Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., to the effect that this company has discontinued the offering of their Pontachrome Black 6 BX, and have substituted for it a new and improved brand which they designate as Pontachrome Blue Black R Conc.

This is a superior product in solubility, brightness of shade, and in tinctorial contents. It is especially adaptable for dyeing wool according to the top chrome method and in the different types of apparatus. This product is also very helpful in the production of Navy Blues, as it forms a good basis with suitable shading colors.

Processes have been developed to assist in its more general use in machine dyeing, and the Du Pont Company offer the services of a specialist in demonstrating this product.

To manufacture silk and other textile fabrics, the E. & H. Silk Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The capital is \$100,000, and headquarters will be located in Paterson, that State.

At Dover, Del., the Ross Laboratories, Inc., have been incorporated to

manufacture dyes and dyestuffs. The capital is \$100,000, and the firm was incorporated by the Corporation Guarantee & Trust Company, Philadelphia.

THE ARMY'S TESTIMONY ON DYE PROTECTION

(Continued from last week.)

The Chairman—Is that all, General?

Simmons—General, let me ask you one question: It was stated by implication, if not expressly, here yesterday, that the cost of producing dyestuffs in this country was three or four times greater than in Germany at present. Can you tell the committee why the cost of production is greater in this country than in Germany? What is it that makes the cost three or four times what it is in Germany?

Fries—I think there are just two reasons:

First, the higher wages paid our labor—and that applies to the production of your coal tar as well as to the actual making of dyes from the crudes and intermediates, and also a difference in the value of the two currencies, the mark being very greatly depreciated, and the German workman being paid in marks makes a still further difference in the productive cost.

Simmons—Those are the two elements, you say. The cost of labor—well, that is the measure of the difference in cost. Labor costs less in Germany because of the exchange. So that labor is really the difference in cost and is really that which measures the difference between here and abroad?

Fries—I think so: Even the Germans before the war—and after the mark gets back to proper value again will undoubtedly receive much less abroad than American workmen.

Simmons—If that be true as to the dyestuffs industry, if that be the only reason, then why does not your reason apply to every other thing produced in this country and Germany?

Fries—There is a great difference grows up many times as to whether Germany has all of the raw products or not, or whether we have all of the raw products.

Simmons—I did not understand you just now as including the difference in the cost of raw products?

Fries—I included that in the labor cost, when I said that the difference in labor came in in the production of the crudes from which you make the intermediates and the dyes, as well as in the making of the dyes themselves; it all goes back to the first production cost.

Simmons—You say the products cost more because labor costs more; and you also say that because of the difference in the cost of labor it enables them to make any such product in Germany three or four times less than in the United States. If that is true, if the labor cost measures the difference, and that is the element in the problem, why does not that apply with equal force to every other thing that Germany produces?

Fries—Take the question of cotton goods: Germany imports all of her cotton. The cost of that cotton is a very great factor to Germany in the cost of her product. But she has the coal and she has the kind of industry with which she produces the coke, and hence she gets these coal-tar products really as a waste product, and it was because Germany woke up to the great economic value of utilizing these waste products that she started into the dye manufacturing extensively long prior to the World War.

Simmons—This is not the only industry that has been developed to a very high degree in Germany that has to get raw materials from abroad, is it?

Fries—No, sir. No, sir. But there are many other factors, of course.

Simmons—The truth is that Germany has to buy very largely the raw materials that she uses in her industries, does she not?

Fries—Yes, sir; but she has the advantage in the dye industry that she probably has not in many of the others, in that she has such a tremendous corps of trained specialists who have been working forty years on this, while the United States has hardly worked at all on it; and we have not got those trained specialists.

Simmons—And they were trained in the dye industry?

Fries—Yes, sir.

(To be concluded.)

DEVISE PROCESS FOR PREVENTION OF COAL-TAR EMULSIONS

As the result of a study of the formation of tar emulsions in water-gas sets made under a co-operative agreement of the United States Bureau of Mines, the University of Illinois, and also with the Illinois State Geological Survey at Urbana, Ill., it has been proved that emulsions could be largely prevented by proper manipulation. A method was developed for determining rapidly the percentage of water in tar emulsions. A full report of the results of these experiments and methods of preventing emulsions in operation is being published by the University of Illinois Experiment Station at Urbana, Ill.

BELTRAMO-MILHOMME FIRM WILL DYE, PRINT AND FINISH

A new dyeing, printing and finishing company has been formed by a corporation of Passaic and Bergen County men who have filed articles of incorporation as Beltramo-Milhomme, Inc., with principal office and plant at 371-379 Howe Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

They will dye, print and finish silk, cotton, woolen and other kinds of yarn, piece goods and all kinds of fabrics and fibers. The authorized capital stock is \$100,000, of which \$60,000 has been subscribed. The agent in

charge is Frank J. Beltramo. Other stockholders are Felix Milhomme and Alexander Milhomme, both of Ridgefield Park.

Announcement has been made to the effect that H. E. Haggmacher has been appointed research chemist of the Graselli Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Haggmacher was formerly connected with Collins & Roesell, engineers, New York City.

Dye-a-Grams

Six Buffalo girls arrested for wearing "rolled down" stockings—*News item*. Chief of Police probably feared an epidemic of eye-strain!

"National Scores Again with Special Issue of 'Dyestuffs'" — *"Reporter" headline*. Or, another home run for McKerrow!

Repeatedly we hear rumors that the Treaty of Peace with Germany has been ratified. Well, as far as that goes, the war ended in 1918.

"Shoe and Hosiery Men to Co-operate on Color Question" — *"Reporter" headline*. In other words, a meeting of the Black and Tans!

Who, we rise to inquire, can recall the days when there was a Blarney Stone in Ireland?

If love, as the old adage says, is blind—then it is indeed missing something these days!

"Canadian Direct Blue 2B First Dye Made in Canada" — *"Reporter" headline*. Ofter the first made is the last sold—which will probably prove true in this case, considering the "scarcity" of this type!

The relatives who come for a prolonged visit are seldom, you may have noted, of the wealthy variety.

A woman, 'tis said, understands a man when he doesn't understand himself. Small wonder, then, that a man can't understand women.

If it were natural for a man to be good, he would fight heroically against the inclination—and win out!

"Doc" Lehmann has left the Chemical Company of America. Wonder who'll decorate the Chemical Tree next year at the Show, and who'll entertain the "Inquisitives"!

Considering that the outcome of the dyestuff controversy is of such vital importance to Utah, one can well understand and appreciate the attitude of Senator King.

"Sobriety seldom if ever brings notoriety," states the writer of a recent newspaper article. How about Carrie Nation?

Why worry about Posterity, as some take it upon themselves to do? The way things are developing nowadays, all Posterity will have to do will be to push a button!

G. E. T.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 24

Dec. 12, 1921



IN THIS ISSUE

Germany Holds Fast to Pre-War Trade Methods Abroad

Teuton Attache at Rome, in Report to German Government, Urges Fomentation of Italian Discontent to Break Down Legislative Barriers

The King Crusade

An Editorial

Foreign Dyes Licensed for November Import

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, December 12, 1921

No. 24

GERMANY HOLDS FAST TO PRE-WAR TRADE METHODS ABROAD

Teuton Attache at Rome, in Report to German Government,
Urges Fomentation of Italian Discontent to Break Down
Legislative Barriers Against Dye and Chemical Competition

A N illuminating picture of methods by which Germany is attempting to throttle important industries in other countries is furnished by a confidential report from a German commercial attache in Rome, Italy, to his chief in Berlin, which was read by Dr. Chas. H. Herty, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association of the U. S., in the course of a recent address before the Chamber of Commerce of Jersey City, N. J. This report was submitted by the attache in May of this year and was published in the "Idea Nazionale," a daily newspaper issued in Rome, in its Sunday issue of August 28, 1921, and bears out in many ways the story of conditions in the Italian dye and chemical trades, together with the apprehension of German methods of competition, as detailed from month to month by the correspondence of Raffaele Sansone in The REPORTER.

Important sections of this report are as follows:

"In order that we may create for ourselves a favorable political situation, taking advantage of the malcontent of the Italian people, and especially of the Nationalist and Nittian Parties against the powers of the Entente, a political situation which might in due course be favorable to us when Germany should be faced by fresh complications, it is necessary to strengthen this discontent in order to consolidate our situation through economic action.

"To this end, the point at which we have arrived is only a quarter of the way. We must create such economic interests and bonds with Italy that, whatever happens, Italy will have to follow our political lead.

"First of all, it is necessary that a systematic supply of German goods be sent here, even below cost price to a considerable extent. Inundating the Italian market with German goods, we will not only have a place sympathetic to Germany, because, as many of our agents and commercial representatives

have verified, Italian consumers gladly accept cheap articles, but we will also create a situation for Italian industry, which will render any continuation of activity impossible. This without doubt will cause such a crisis that, besides keeping Italy in constant agitation, will enable us to become the sole masters of the peninsular trade, the more so as, from our information as to French activity in Italy, it appears that the French fear the outbreak of a revolution here which might cause them similar losses to those suffered in Russia.

"Further, such situation would enable us to purchase the Italian industries at a very low rate, which would be the key of the situation, since it would also allow us to control trade between Italy and the Balkans in such a way that Italy would not compete with us for those markets (see circular 30th October, 1920, regarding Italo-Jugo-Slav treaty). This, of course, will happen as soon as Italy is forced to close down.

"We have before us a varied field of development in Italian industry, viz., trade in rubber, Fiat, Spa, besides all the tire factories and motor car engine factories which are already in a state of acute crisis on account of the huge German stocks of these lines sent to Italy.

"Then we have the dyeing trade in Italy, which though in a precarious state of development, holds the promise of an assured future. It is, however, necessary that, in order to follow out in this branch, too, the method of peaceful destruction advised by me, the Italian Government should not take precautions to prevent the import of coloring matters from abroad, as otherwise it is certain that the Italian industry which, it appears to me, are seeking American capital to support them, might assume a more solid position in the peninsula, a position which it would be more difficult to destroy.

"I have had a promise from the Italian cotton spinners of the possibility of action on their part against possible provisions of the Italian Government. As authorized by you, for my part I have promised that any such action will be compensated by the dispatch of tex-

tile machines from Germany at very low prices.

"It must not be forgotten, however, that the Italian textile industry, too, offers a field for economic development for Germany in Italy, whether because they are at present going through a period of crisis, or because they obstruct our path towards the East. I understand that in the economic treaties which Italy is on the point of concluding with Jugo-Slavia shall acquire 200,000 quintales (2,000 tons) of textiles per annum in Italy; and it seems that this proposal has been received with pleasure by the Jugo-Slavs, since as a matter of fact the Italian cotton spinners have known how to penetrate that market. Therefore, if we succeed in absorbing part of the Italian cotton industry (I have already made tentative proposals for the Rossi Cotton Mill and for the Prato factory, but up to the present I have had no result, and the negotiations have been passed on to the Schimmelpfeng Agency and to the office of Consul Oster), we could reduce Italian competition in the Balkans, where we could present our product as being Italian.

"The Consortium of Chemical Products of Berlin, the Deutsche Bank, and the Discount Gesellschaft are already with various Italian groups.

"As will be seen from this explanation, there is much to do in Italy, but action must be guided by the following rules in order to avoid clashing with Italian susceptibility.

"1. The Deutsche Italienische Vereinig should be able to continue to bring its influence to bear.

"Instructions must be given to the Deutsche Italienische Vereinig so that its bulletin shall be inspired to draw attention to the lack of Italian products in Italy, the damage resulting from such lack, and the attempts at economic penetration on the part of foreign countries. Such criterion must also inspire the newspaper campaign of said organization.

"2. The setting up in Milan, too, of an information office at the Consulate General for Germany, with the aim of

following the labor movements in north Italy, and to report to Germany in relation to these movements, the necessity to send German material and products to increase the crisis.

"3. As to fuel, it is necessary that after the refusal of the Italians of our offer to collaborate in the development of the lignite mines, and for the supply of the market with fuel against facilities of German property, which has been so sequestered, our action shall be turned towards private individuals."

GERMAN SPYING SYSTEM

Another interesting point brought out by Dr. Herty in his address was the fact that just as Germany had perfected a remarkable system of sabotage during the war, so has she built up a spying system in the industrial war she is now waging. To illustrate this point, Dr. Herty quoted from correspondence which he received on the date of November 23, this year, regarding the experiences of an American chemist in Germany. This correspondence follows:

"Dr. ———, who is with the ——— Company, has just returned from a trip to Europe, where he went at the request of his employers, as I understand it.

"He saw quite a few people and among them Dr. v. Weinberg, whom you know, and Dr. Seeböhm, formerly of the Bayer Company, and now with Griesheim Elektron.

"In conversation with Dr. Weinberg, this gentleman remarked that he knew exactly what the National Aniline & Chemical Company plants had cost, and, if an embargo were put on dyes, they would immediately begin to build and they could build a plant for just one-tenth of what it had cost the manufacturers to build their plants here, and also spoke of their experience, which would naturally be of great use to them.

"Dr. Seeböhm, who you know is a brother-in-law of Duisberg, very much astonished Dr. ——— by telling him how their (the ——— Company's) yield in August was only so much on certain dyes, where it was higher the month previous, and admitted he had data of the yields and productions of all the dyestuff manufacturers of this country."

THE NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL SEEKS \$90,000 FOR ADDITIONS

The New Bedford Textile School hopes to secure a State appropriation for the erection next spring of a three-story addition to the present buildings. President William E. Hatch believes that the State House authorities are practically certain to recommend the inclusion in the State budget of the amount requested by the school. Plans and specifications for the building have been drawn by Leary & Walker, mill engineers and architects, and call for a three-story structure to cost approximately \$90,-

000, including the cost of the land and the furnishings. Options have already been obtained on the property situated on the north side of Maxfield Street, just west of the school.

FOREIGN DYES LICENSED BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR NOVEMBER IMPORT

**Germany and Switzerland Record
Tremendous Declines; Latter
Heads List; England Gains
Again; France Sends
Nothing**

Following is a complete list giving the types and quantities of dyestuffs for the importation of which into the United States licenses were granted by the Treasury Department, Division of Customs, Dye and Chemical Section, during November. This tabulation is being issued by the American Dyes Institute, and it is announced that anyone interested in the manufacture of dyestuffs who has not received a copy may obtain one by application to that organization's headquarters, 320 Broadway, New York City.

An appended note by the Treasury Department states: "Licenses shown by this list to have been issued for particular commodities must not be considered as a precedent or assurance that favorable action will be taken on future applications for similar commodities. The Treasury Department, Dye and Chemical Section, announces in special cases that it is its practice to consider any special evidence that may be submitted by manufacturing consumers of dyestuffs tending to prove that the American commodity, while satisfactory in general or for some lines, will not meet the requirements as to quality or adaptability for particular manufacturing purposes."

The November list shows that we imported, under license, more dyestuffs from Switzerland than from

any of the four countries from which we regularly draw our supply. The land of the Alps heads the list with 189,018 pounds, but this amount represents a great fall from the figures for October, when she sent us 316,531 pounds, and a gain over September, when 103,268 pounds was her licensed contribution. Germany shows a tremendous decline with but 92,864 pounds, as against 418,344 pounds for October and 488,912.8 pounds for September. England made a substantial gain by sending us 38,330 pounds in November, as against 33,103 pounds in October, and a further gain over September, when she sent 29,010 pounds. France again does not figure in the totals, nor did she in September, the contribution of 880 pounds during October representing the first from that source in several months. The combined licensed importations for November are but 320,212 pounds, less than half the October total of 766,858 pounds, and but slightly more than half the September totals of 621,190.8 pounds. The detailed list follows:

Destination of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Acid Blue RBF.....	..	440
Acid Aliz. Gray G.....	300	..
Acid Magenta	220	..
Acid Milling Black B.....	..	5,000
Acid Phosphine R (from England 80 lbs.).....	..	..
Acid Pure Blue R Supra...	..	110
Acid Violet 6BN.....	..	1,100
Acid Violet 6BNOO.....	100	..
Algol Blue 3G Powder....	210	..
Algol Blue K Powder.....	110	..
Algol Brill. Red 2B Powder	102	..
Algol Brill. Violet 2B Pdr..	25	..
Algol Brown R Powder....	110	..
Algol Corinth R Powder....	110	..
Algol Green B Powder....	110	..
Algol Olive R Powder.....	110	..
Algol Orange R Paste.....	516	..
Algol Orange R Powder....	110	..
Algol Red 5G Powder.....	110	..
Aliz. Black B Powder.....	500	..
Aliz. Blue AS.....	175	..
Aliz. Blue Black B.....	2,300	..
Aliz. Blue Black B Powder.	100	..
Aliz. Blue Black BT.....	60	..
Aliz. Blue S.....	1,500	..

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)	Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Aliz. Blue S Powder (from England 2,500 lbs).....	500	..	Chinoline Yellow KT Ex. Conc.	100	..
Aliz. Blue SAWSA.....	510	..	Chloramine Brown G.....	454	..
Aliz. Green CG Ex.....	325	..	Chlorantine Fast Black B..	..	660
Aliz. Green S 15% Paste (from England 800 lbs.)..	..	..	Chlorantine Fast Blue 2GL ..	..	1,540
Aliz. Indigo 3R Paste.....	500	..	Chlorantine Fast Blue RL..	..	1,100
Aliz. Light Blue SE.....	..	1,000	Chlorantine Fast Bordeaux 2BL .....	..	910
Aliz. Red S Powder (from England 400 lbs.).....	500	..	Chlorantine Fast Brown 3GL .....	..	2,200
Aliz. Red SDG Paste.....	3,300	..	Chlorantine Fast Brown RL ..	..	1,100
Aliz. Rubinol GW.....	100	..	Chlorantine Fast Gray BL ..	..	550
Aliz. Rubinol R.....	2,900	..	Chlorantine Fast Red 7BL ..	..	4,510
Aliz. Rubinol R Powder....	150	..	Chlorantine Fast Rubine RL ..	..	1,100
Aliz. Saphirole SE.....	1,800	1,200	Chlorantine Fast Violet BL ..	..	1,100
Aliz. Saphirole SE Powder.	500	..	Chlorantine Fast Violet 4BL ..	..	5,500
Aliz. Saphirole SA.....	500	..	Chlorantine Fast Yellow RL ..	..	2,420
Aliz. Sky Blue B.....	700	..	Chromazurine P Powder....	..	550
Aliz. SX 20% Paste.....	1,300	..	Ciba Blue 2B Powder.....	..	11,700
Alphanol Brown B.....	100	..	Ciba Blue 2BD Paste.....	..	11,500
Aniline Yellow Crystals....	100	..	Ciba Blue 2BD Paste Pat..	..	2,200
Anthosine 3B.....	200	..	Ciba Bordeaux B Powder..	..	5,500
Anthracene Chromate Brown EB	550	..	Ciba Heliotrope B.....	..	220
Anthraquinone Green GXNO	10	..	Ciba Pink BG Paste.....	..	5,280
Anthraquinone Violet	100	..	Ciba Pink BG Paste Pat..	..	2,200
Azo Carmine GX Powder..	10	..	Ciba Scarlet G.....	..	4,400
Azzo Rhodine 2GN.....	..	440	Ciba Scarlet G Paste.....	..	11,000
Benzo Fast Blue 4GL.....	550	..	Ciba Scarlet G Pdr. or Pst.	..	413
Benzo Fast Bordeaux 6BL.	200	..	Ciba Scarlet G 20% Paste..	..	5,390
Benzo Fast Heliotrope 5RH	100	..	Ciba Violet B Paste.....	..	3,300
Blue Lake 14228.....	550	..	Ciba Violet B Powder.....	..	499
Bluish Alizarine	6,000	..	Ciba Violet R Paste.....	..	6,388
Bordeaux Developer B (from England 600 lbs)...	..	..	Ciba Violet R Powder....	..	885
Brill. Alizarine Blue G.....	100	..	Cibanone Brown R Paste..	..	880
Brill. Benzo Violet 2R.....	150	..	Cibanone Brown R Powder	..	440
Brill. Copper Blue GW.....	100	..	Claret Red	25	..
Brill. Diamine Scarlet S... 1,000	..	..	Cross Dye Green 2G Conc. (from England 800 lbs)...	..	..
Brill. Indigo 4B Paste.....	500	..	Cupranile Brown G.....	..	440
Brill. Indigo 4G.....	100	..	Cyananthrol BGAAO	1,100	..
Brill. Phosphine 5G Base Conc. ....	..	55	Cyananthrol BGAAO 50%.	50	..
Brill. Sulfon Red B.....	..	2,000	Cyananole EX	220	..
Chicago Red .....	..	1,000	Cyanole FF	220	..
Chicago Red 111.....	..	1,100	Cyanasterol RXO	500	..
			Diamine Scarlet B.....	50	..
			Dianil Yellow 3G.....	100	..

(Continued on page 12.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by
 HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
 Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
 of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
 contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
 LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

THE KING CRUSADE

With no more delay than appears to be customary in such cases—some five months—the Senate has at last gratified Senator King's desire for an investigation both of the dye "monopoly" and of his charges that this alleged "combination of corporations" has employed lobbyists to advance its plea for the adequate protection of the American dye industry. Favorable action on the Utah legislator's resolution, which has been hanging fire since July, was taken last Thursday after a two-hour debate, and the probing is to be done by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Full power is given by the rules to subpoena witnesses, send for persons and papers, administer oaths and to employ the necessary clerical assistance in the prosecution of the investigation. The King Crusade is on, indeed, but it will not be quite the sort of an affair originally intended.

Back as far as the Eleventh Century there was another series of Crusades—some of them also led by kings—which, at first the result of religious zeal, in time came to be urged for purely political purposes. History again repeats itself. In the latter days of this modern Republic of ours, the "investigation," once inspired by a righteous determination to uncover genuine evils, soon recommended itself to ingenious minds as an excellent sort of political weapon. The discovery that it could be thus wielded marked the beginning of its abuse, and ever since it has often been employed as a subterfuge to gain time,

as a device for turning attention away from other factors in a dispute, or as a means of temporarily casting suspicion upon political opponents. Whether the object of the "investigation," when prompted by such motives, eventually emerges vindicated or not, is a matter of small moment to instigators thereof. Their main purpose is to be able for a time to point to it, through the medium of the newspapers, with the meretricious cry of "Unclean! Unclean! Do you not see it is being *investigated*? Fie! Shocking!" They seek to take advantage of the truism that where there is smoke there must be fire—and they work hard to foster the belief that their particular investigation is real smoke.

In how great a degree, if at all, the King Crusade for the overthrow of the "dye monopoly" and the occupation of its alleged citadel, may partake of the above character is not for us to speculate about. Our duty stops short with pointing out the fact that the original King resolution called for the investigation of only one of the two contending groups—the one which did not agree with his own views. This did not seem to have the appearance of an unprejudiced desire to put a stop to lobbying, as such, and The REPORTER took the stand that if there must be an investigation to satisfy the King cohorts, most assuredly the investigation should concern itself with everything connected with the controversy. In other words, it should seek to bring about a thorough airing of the motives, methods and make-up of both contending groups, thereby paving the way for a speedy settlement of the whole discussion.

Senator Frelinghuysen was among the very earliest to insist upon the action taking this form, which was not contemplated by Senator King in his resolution. The New Jersey Solon declared he did not see the necessity for an investigation, but would not attempt to hold it up. He demanded, however, that both parties be looked into, and as a result of his determined stand the resolution now reads as follows:

"Whereas, It has been charged that

the dye industry is controlled by a combination of corporations and that it is, in fact, a monopoly, and that in order to maintain such monopoly and obtain an embargo against the importation of competing dyes, has employed agents, attorneys, and lobbyists to influence Congress in behalf of special legislation in the interest of such dye monopoly; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and instructed to investigate the charge that the dye industry is controlled by a combination of corporations which is, in fact, a monopoly and has employed agents, attorneys, and lobbyists to influence Congress in behalf of special legislation in the interest of such monopoly; to investigate the activities and methods of importers of dyes from Germany, and their agents, attorneys, and lobbyists, to influence Congress in behalf of special legislation; and to investigate the dye and chemical industries of the United States, and the sup-

ply and distribution methods, within the United States, and elsewhere, of the German dye and chemical industries, with a view to recommending proper legislation."

Senator Frelinghuysen, has earned the thanks of all those interested in having the American dye industry preserved for Americans by putting into the King resolution a provision or two which give it a chance to accomplish something really worth while.

But will it? It is sad to opine that the answer will depend in large measure upon the personnel of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee. If its members are all, like Senator King, bent only on proving that the American dye industry is a monopoly, and has been lobbying, it will not contribute much to the problem of adequate protection, which is, and always has been, the real issue. If, on the other hand, these gentlemen number among them some who desire to get a good perspective, based on first-hand information, not hearsay, of all the facts, then there may

be an awakening on the part of some Senators who have hitherto remained oblivious to this issue.

The members of the present Judiciary Committee, from among whom will be selected the investigating committee, are the following Senators: Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, chairman; William P. Dillingham, of Vermont (one of the four members of the joint conference committee of the House and Senate to discuss the Longworth provision of the Fordney Tariff bill); Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut; William E. Borah, of Idaho; Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa; LeBaron B. Colt, of Rhode Island; Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota; Samuel M. Shortridge, of California; George W. Norris, of Nebraska (a supporter of Senator King's original resolution); Richard P. Ernst, of Kentucky; Charles A. Culbertson, of Texas; Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina; James A. Reed, of Missouri; Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona; John K. Shields, of Tennessee, and Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana.

All elements of the trade will be interested in knowing which of the above are to conduct this investigation. The names were not mentioned in any of the press reports which had appeared while Mr. King will be able to influence the choice, it is to be hoped, for the sake will be, it is to be hoped, for the sake of universal satisfaction, that representatives of both sides of this controversy will find places among the investigators.

The Friedman Dyeing Company, New York City, incorporated early in the year, is operating a plant at 386 Second Avenue, for dyeing silk yarns, braids and piece goods. The equipment consists of fourteen dye tanks and complementary machinery. The capital of the company is \$25,000, and Louis Friedman is president

A date has been definitely fixed for the annual dinner of the Silk Association, which will be held on the evening of February 4, in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Astor, New York.

NOVEMBER DYE LICENSES

(Continued from page 9.)

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Diazo Brilliant Black B...	500	..
Diazo Brilliant Scarlet B...	200	..
Diazo Brilliant Scarlet 6B...	200	..
Diazo Brilliant Scarlet 6BX	300	..
Diphenyl Fast Brown GF...	..	500
Diphenyl Fast Brown GNC...	..	2,000
Direct Catechine B.....	..	110
Direct Gray R Paste.....	..	3,000
Durindone Red B Paste		
(from England 50 lbs.)..	..	..
Eclipse Brown BK.....	..	9,000
Eclipse Brown 3GK.....	..	5,000
Erio Chrome Azurol BX...	..	5,650
Erio Chrome Black A.....	..	18,000
Erio Chrome Blueblack B...	..	1,000
Erio Chrome Blueblack BC	..	150
Erio Chrome Flavine A Conc.	..	110
Erio Chrome Yellow 6G....	..	110
Ethyl Violet Conc.....	25	..
Fast Acid Marine Blue		
HBBX	10	..
Fast Green Extra Bluish..	20,100	..
Fast Light Green.....	5	..
Fast Mordant Yellow G....	100	..
Furol G	2	..
Furol GR	3	..
Furol S	2	..
Furolgrau R	3	..
Gallamine Blue Ex. Paste..	..	4,000
Green N No. 622.....	1	..
Guinea Fast Green B.....	500	..
Hansa Green G Powder....	100	..
Helianthine GFF .....	..	110
Helindone Pink AN Paste..	230	..
Helindone Pink BN.....	700	..
Helindone Pink BN Paste..	1,650	..
Helindone Pink BN Powder	70	..
Helindone Violet B Powder	.5	..
Helio Fast Blue SL Conc...	500	..
Hydron Blue R Paste 30%...	50	..
Hydron Olive G Powder...	110	..
Indan. Black BB.....	1,600	..
Indan. Blue RSP Dbl. Pst.	1,500	..
Indan. Blue WBO.....	50	..
Indan. Golden Orange G		
Single Paste	1,000	..
Indan. Golden Orange G		
Double Paste	60	..
Indan. Golden Orange RRT	1,200	..
Indan. Golden Orange 3R		
Paste	100	..
Indan. Pink BS Powder...	110	..
Indan. Red BN Ex. Paste...	100	..
Indan. Red Violet RRN...	1,730	..
Indan. Violet BN Ex. Paste	1,400	..
Indan. Violet BN Ex. Pdr..	710	..

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Indan. Yellow R (Special).....	600	..
Indigene Black OT.....	..	880
Indochromine T.....	..	220
Janus Black I Index.....	500	..
Kiton Fast Light Yellow 3G.....	..	2,420
Kiton Fast Orange G.....	..	726
Kiton Fast Yellow 3G.....	..	1,100
Lanasol Blue B.....	..	503
Lanasol Brown 2R.....	..	11
Lanasol Green G.....	..	503
Lanasol Red G.....	..	503
Lanasol Yellow G.....	..	503
Mimoso Z Conc.....	..	5,200
Naphthogene Indigo Blue R.....	100	..
New Ethyl Blue BS Index.....	5	..
Nile Blue BX.....	50	..
Oxamine Brill. Violet RX.....	1	..
Oxamine Fast Pink BX Conc.....	5	..
Oxamine Red 3BX.....	10	..
Palatine Black 4BXX.....	50	..
Palatine Light Yellow RX.....	100	..
Patent Marine Blue LE.....	5,100	..
Patent Phosphine G.....	..	220
Patent Phosphine R.....	..	660
Patent Phosphine R Base Conc.....	..	55
Permanent Green 3002Z.....	8,500	..
Phosphine 3R.....	1,000	..
Pyramine Orange R.....	100	..
Pyrogene Green 3G.....	..	7,200
Pyrogene Violet Brown X.....	..	1,100
Pyrogene Yellow Brown RS.....	..	253
Rapid Fast Red GL Paste.....	600	..
Raspberry Red.....	25	..
Rhodamine B "Finrosa No. 214".....	100	..
Rhodamine B Extra.....	500	..
Rhodamine 6GH Conc.....	..	677
Rosanthere Bordeaux B.....	..	2,400
Rosanthere R.....	..	50
Rosanthere Rose.....	..	125
Soluble Blue IN.....	100	..
Soluble Blue for Laundry.....	200	..
Soluble Blue T.....	100	..
Tetra Cyanole.....	2,310	..
Thiogene Orange R.....	97	..
Thio Indigo Rose BN Paste.....	1,100	..
Thio Indigo Scarlet 2G Pst.....	450	..
Thionol Brown GD (from England 8,500 lbs.).....	..	..
Thionol Green DY (from England 300 lbs.).....	..	..
Thionol Yellow 3RD (from England 24,300 lbs.).....	..	..
Triazol Orange G.....	..	620
Triazol Red B.....	..	75
Trisulfon Brown GG or 2G.....	..	1,954
Vat Pink AN.....	100	..

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzer- land (lbs.)
Water Blue.....	150	..
Wool Black 6B.....	500	..
Wool Black GR.....	500	..
Wool Blue 5B.....	283	..
Wool Jet Black 3B.....	1,000	..
Xylene Cyanol FF.....	..	500
Xylene Light Yellow 2G.....	..	2,000
Totals:		(lbs.)
Germany.....	92,864	
England.....	38,330	
Switzerland.....	189,018	
Grand Total.....	320,212	

MORE ABOUT THE SEYDEL-NITRO MERGER

New Jersey Firm Rose from Small Beginning; Nitro Plant Embraces 35 Acres and 50 Buildings

To a New Jersey firm, the Seydel Manufacturing Company, has come the opportunity to develop the heart of the newest and one of the greatest chemical manufacturing centers in the world—Nitro, W. Va., the chemical manufacturing town built by the United States Government during the war to meet the demands of the fighting forces for chemical supplies. The opportunity comes about through the merger of the Seydel Manufacturing Company with the Nitro Products Corporation, of Nitro, recently announced by Herman Seydel, president of the Seydel Manufacturing Company and of the Seydel Chemical Company, the title under which the newly merged company will operate. The merger jumps the Jersey City company from minor classification in point of size in the chemical trade to the front rank of the trade in the country.

The extension of the Seydel com-

pany's operations is the direct result of the success the business has met with during the twelve years it has been conducted in Jersey City. The demand for the products of the company has grown rapidly, and for some time has far exceeded the output, necessitating the extension of operations. The transfer of the base of manufacturing operations from Jersey City to Nitro was decided on because the new location will place the manufacturing end of the firm in the center of the coal, coal-tar, natural gas and fuel and raw material producing section of the country.

The Jersey City plant of the company will be continued in its use of offices, laboratories, pilot plant operations and for experiments in the various lines of chemical research along which the company is working. These experiments are confined largely to pharmaceutical products.

The merged company was formally organized at a meeting held in Jersey City by the directors. Herman Seydel, who was chosen president and general manager, will have supervision of the general management of the company, with headquarters in Jersey City and New York. Mr. Seydel was one of the organizers of the National Chemical Trade Association, and is one of its vice-presidents in direct charge of its pharmaceutical division.

Two vice-presidents were chosen: Paul Seydel, brother of the president and associate owner of the local company, and Frank C. Pitcher. Mr. Seydel will have charge of the development work and oversight of the manufacturing at Nitro, and Mr. Pitcher charge of the general office work at Nitro. J. B. Pitcher, formerly president of the Nitro Products Company, was chosen secretary and treasurer.

Three Jersey City men have places on the board of directors of the new company: Judge William H. Speer, of the County Court; Joseph A. Dear, managing editor of the "Jersey Journal," and Robert J. Rendall, president of the Hudson City Savings Bank.

The history of the rise of the Seydel

company to the foremost rank in the chemical world is an interesting story of development from a very modest beginning to success through hard work and honest business.

Herman Seydel, Belgian by birth, graduated from the foremost German textile school in Crefeld, and as a young man came to this country, spending two years in Belgian and German manufacturing plants as a specialist in chemical engineering. In 1904 he was joined here by his brother Paul Seydel, who had graduated from the University of Brussels, Belgium, as a doctor of chemical science.

The brothers decided to enter into business in this country, and though each had a broad working knowledge of the chemical industry, their capital was very small, barely a "shoestring" as it is termed in business; but they established a small factory in Atlanta, and began the manufacture of chemicals for the textile trade.

Several years later, after he had made a trip to Europe, Herman Seydel decided to move the center of operations of the Seydel company, and in 1909 the company was established in Jersey City at a little shop on Steuben Street. The manufacture of pharmaceuticals was undertaken and in a short time there was need for more expansion and the company purchased the building of the Holmes Publishing Company, Forrest and Halladay Streets, in 1912. The expansion continued, and as it enters into the merger the company stands well established in the manufacture of high-grade chemical products.

The company is now working on new products which will be valuable additions to its line, both from the standpoint of the company and the public. Most noteworthy of these is a specific against the most-widespread and serious of the special diseases. The experiments looking toward the development of this specific are being carried on with the co-operation of Dr. John Nevin, City Medical Director, with studies being made at the hospital clinic for the treatment of the

disease. The company also contemplates making specifics against Pella-gra, hook-worm and a substitute for cocaine. It also proposes manufacture of a varied line of medicinal benzoates and anesthetics.

The merger gives the Seydel company the heart of the \$80,000,000 city which the Government built on the Kanawha River, a tributary of the Ohio. It lies in the center of the coal districts between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The city, built by the best engineering talent of the country, had just been placed in operation for the manufacture of explosives when the armistice was signed. The Nitro company's property covers about thirty-five acres and embraces about fifty large and small buildings, all benefited by the complete water, sewer, electric, fire control and transportation systems built in Nitro under Government supervision.

Nitro duplicates as nearly as possible the upper Rhine regions of Germany, where most of the chemical development of Europe had its seat. The progress made in developing this great plant will be watched with interest not only by the chemical trade of the country but by the friends and associates of the Seydel brothers.

LEVINSTEIN SAYS FUTURE OF DYE INDUSTRY LIES IN SERVICE

That the future of the American dye industry lies not so much in the solution of tariff questions or problems of competition as in the direction of proper selling and distributing methods, is the opinion of Edgar Levinstein, of I. Levinstein & Co., dye manufacturers of this country and England.

Mr. Levinstein says:

"It is about time English-speaking dye manufacturers realized good chemists are easier to obtain than first-class salesmen. The Germans recognized this fact, and hence as a rule paid their selling force more than their chemical staff. But that selling force was full of dyestuff atmosphere;

in fact, no other but sale and application of colors counted.

"In my world-wide travels I met those princely beings called 'Technische Reisende' (Technical Travelers) of the large German factories. They spoke several languages and were not only technically trained but were full of imagination and enthusiasm, and brought to their respective factories new applications of their dyes and gave needed stimulation to dye laboratories, which after all are mostly routine organizations, but what was all-important indirectly stimulated chemists themselves wholly ignorant of dye world's requirements to bend their efforts in the right direction.

"The dye business in the United States must expand in the direction of proper distributing and service methods (selling plans) before it can become self-sustained. 'Mass production' and 'intensive selling methods' and 'highfalutin' words which may end in the death rattle of their sponsors unless well-considered action accompanies mere empty phrases.

"Business, after all, should be a fair exchange and never one-sided. Dye stuffs salesmen should delve deeply into troubles and requirements of their customers: study their needs and apply themselves to solution of their dye problems. Germans used to employ their technical travelers to this same end and were eminently successful.

"Levinstein, Ltd., of England, profited immensely from methods introduced by the American branch based on above principles. The English dyer was ultra-conservative and depended to a great extent on German pattern cards for results, picking out as a rule simplest dyeing processes. In spite of this he preferred German dyes to many equally as good made in England. Why? Because of German service rendered through efficient pattern cards and technical assistance of vital importance to his well-being.

"I hear so much of tariffs being

necessary to found a permanent dye industry that it makes me laugh. France had a high tariff for years and never developed a dye industry. Why? Because although imaginative she did not plug at details. I am not disputing that a tariff is not essential for the moment.

"High tariffs will not produce imaginative work, but rather the contrary. A tariff wall is a very fine starter but a poor finisher.

"Now, therefore, if we can impregnate the minds of American dye manufacturers with these principles, drill distributing and selling organizations thoroughly along these same lines, we shall not need to fear foreign competition nor seek protection behind a permanent high-tariff wall. For the dye industry to live and prosper these things are, in my opinion, vitally necessary."

ATLANTIC TO START SHIPMENTS OF PATENT BLACK FROM NEW PORTSMOUTH WORKS ON JAN. 1

Announcement has been made by the Atlantic Dyestuff Company, from headquarters at 88 Ames Building, Boston 9, Mass., to the effect that shipments of Atlantic Patent Black will be made from the company's new works at Portsmouth, starting January 1. This product, it is claimed by the makers, is "superior to any other Sulphur Black produced. It surpasses all others in its greater solubility, greater brilliancy, greater strength, and ability to leave the fiber less harsh than any other known black."

The American Cobalt Products Company, Jersey City, has been incorporated, with a capitalization of \$1,500,000, to manufacture, deal in and use acids, alkalies, chemicals, chemical products and all articles used in the manufacture, maintenance and working thereof, by John R. Turner, Alfred F. McCabe and H. A. Black, all of Jersey City.

S. O. C. M. ASSN. COMPLETES ORGANIZATION; URGES HARDING TO SUPPORT AMERICAN VALUATION PLAN

The concluding organization meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association of the United States was held last Friday afternoon at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City. Preceding the meeting of the General Association, meetings of the four Sections of the Association, namely, Dyestuffs, Intermediates, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Organic Chemicals, had been held.

At the meeting of the General Association, fifteen new members of the Association were elected, this bringing the total membership of the Association to sixty-five. Since the previous meeting a Ways and Means Committee had been appointed to prepare a budget. The report of this committee, which had been unanimously recommended by the Board of Governors, was unanimously adopted by the Association.

P. Schleussner, of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, New York City, was elected vice-president of the Fine Organic Chemical Section. Three additional members were elected to the Board of Governors, namely, Frank L. McCartney, of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.; James T. Pardee, of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., as representatives from the Fine Organic Chemicals Section, and Donald McKesson of McKesson and Robbins, New York City, as the representative from the Pharmaceuticals Section.

The Association directed the appointment of a committee to co-operate with the chief of the Division of Hygiene and Engineering of the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania on a national code of safety standards.

A resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the appreciation of the industry of the service which had been rendered the industry by the Tariff Commission through its annual census on dyes, and expressing the hope that

the Commission would be able to extend this service to include all the branches of synthetic organic chemical manufacture represented in this Association.

The president announced that he had sent a telegram to President Harding urging the speedy enactment of a tariff law which would include the feature of American valuation of imports, and that a copy of the resolution setting forth the unanimous views of the members of the Association on the question of American valuation had been forwarded to Chairman Penrose of the Senate Finance Committee.

At the conclusion of the meeting, President Herty made the following statement:

"The work of the organization of the Association has now been completed. It is extremely gratifying to note the spirit of complete harmony in the Association and the determination to make the industry worthy of the nation. A large number of lines of useful work have been initiated, and already the good influence of the Association in bringing the manufacturers in this industry into personal acquaintance and contact with each other, is being felt."

BRITISH FIRM TO PUBLISH EUROPEAN DIRECTORY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

**Work to Be Issued in Two Volumes
Early in 1922 Will Contain Trade
Index in Eight Languages**

American manufacturers and exporters who do business or want to do business with Europe will find useful names in the Directory of the Textile Industries of Europe, which will be ready for publication in the United States by the first weeks of January, 1922, and will contain the names, addresses and trades of about 40,000 firms throughout sixteen countries of Europe, all of whom are engaged in the different branches of the textile trades. It will not be confined to manufacturers alone, as merchants, shippers, importers and exporters are also given. As far as it has been pos-

sible to collect the information, it also gives particulars of the goods imported and exported, together with the countries dealt with by the firms whose names are given.

One very useful section will be a special trade index in eight languages. This will be so arranged that firms engaged in any textile trade may be readily located, no matter what country they are in.

Thus, a user of the Directory in America requiring to know the makers of, say, linen goods would turn to the word "Linen" in English and immediately see where to find the firms in any country of Europe who are interested in that trade.

The whole issue will consist of two volumes comprising about 800 pages, and, besides alphabetical arrangements for each country, the various trades will also be classified under their respective headings.

Even the small countries are not omitted, and Latvia, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Finland, Esthonia, etc., have all been brought up to date and included, together with the more important countries such as Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Spain, Italy and the rest.

It will be a most useful work for importers, exporters and shippers, and the published price is \$15, post free from the publishers, The Caxton Translations Institute, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1 (England).

The Guaranty Dyeing & Finishing Company, St. Catharines, Ont., has established a plant to do all descriptions of textile dyeing, but will specialize in finishing silk fabrics.

The Dow Chemical Company has almost completed the plant which it is building at Midland, Mich., for the manufacture of acetylsalicylic acid and it is expected that operation will begin within a few weeks.

The Lyon Hosiery Dyeing & Bleaching Company, Easton, Pa., has built a plant to finish hosiery. P. L. Gallagher is secretary of the company.

Dye-a-Grams

Destiny plays a lone hand—and generally a “pat” hand at that!

The testimony of General Fries seems to have been well rehearsed, but conclusive enough to convince the doubting “Thomasess.”

By embellishing a plain matter of fact, one may soon form the habit of lying.

The dye controversy has become—or soon will become—as old as the question, “How old is Ann?”

“Opera Heard 600 Miles by Wireless ‘Phone’”—*Headline*. Well, there are some kinds of music that many of us would go farther than that to avoid.

To be a good rum-runner does not necessarily require that one must be an athlete.

Prospective parents often hope it won't be a girl. Probably realize that no matter how much money is spent, the fair sex never seems to have enough to wear!

Baby born in Detroit has black lungs—*News Item*. Must have been a Nigger in the Woodpile!

For that which befalleth Man, be-falleth also the Beast.

Often the traditional “three days of

grace” brings nothing but the desire to get it over with!

“The Country Is Up in the Air”—*Headline*. Probably the thing which will bring it back to normalcy is gravitation!

People have been known to get sick because they felt too well to take care of themselves.

Rockefeller tells the world how he made his first dollar. Still, that does not explain how he manages to keep it!

A friend recently informed us that he had a friend coming “clean” from Chicago. Will wonders never cease?

G. E. T.

YARN DYEING AT MULHOUSE AND LYONS SHOWN IN PAGEANT

Tableaux portraying the yarn dyeing industry as practised by the inhabitants of Mulhouse and Lyons, in the typical costumes of France, and piece dyers in drapes of silk and velvet, were part of the pageant “America's Making,” held recently at the 71st Regiment Armory, New York City.

Part III of the pageant was given over to the industries of France, including the early textile trades, and pictures representing modern styles. Drapes of gorgeous brocades caught with French flowers and a chest overflowing with rich fabrics also contributed to the impression of France's textile wealth.

Old costumes of the French periods carried out their uses, and the tableaux were completed with a modern fashion show of models from exclusive creators of New York.

Cheney Bros., the Duplan Silk Company and Godde A. Bedin & Cie. contributed the silks used in the costumes and for decorations, Cheney Bros. supplying the period costumes and the United Piece Dye Works the silk skeins used in the tableaux.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 25

Dec. 19, 1921



THIS ISSUE IS THE DECEMBER EXPORT NUMBER

"S. Res. 77"

Senator Frelinghuysen, in Debate Preceding Adoption of Equalizing Amendment, Declares King Measure "Unfriendly"

The Smoot Tariff Proposals
An Editorial

New York Architects Seek Co-operation of Dye Trades

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, December 19, 1921

No. 25

"S. RES. 77"

Senator Frelinghuysen, in Debate Preceding Adoption of Equalizing Amendment, Declares King Measure "Unfriendly" and "Harassing" to Industry Important to National Defense

WHILE eagerly waiting for the roar of opening guns in the projected Senatorial investigation of both parties to the dye controversy, the next best morsel for followers of this never-ending struggle is the stand taken by Senator Frelinghuysen which resulted in the Senate agreeing to his amendment to "S. Res. 77"—to give it its officially abbreviated title—the original King Resolution calling for an inquiry into the charge that the American dye industry is a monopoly engaged in lobbying. The New Jersey Senator's speech was the outstanding feature of the debate preceding the passage of the amended Resolution, and many of the points made by him on that occasion are worthy of recording.

As will be remembered, Senator King's Resolution, as Senator Frelinghuysen pointed out, itself furnished the indictment which it proposed to try. Taking his cue from the general tone of the proposed measure, the Jerseyman characterized it as "unwarranted, unnecessary," and

"antagonistic," and repeatedly hinted that it was more than a little the result of a desire to "harass" the American dye industry. As told last week in *The Reporter*, he succeeded in amending it in such a way that if an effort should be made to use it wrongly, or with malicious intent, it will become a boomerang to the forces responsible for its launching; while if applied justly, as it unquestionably will be, it should be productive of much positive benefit and should end the controversy once and for all. The action of Senator Frelinghuysen in insisting upon his amendment, as he himself was careful to indicate, was most certainly not based upon the assumption that the subcommittee in charge of the investigating will be in any way biased. His way was the only fair way of wording such a measure, which, as originally conceived, assumed that opposers of the dye industry's interests were above suspicion. Yet at the very outset Senator King made a great show of regarding the Frelinghuysen amendment as "incongruous."

"While I believe," he said, "that the amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey is incongruous with the resolution before the Senate, and introduces into the proposed investigation a matter which is entirely foreign to the purposes of the resolution, yet if the Senator desires to have the investigation broadened and an incongruous investigation made, I have no objection, and I accept the amendment."

We are wholly persuaded that the Utah Senator hit the nail on the head when he declared the Frelinghuysen amendment to be "entirely foreign" to the original purpose of the resolution, which was, it is believed in many quarters, to get the dye industry under fire, publicly, merely for psychological effect. But as to its being "incongruous"—well, a majority of the Senate did not think so, at any rate. Said Senator Frelinghuysen:

"I intend to oppose the resolution, because I believe at this time it is unnecessary and unwarranted and that it will interfere with the great national defense policy of this country.

"I believe that the motive behind the resolution is antagonistic to an industry that is very necessary to the national defense, an industry which at this time is prostrate and practically paralyzed by reason of the fact that it is uncertain as to what the policy of the Congress will be, and those interested in it are not willing to take the ordinary business chances owing to the antagonism of certain Senators in this body. I believe, further, Mr. President, that the menace of a dye monopoly does not exist, but that the great menace that exists is that Germany will again control the dye business in this country and destroy the American industry which was fostered and built up during the war.

"It has been stated that there is a dye monopoly. I am informed that an attack has been made on the Du Pont interests, and it is charged that they constitute the monopoly. Mr. President, I know nothing of the Du Pont interest; I know nothing of the general dye interests of the country. I have been in-

formed that the Du Pont interests are limited to 17 per cent of the dye production of the United States; that the National Aniline Company controls, perhaps, 25 per cent, and that the remaining 60 per cent is in the hands of from 200 to 300 independent chemical concerns. There are at the present time in my State 204 independent chemical dye plants, and I have in my hand, and desire to insert in the "Record," a list of those plants. In capital they vary from \$5,000 to a million dollars. They are absolutely independent of any dye monopoly. At the beginning of the war there were a few chemical plants in this country, and when it was found that Germany had prepared herself for the World War and practically had a monopoly of the dyes and a monopoly of war munitions, these plants were employed in making munitions of war. They were augmented by other factories that were built for that purpose: and if it had not been for the genius and energy of these men during the war the Allies across the sea would have had no war munitions, no powder, and no materials with which to confront the attack of the Germans. As a result of the genius and energy manifested not only in my State but all over this country, these plants sprang up, and it was by reason of their efforts that civilization was saved.

"I ask that the list of these plants be placed in the 'Record' to show that there is a very large independent chemical interest in this country."

Continuing, Mr. Frelinghuysen said:

"Mr. President, I am not opposing this resolution for any sordid purpose, to protect or defend any interest in my State. I am opposing it because I believe harassing and interfering with an industry of this character that is so essential for national defense is not only unnecessary but reprehensible, particularly when the agents of the German interests are now here again in this Capitol. Their agents are in this country. Their lawyers are here, trying to gain advantage in order that Germany may again capture this industry. Therefore I believe that the concern of this Con-

gress should be to ascertain, in a fair and impartial way, methods whereby this industry shall be fostered, and methods whereby a return of German domination may be prevented. That is the patriotic duty of the Senators in this body; not by carping criticism, not by unfair attack, not by creating a false public opinion, to try and destroy this industry, because I suspect that back of those attacks are the sinister interests of our late enemy, Germany."

Speaking of Germans and German firms in this country, Mr. Frelinghuysen summed up his attitude and the attitude of every right-thinking American in the following words:

"Mr. President, I realize that Germany, in order to be restored, must be allowed to do business in the marts of the world. I have no objection to the descendants of Germans in this country, and people of German parentage who have taken the oath of allegiance to our Government, doing business here. I have no objection to the German firms engaged in industrial pursuits which cannot in a moment be turned into implements of war, as the dye industry can, engaging in business in this country. They have the right to do so, and under our peace treaty they should be permitted to do so. But I say, Mr. President, with the record of this war, with 10,000,000 men under the sod, with millions of men suffering on account of the dastardly methods of the German dye industry, as long as I live I shall fight against their ever getting a foothold in this country. That is why I feel that it is unwise and unwarranted to unduly harass by Congressional investigation an industry which at the present time is prostrate and which should be encouraged rather than attacked."

The New Jersey Senator maintained that the investigation should be carried on by the U. S. Department of Commerce for the reason that such an organization might be expected to possess time and facilities for gathering facts to a greater degree than a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Misunderstanding him, Senators Norris and Sterling objected that he was

wrong if he thought the latter incapable of conducting a fair hearing, but this he cleared up with the declaration:

"The Senator knows I did not state that this would be an unfair hearing, and that those appearing in denial would not be heard. If the Senator will recall my remarks, I said that many of these investigations were inquisitorial, and, by reason of that fact, that time could not be given to a proper hearing of all the evidence, and I still adhere to that statement."

Speaking of the attitude of certain of the textile mills, Senator Frelinghuysen declared that he had referred to the tariff hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House in the Sixtieth Congress, 1908-9, "Vol. 1, Schedule A, Chemicals, Oils and Paints," and that "On page 146 is a memorial and petition in opposition to any advance in duties on coal tars, chemicals, and dyes. The memorial is dated at Washington, December 20, 1908, signed by a number of consumers, headed by the Amoskeag Manufacturing

Company. This petition protested against any advance in the rates of duty on coal-tar dyes or colors under section 15 of the then existing tariff on the ground that it would:

"(a) Increase the cost of manufacturing colored cotton goods in the United States;

"(b) Increase the price to the consumer in the United States;

"(c) In the case of export trade an advance in the cost of any of our raw materials adds to our burdens and minimizes our opportunity to compete with foreign cotton manufacturers in foreign markets.'

"Mr. President, that opposition, as I have previously stated, by these interests existed prior to the war; but during the war the German market which had been open to them was denied to them, and they immediately began to appeal to the chemical and dye industries of this country to provide them with the necessary dyes in order that they might maintain their plants in operation and keep their operatives employed. Now, however, the embargo caused by the war is over and the dyes from Germany are now or are soon to be available at famine prices. Those dyes are produced in a country that recognizes no eight-hour law; they are produced at wages, especially considering rates of exchange, so far below our own that the goods may be brought here at a price that makes it practically prohibitive for the American manufacturers to compete; and now some of these men are suddenly opposing protection through a dye embargo designed to prevent the importation of those dyes and to foster our own industry here. That is the unfairness of the position, although I may say that many of the cotton manufacturers and other manufacturers in the country recognize that the patriotic policy to pursue is to support any proper legislation which will give the American industry an opportunity to live."

Returning to Germany's efforts to win back her former supremacy in world markets regardless of what methods she might employ, Senator Freling-

huysen read to the Senate the communication from the German Commercial Attache, Stroheker, at Rome, Italy, to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs at Berlin, which was printed last week in these columns. Commenting on this, Mr. Frelinghuysen said:

"Mr. President, I have never read any letter relating to trade conditions which showed more careful design in an effort to capture commercial advantage than this letter. It shows the attitude of German business efficiency. It indicates that in every country on the face of the globe there are German agents and a German system fighting to get back this trade. It is perfectly right for a country to desire to have prosperous commercial conditions. It is right that any country should wish that her industries should be fostered and built up. No one has any complaint about that; but when we, by any act of ours here in this Congress, or by any policy, encourage the building up of an industry in another country which means ultimately the domination of our industry here or its destruction, I say that the patriotic policy for us to pursue is to fight every effort that is made to discourage the industry in this country.

"I hate any methods that are dishonest—I think my colleagues know that—and I try to pursue in my public life an independent attitude. It is true that I represent a great industrial State. It is true that these chemical industries have been planted there to the extent of over 200, many of them created during the war. It is true that the financial interests of my State are large. I want to guard them fairly and jealously. I believe that is my duty. I do not hesitate to oppose any policy of those interests that I believe is contrary to the public welfare or any dishonest methods that they may have. My conscience is perfectly clear. If there have been lobby methods employed here that are to be criticised, if evils have crept in that should be eliminated from this Capitol, no one is more heartily in favor of kicking them out than I am; and if any corporation, the dye industry included, is guilty of trade abuses or

trade agreements that are against the public welfare, I believe they should be eliminated, but through the proper instrumentality, the Department of Justice, which is even now prosecuting some corporations in my State for such alleged abuses. But, Mr. President, I feel that unless those who are back of this resolution are absolutely sure that the mischief exists—and I know nothing of it—they are taking a great chance in discouraging these business men who to-day are refusing to invest more capital, whose plants to-day are idle, because of the existing uncertainty as to protections which will be accorded them.

"It is charged that some of these concerns made money. Yes; they paid part of it out in excess profits taxes; but, anticipating a longer duration of the war, those profits beyond what they paid the Government did not go into the pockets of the stockholders, in many instances, in these small independent plants. They went back into the expansion of the plants to equip them for a longer duration of the war, to equip them for peace pursuits after the war, and the enlargement of this industry which had been fostered and recaptured from Germany, and in which these corporations had the right to expect that they might continue under the protection of their Government. To-day these plants are idle. They will not take the chance with the antagonistic attitude of Congress, and the general attack that has been made upon this industry, and the feeling that this great, powerful German combine will again

come over here and undersell, will come over here and capture this industry again unless they have the protection of the Government, and unless only those dyes are admitted which they cannot manufacture at the present time."

As to the opinions of dye manufacturers both large and small, and their reasons for holding them, Mr. Frelinghuysen said:

"I may say, in passing, that recognizing the great danger to national safety, England and France and Italy, I am informed, have passed similar acts. I have no general information regarding this subject. I only see these manufacturers in my State from time to time. I have studied the matter and have discussed it with them and have been given general information regarding the dye industry throughout the world; but I know nothing of their particular business, except in one instance. I know of one factory which was started during the war by a chemist, a neighbor and friend. He had accumulated a little money, and he built a little plant, a frame building not any larger than the area of the Senate Chamber, and he made one color. It was one color that was extremely difficult to make, and by continued experimentation he found a method of making a fast color of this shade. He made considerable money, \$25,000 or \$30,000, I should guess, beyond what he put in. He put in about \$25,000. We came to the end of the war, and he was there with his plant and a certain amount of raw material.

(Continued on page 13.)

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by

HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7550

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

THE SMOOT TARIFF PROPOSALS

Although as yet he has made no official pronouncement nor recommendation regarding the dye section of the Fordney tariff bill, there already exists more than a hint as to what form of measure Senator Smoot, who was asked to investigate the industry for the Special Joint Conference Committee of the House and Senate, may have in mind as a substitute for the proposed control legislation. The idea was proclaimed by him on the very day of the delivery of President Harding's Message to Congress, but at all events he appears to have taken his cue from the Chief Executive's advocacy of an elastic tariff, and in consequence to have framed, with the assistance of experts of the Tariff Commission, four amendments. These amendments he intends to recommend as being applicable to other sections of the Fordney schedule. Soon after they made their appearance, however, a number of individuals who had been studying them declared, according to press reports, that they might well serve to safeguard the American dye industry as efficiently as the proposed Longworth system.

The dye people themselves, however, have not, at this writing, come forward with a statement as to their worth for such a purpose, and hence, while waiting to ascertain whether Senator Smoot intends applying them to dyes, and if so, in just what manner, these amendments are bound to be of considerable interest to all elements of the trade, and should be carefully read by all who

have not yet taken the time to do so. They are as follows:

"Sec. —. That in the case of merchandise which is subject to an ad valorem duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, if the President shall find by reason of depreciation of the currency or other unstable conditions in the country of origin of such merchandise that the value, as defined in Section 402, Title IV, of this act, is not a certain basis for the assessment duties, he may direct and proclaim that any ad valorem rate of duty or any duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value of such merchandise shall be levied, collected and paid upon the wholesale selling price of such or similar products in the principal market or markets of the United States at the time of exportation of the imported merchandise: Provided, however, That in such cases said duties may be increased or decreased in accordance with Section 1, and thirty days after the date of said proclamation such imported merchandise shall be thus valued for the purpose of the assessment of duties.

"Note.—This section will be applicable only in case Congress restores in Section 402, Title IV, the foreign market value as the basis for the assessment of ad valorem duties.

"Sec. —. That it shall be the duty of the President to ascertain differences in conditions of competition in trade of such or similar products in the United States and competing foreign countries which will enable him to find what rates of duty upon imported merchandise will equalize any differences which he may find to exist in favor of foreign producers in marketing such products in the United States; that in determining such differences the President may take into account prices at which such or similar products are sold in the United States and competing foreign countries, wages, prices of materials and other items in costs of production of such or similar products in the United States and competing foreign countries, and any advantages of domestic and foreign producers in competitive

trade; that upon the ascertainment of such information the President may proclaim any changes in classification provided for in this act or such increase or decreases in any rate of duty as he shall determine will equalize such differences in the markets of the United States, and thirty days after the date of such proclamation all such changes in classification shall take effect and all such increased or decreased rates of duty shall be levied, connected and paid: Provided, That the total increase or decrease of such rates shall not exceed 50 per centum of the rates provided in this act until further provided by law.

"Sec. 2. That in the case of dutiable merchandise which is imported, directly or otherwise, from a country whose currency has depreciated more than 5 per centum from the value of the pure metal of its standard coin, if the President shall find that competitive advantages are accruing to producers in such countries because of such depreciation,

he shall determine the duties which will respectively equalize such competitive advantages and shall proclaim a list of products thus affected and such respective equalizing duties applicable thereto, and thirty days after the date of such proclamation there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties otherwise provided, such equalizing duties, not exceeding 50 per centum of the value of the respective imported articles; that the President may, in determining such equalizing duties, take into account prices at which such or similar products are sold in the United States and competing foreign countries, wages, prices of materials, and other items in the costs of production of such or similar products in the United States and competing foreign countries, and any advantages of domestic and foreign producers in competitive trade: Provided, That the President may modify such equalizing duties or remove products from said list when he shall determine that the competitive ad-

vantages have changed or no longer exist which led to the inclusion of such products in said list.

"Sec. —. That when in his judgment the public welfare may require, the President shall direct that investigation be made of the conditions affecting competition in the American market between foreign and domestic producers of any article or articles. In such investigation account shall be taken of the wholesale market prices at which said articles are sold or freely offered for sale, the wages and other production costs which may appear, and any advantages of domestic and foreign producers in competitive trade.

"When the President shall find from such investigation that the duties fixed in this act do not equalize the advantages of competing domestic and foreign producers of any article or articles, he shall proclaim a list of such articles, together with such changes in classification and such increase or decrease of the duties on any or all of the articles or, in case of advantages due to the depreciation of foreign currency, such valuations in any duty or duties on similar articles, enumerated in said list as he finds will equalize such advantages; and when he shall find that by reason of the depreciation of foreign currency or by reason of uncertain conditions in the market of the country of origin of any article or articles enumerated in such list the value in the market of such country is not a stable basis for the assessment of duties, he may direct and proclaim that any *ad valorem* duty or any duty based in whole or in part on

value levied upon such article or articles shall be assessed upon the wholesale selling price of such or similar products in the principal market or markets of the United States at the time of importation of the imported merchandise; and thirty days after the date of such proclamation such changes in classification or variation in any duties or in the basis of assessment shall take effect and such increased or decreased duties shall be levied, collected and paid on such articles when imported directly or otherwise from the country of origin into the United States:

"Provided, That the total increase or decrease of such duties shall not exceed 50 per centum of the duties fixed in this act until further provided by law. The President may at any time by proclamation modify or revoke any such prior proclamation in whole or in part."

That these measures *could* be made to serve as adequate protection for the dye industry is probably true. There are fully half-a-dozen other plans which would also fill the bill, so far as protection alone goes. But the question is: Would not such a system be far more productive of "red tape," and aggravating delays and annoyances to dye consumers, than would the proposed control act? And would they not require a vastly more specialized and cumbersome administration than the Longworth plan?

Decision must necessarily be reserved until it is learned just what Senator Smoot proposes to do, but on the face of it they do not look at all promising from the dye standpoint. Consumers must be protected, as well as dye manufacturers—must be protected from governmental prying into their private plans, and from hardship in securing foreign colors not yet manufactured in this country.

We can only repeat that on the face of it, they do not seem promising. They may work out very well in the case of beans or olive oil or peanuts; but, can the reader picture a dye control board rendering prompt decisions as to increases or decreases to be applied to the

thousand and one dyestuffs which Germany can bring into this country under different names, and in forms bearing little or no resemblance to the products listed in the completed measure?

The REPORTER, as has often been reiterated, will welcome any plan giving adequate protection to both manufacturers and consumers. But Senator Smoot will have to prove that this measure will do all of this before he can hope to apply them to the dye industry.

It would seem to require some proving, even if true.

"S. RES. 77"

(Continued from page 9.)

He was perfectly willing to meet the competition of the other plants in the State who had begun to manufacture the same thing that he had accomplished; but he said to me: 'I am unwilling to go on unless the Government of the United States will say that Germany shall not import this color of mine. I cannot compete with Germany.' He said: 'I am afraid to go on and put in more money because I would have to borrow the money to do it.' That was just one illustration, and I think it quite completely reflects the situation all over the country.

"Mr. President, as a means of national preparedness, this question has been before Congress. President Wilson, I think, twice has appeared and in messages called the attention of Congress to the necessity of protecting this industry. Secretary Weeks has publicly written, so have Secretary Denby and General Pershing; and the President, Mr. Harding, has written to Mr. Longworth, calling attention to the necessity through this embargo of protecting ourselves against German competition.

"Mr. President, as I stated before, my position is that I believe it is entirely essential to the national defense, and I believe that we should not at this time in any way harass these interests."

The New Jersey Senator followed the foregoing statements up by reading that portion of Mr. Wilson's message

to Congress of May 20, 1919, which referred to the need for protecting the dye industry. He then said, preparing to read another paragraph of the document in question:

"Note this:

"Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon of retaliation in case other governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products as compared with the products of other countries.'"

That paragraph is, no doubt, familiar to REPORTER readers. Commenting further upon it, the speaker continued:

"Mr. President, to-day France, England and Italy do not allow the importation of German dyes except through the selective-license system, as I understand. The industry in this country is not protected, and has not been protected, in a similar manner, and with all the experiences of the war, with the experience of the deadly gas attack, which we knew nothing of and which our chemists knew nothing of and with which we are not organized to compete,

having to build plants and create the facilities, to-day we are simply slipping right back in the old groove, and I venture to predict that unless this body legislates against this German monopoly and ceases to harass and interfere with the American manufacture of dyes, inside of a year or a year and a half Germany will completely control this market.

"I believe that, Mr. President, and that is the reason I believe it is unwise at this time, although I am not opposing this resolution, to go into an extended investigation, which I may go so far as to say I think may be somewhat unfriendly, as the result of which a false public opinion and sentiment may be created against this industry, which is so essential not only for commercial prosperity but also for national defense."

The employment of the word "unfriendly" again drew the fire of Senator Norris, who misunderstood it to apply to the attitude of the Judiciary Committee. To this he objected by saying that so far as he was able to see, Mr. Frelinghuysen had no reason to say that the investigation was going to be unfriendly. "If there were any reason to believe that it is going to be unfriendly," he added, "or that the Judiciary Committee would undertake to have a prejudicial or biased investigation of it, I would not want to vote for the resolution, of course. Nobody, I think, wants an unfair investigation. But we ought to know the facts."

In response to which Senator Frelinghuysen again clarified his position in unmistakable terms. In the words which practically marked the conclusion of his speech he said:

"Mr. President, the resolution itself is an indictment. Undoubtedly during the war there may have been cases

where people were of the opinion that there were trade abuses; I do not know about that. I have been told that the Chemical Foundation, by reason of its control of patents, should be investigated." It was created to provide for the turning over to a private corporation of the various German patents in this country, to license them to the dye industry, the chemical factories, practically without controlling them, making them free to everyone, as I believe, in order that we might have, for the benefit of American industry, the secrets and formulae which Germany formerly employed.

"I have always believed that was a good policy. It has been criticised by some. I know nothing of any lobby which it is claimed exists. Information regarding it will not be detrimental, but when the textile industries want to buy at the lowest market and yet have protection themselves, and then bitterly oppose the protection of the dye industry, and we have a resolution which is an indictment and an open charge that a monopoly exists—taking all of this circumstantial evidence, with the efforts of the textile interests to encourage German imports against the interest of our own industry, I think I am warranted in saying that the resolution is unfriendly. That is my position."

In winding up his remarks, shortly before the resolution, with his amendment, was agreed to, Senator Frelinghuysen again declared that he did not question in any way the members of the Judiciary Committee and their ability to conduct the pending investigation. His point, he added, was that a Committee of Congress, with its members employed on other committees, and with the great business of the present Congress, would not have the time to properly investigate a technical subject of this character.

The Lamson Chemical Company, Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated under State laws, with capital of \$150,000. The company is represented by the United States Corporation Company, 65 Cedar Street, New York.

THE ARMY'S TESTIMONY ON DYE PROTECTION

Simmons—When you did not have those trained specialists in this country, how did you manage during the war to develop this industry to the point where you could make such enormous quantities of raw materials; and in that limited time run the production of this country up from 10 per cent of what we consume in this country to 90 per cent of what we consume in this country?

Fries—But we had some very great advantages. We had our manufacturers being trained for two and a half years in manufacturing many of these supplies for the Allies, before we declared war, and before we got up to that production, we were enabled to train hundreds of men. They were not as skillful as Germany had, but they were skillful enough to do that work in a very limited way; and the only way we will have sufficient trained personnel in the future is to develop the dye industry where they acquire it.

Simmons—What I cannot understand, General, is this: You had sufficient trained chemists in this country, not only to produce 90 per cent of all the dyestuffs that were consumed, but to furnish other countries with enormous quantities of the dye products of our dye factories. It would seem to me that that would controvert your contention that we have not in this country an adequate amount of trained chemical knowledge to meet the domestic requirements in reference to dyes.

Fries—I think the difference can be shown by the difference in the number of dyes, for instance, that are made. Even now, after a seven-year embargo,

due to the war, the tremendous development pushed by every resource of the American mind, we are still making less than one-third as many dyes as Germany makes, and Germany produces her dyes cheaper than we do, because in making 900 dyes or thereabouts, she perhaps uses all of these crudes and has practically no waste whatever.

If we are only making a half dozen dyes we have a lot of waste products that could be made into different products if we had the highly trained personnel and factories Germany has got, and that is the point to which I would like to see the dye industry developed in this country.

Simmons—I do not see why Germany is making so much more dyes than we are at this time, in view of the fact, as testified here, that England has established something equivalent to an embargo and some of the other industrial nations of Europe have also done so. What nations, under the circumstances, is Germany supplying? She is not supplying us.

Fries—She is hoping to, probably. Those men have got to make dyes or do nothing. They have the plants and trained personnel all there, and that is the only thing they can do with this product; and they hope by making it and having it available they can get established and supply the whole world as they did before. I think that is why they are making it; I think it is absolutely forced on them.

Simmons—I suppose if they had that hope they would not make these products in advance, especially if they need all the money they have got for things in immediate demand. I should imagine good business sense would sugges-

to them that they wait until these markets are opened up.

Fries—but they only get money that is really valuable by selling products to somebody at the present time; and these men are available to do this. They had better keep them busy piling these dyes up than to have them idle to start revolutions, I presume.

Smoot—Italy and France and England and Belgium, as you state, have embargoes upon German dyes—

Fries (interposing)—I do not know about Belgium, Senator; I am not certain about Belgium at all.

Smoot—Then cut out Belgium and say in the other countries noted.

Fries—Yes, sir.

Smoot—And they are the great manufacturing countries of the world, and Germany certainly is not going to make dyes and pile them up. Where is there any other country outside of this country here to sell those dyes to?

Fries—She can only sell them perhaps to China. She sells a good deal of indigo and the like to China and perhaps some to Russia.

Smoot—She does not sell as much indigo to China as we do.

Fries—Perhaps not. But the point important to me is that she would hope, if we do not have an embargo here to keep out those dyes, that she can sell them here.

Smoot—She cannot, with the rate of duty we will put upon them.

Watson—Is it not a fact that at the time you appeared before the subcommittee, of which I happened to be the chairman, when we investigated the dye industry, and at that time there was talk about large quantities of dye coming into this country and going to other countries, it was shown that England had lifted the embargo or had not yet laid an embargo. Do you recall that?

Fries—Yes.

Watson—And after that there came into England dyes in a very great quantity; and then England put on the embargo.

Fries—Yes, sir; the embargo was put on in the last year.

Chairman—General, I suppose if the

disarmament arrangements come to anything effective, the abolition of the use of gas for military purposes would be among the chief accomplishments; would it not?

Fries—I do not think so, Senator; I think it would be the most dangerous thing they could possibly do, because every coal-tar industry is a potential poison gas or high explosive factory.

Chairman—Do you mean to say that the disarmament arrangement among the nations would not have as one of its chief results the abolition of gas?

Fries—No, sir; I do not think so.

Chairman—Then we would have to keep on making plenty of gas under the disarmament arrangement?

Fries—No, sir; we would not make gas any more than we are making it now. But we would know if we developed the coal-tar industry we would be able to make more gas than any others; and we could turn those plants into poison gas factories if we had to.

Chairman—Then you would look upon disarmament as being ineffective?

Fries—No, sir; I think it would be very effective. Under the development of a coal-tar industry our keeping up in chemical warfare is very easy and cheap; in fact, it is very cheap to-day. The total expenses of the Chemical Warfare Service since the war have been less than two-thirds of one per cent of the Army appropriation, and they continue to be that way. But we would have available in the coal-tar industry plants where we could provide any quantity of poison gases or high explosives we would have to produce, and it is the only kind of armament that would cost us nothing in peace.

Chairman—But we are not supposed to need those agencies if we disarm.

Fries—If we can come to a complete disarmament and be sure—

Chairman—That is what I am asking you.

Fries—I do not think that is possible for a long time.

Chairman—Then you look upon this negotiation as likely to be a failure. do you?

Fries—No, sir; I think if we can go

far enough to put a limitation, we will say, on the number of battleships each country may have and the number of big guns each country may have, that we will have gone a long way toward reducing the cost of armament, which is the first consideration.

Chairman—Then you would not expect it to cover one of the most murderous weapons of modern warfare, which is gas?

Fries—No, sir; I think you would then be putting this country into the complete power of some nation that might become an outlaw.

Chairman—Then you think a little gas "on the side" would be a good thing? (Laughter.)

Fries—I think it a wise precautionary measure, Senator. (Laughter.)

Watson—They will still continue to make guns, will they not?

Fries—Very likely, sir. I hope to see the disarmament a success.

Watson—Also munitions and powder.

Fries—Yes, sir; and they will have the plants ready to make them in all countries that produce coal-tar products.

Watson—They will not use these guns to shoot religious fanatics. (Laughter.)

Chairman—*The pending negotiations open up a new vista to me, after hearing you, General.*

[THE END.]

CAMPBELL TO MANAGE KNITTING ARTS SHOW

Chester I. Campbell, of Boston, well known to textile manufacturers in his capacity as general manager of the biennial expositions of the Textile Exhibitors Association in Boston, has been appointed to manage the exhibit held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers in Philadelphia. The next Knitting Arts Exposition, as the knit goods show is called, will be held in Philadelphia from May 22 to 27, 1922. The committee is now arranging for a suitable hall.

N. Y. ARCHITECTS SEEK CO-OPERATION OF DYE TRADES; PLAN EXHIBITIONS

The Architectural League of New York, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, recently held a great exhibition for a month in the south wing of the Metropolitan Museum, and there realized that the co-ordination of the arts, trades and sciences which go to make the completed structure would benefit materially by more direct attention, according to an announcement just issued.

For that reason, an aggressive policy has been adopted of bringing the various dyestuff concerns, so that they shall mutually understand what each can produce and the advantages the designer will get by having this knowledge. The results of this getting together should prove a great benefit, not only to the dyestuff trade and the architects, but to the general public, and it is with this idea in view that periodical exhibitions are held in the League's rooms at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, where upholstering materials will be displayed and which are open to the members of the architectural profession and also to the public at large. The dates of these various exhibitions will be announced shortly.

The Bullion Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are Isadore Bullion and Howard Brode, both of Memphis.

MARCUS M. MARKS STARTS MOBILIZATION OF "BUD- GET GUARD" AMONG NEW YORK DRY COLOR INDUSTRY

Marcus M. Marks, former president of Manhattan, is now head of the dry-color division in the mobilization of New York business men in the "Budget Guard" being organized by the National Budget Committee, of 7 West Eighth Street, under direction of Sam A. Lewisohn, well-known banker and city chairman, to support the movement for national economy and lower taxes. Every trade and industry in New York City is being mobilized with the most prominent men in their respective trades as division commanders.

In assuming leadership of the dry-color division, Mr. Marks said:

"A business organization entering a year without a budget is as careless as the ostrich with head buried in the sand.

"The Government runs a big business and cannot afford to overlook ordinary business caution. A plan is absolutely necessary. A budget is merely a plan reduced to figures. It is high time that the United States has a business budget."

Mobilization of the Budget Guard among New York's trades and industries is part of the National Budget Committee's nation-wide movement to create popular support for the efforts of General Charles G. Dawes to put the administration of Federal ex-

penditures on a business basis under the recently-adopted budget system.

Organization plans contemplate the mobilization of 152 trades and industries each under supervision of a foremost member of their industry. A thousand cities throughout the United States are being organized along the same general lines by John T. Pratt, national chairman of the organization, who is now at the head of a business men's transcontinental tour covering thirty States.

Among the directors of the Budget Committee are John T. Pratt, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, William M. Chadbourn, Joseph P. Cotton, R. C. Leffingwell, Alton B. Parker, Henry L. Stimson, Manny Strauss, Benjamin Strong, William Howard Taft, Paul M. Warburg, and Stanley H. Howe.

BRITISH CALICO PRINTERS' WAGES REDUCED

The wages of the work people employed in the calico printing, bleaching, and dyeing industries of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire are at the present time based upon the cost-of-living index figure of the British (Government) Board of Trade.

According to the Manchester "Guardian," says Consul Ross E. Holaday, in consequence of a reduction in the cost of living, a wage reduction came into force at once. The weekly reductions were 2s. 9d. for male workers twenty-one years and over, 2s. 2d. for male workers eighteen to twenty-one years of age, 1s. 7d. for females eighteen years and over and males sixteen and under eighteen years of age, 1s. 3d. for females sixteen and under eighteen years of age, 1s. 2d. for males under sixteen years of age, and 1s. for females under sixteen years of age.

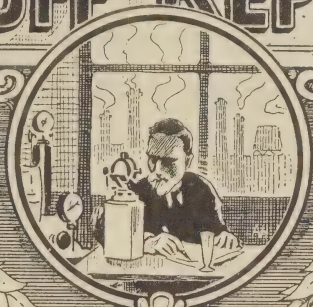
These new wage rates are to operate until after the end of January, 1922, and the next alteration, if any, will be based on the cost of living as on January 1, 1922.



AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 26

Dec. 26, 1921



Important Announcement
Regarding Change of Policy
—see Editorial Page

THE REPORTER

Wishes All Elements of
the Dye Manufacturing and
Dye Consuming Industries

a

Merry Christmas

and a

Happy New Year

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9

New York, December 26, 1921

No. 26

IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

Dye Probe to Begin Soon—Treasury Dept. to Issue All Dye Licenses—Dr. Duisberg Sends Message of Christmas Cheer

AS we carol gaily to press with the Christmas issue of The REPORTER, we are struck by the remarkable way in which dye news keeps up. It is scarcely necessary for us to begin any reminiscences in order to remind the reader that such was not always the case. Time was when the industry used to go whole months, with Congress in session and out of session, without turning up anything worth a paragraph. But nowadays scarcely a week passes without two or three items of more or less interest popping here and there. This is as it should be. It shows that coal-tar chemistry is fast taking its place in international consciousness.

For instance, this week it develops that the Senatorial dye crusade will get under way immediately after Congress reconvenes on January 3. The subcommittee which will do the probing consists of Senator Shortridge, chairman, and Senators Reed and Borah.

Then, it is announced that the activities of the Textile Alliance as a distributor of reparation and other imported colors has ceased as of December 14,

and that pending the repeal or nullification of the emergency tariff law by the Fordney permanent tariff, licenses for all imports will be granted by the U. S. Treasury Department, which has hitherto been in charge only of non-reparation dyes.

And finally, the New York "Daily News Record" prints a communication from its Berlin correspondent to the effect that Dr. Carl Duisberg, well-known Maker of Statements and head of the Farbenfabriken vorm. Friederich Bayer & Co., of Leverkusen, may visit the United States this spring to look after some patents held by Bayer, and—possibly—to establish a German dye plant within our borders.

Dr. Duisberg is always interesting. He's so original. "Time cannot wither, nor custom stale" his infinite variety. At least, Time has never been able to as yet. Just now he speaks of Germany's sad outlook if the various Allied nations don't stop passing legislation to insure each one its own dye industry. Let us pause a moment and listen to him, as quoted by the "Record":

"Foreign boycotts and prohibitive tariff walls have nullified the importance of foreign markets to the German dye trade," he said, submitting the German viewpoint, in connection with an explanation regarding the purposes of a recent conference to consider protective measures for the German chemical and dye industries.

"The Entente," he went on, "is now trying to destroy entirely the plans for the restoration of Germany's production of peace-time dyes. It is sought to limit our outlet solely to our own consumption. This means curtailing our production to 15 per cent of what it was. Our tar products will be practically wiped out if these plans are consummated.

"In both word and writing there is a campaign being waged against this by several nations to draw a horrible picture to the world of the future possibilities of the German chemical industry. The leaders of this agitation are Francis Garvan and Charles Herty, and more recently, the English dyestuffs interests, though Lefebure, the author of 'The Riddle of the Rhine.' Every expert, however, knows that no chemical industry, concentrating on peaceful production, is in a position, without great difficulties, to switch over to the making of chemical war products. And how could such a production be of benefit to us, inasmuch as Germany has been deprived of all her arms applied to chemical uses? All of Germany's chemical factories are under the constant control of Entente commissions.

"It was only after decades of experimental work that Germany was able to develop her dye industry. Lefebure complains Germany has built up an unjust monopoly of dyes, detrimental to the rest of the world. This is not true, because their scientific and cultural development have been furthered by Germany's research work. World economy is constantly striving to perfect a division of labor inducing each country to specialize in its own special field, thereby benefiting the rest of the world by an exchange of their particular products. The adaptability of the German

people to chemical research and their practical application cannot be denied."

As head of the newly-organized Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, Dr. Herty has declared himself quite in the dark as to Dr. Duisberg's intentions, but sees in such a move as the setting up here of a German dye plant, if carried out, an act of industrial warfare. In a statement to the press he declares:

"I am not in a position to know whether or not Dr. Duisberg is planning to establish a dye plant in this country, but if such a move is made it is an act of industrial warfare.

"To my mind, there could be but one interpretation of such a move by German interests. At the present time, there is being produced over 100 per cent more chemical products than can be absorbed by the markets of the world. The placing of a German plant in this country could be considered with only one end in view, and that end would be to destroy the American industry and leave the world markets open to Germany.

"Regardless of the size of the tariff imposed upon dyestuffs, this condition would still prevail, as the German company would operate at a loss, if necessary, in order to undersell the American manufacturer. This is industrial war, and in warfare there is no counting the cost. The only remedy is the imposition of a selective embargo that would prevent the importation of any dyestuffs now being manufactured in this country.

"At the present time there are still about 10 per cent of the dyes needed by textile manufacturers here that cannot be produced by our manufacturers. On this 10 per cent I have figures to show that German manufacturers are bleeding the American manufacturer of textiles. Dyes are sold in this country, essential products, that can be bought for far less in Germany. Our manufacturers are fast filling in the gaps and it will be only a matter of time before all the needs of the American manufacturer can be filled by the American chemist. Progress would have been far

more rapid had the American industry been assured of proper protection.

"The American manufacturer is amply protected from profiteering by the chemist in the event an embargo was placed on dyestuffs as the measure specifically states that the embargo shall hold only so long as the American product is sold at a 'fair' price, according to American standards."

DECLARES HIGH COSTS RETARDS GROWTH OF AMERICAN DYE INDUSTRY

America is losing her foreign markets for dyes on account of the high costs of operating factories, according to Dr. Gaston Du Bois of St. Louis. He states that, although the quality of American dyes is just as good as that of German made dyes, it cannot be maintained that our costs of production are no higher than those of Germany.

More than half of the American exports of dyes in 1920 were to Ger-

many, Dr. Du Bois declares in the current number of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," but owing to the inability of American makers in 1921 to meet foreign quotations, he declares that Germany is rapidly recovering those markets.

"If we consider that in 1920, 23 per cent of our output of dyes were exported," he continues, "we can readily understand that the loss of foreign markets added to the present industrial depression must greatly affect our industry, and even should a majority in Congress understand our situation and decide to enact the necessary legislation to permit the American industry to supply the home demand for dyes, we should bear in mind that we cannot expect to export dyestuffs until we can produce at a competitive cost with Germany. If we are not able to do so, our volume of production must necessarily remain small as compared with the German production, and we shall be

compelled to play second fiddle to the German combination.

"In 1920," says Dr. Du Bois, "we produced 88,263,776 pounds of dyes, of which roughly 23 per cent were exported; therefore the home consumption amounted to 65 or 70 million pounds, which exceeds the imports of 1914 by 15 to 20 million pounds. The pre-war German production of dyes was in excess of 200,000,000 pounds; that is, more than three times the amount consumed in the United States in 1920, and more than four times the amount imported into the United States in 1914.

"We can hope to be a factor in the world market only if we are able to produce the most important dyes at a competitive cost with Germany. At the present time our costs of production are two to three times higher than in Germany. If a certain dye is produced in Germany at a cost of 50 cents per pound, this same dye will cost here from \$1 to \$1.50 to produce and in some cases our cost will even exceed this ratio.

"Some of the factors contributing to our high costs are well understood, and may simply be referred to here as:

"1. Wages and salaries, which are to-day about seven times higher in the United States than in Germany.

"2. Volume of production, which is inferior in the United States to that in Germany.

"3. Yields and experience, which we can concede are generally superior in German plants producing dyes for thirty to forty years.

FIVE IMPORTANT FACTORS

"There are, however, some other important factors influencing costs which are not generally fully recognized, and the importance of which is frequently not fully appreciated even by a great majority of dye chemists and others responsible for the development of our dye industry, and it is to these special features which offset our costs that I wish to call

your attention. These items, which are often included in 'overheads' are:

"Depreciation.

"Obsolescence.

"Idle plant cost.

"Insurance.

"Taxes.

"A study of these various items of cost leads us to the realization that, even though the war is over, its effect is still felt in these five items of cost fully as heavily as at any time since 1917.

"Raw material prices, labor, coal, and other items of cost have dropped during the past year, but the high costs at which our dye plants were built during the war are bound to reflect on present costs of manufacturer, owing to these five items.

"How little consideration is given to these points by the average chemist can best be seen by the manner in which he will estimate the cost of manufacture of some intermediate or dye. We frequently hear the wildest statements made, in all good faith, regarding cost figures. There is an element of danger to our industry in such ill-advised statements, inasmuch as frequently the hope of realizing profits will induce individuals to undertake the manufacture of a product, and the attempt may result in failure and consequent loss. The most highly trained and intelligent chemist, if not fully familiar by years of experience with actual cost calculations, is more liable greatly to underestimate a cost than he is to overestimate it."

E. R. SAUNDERS JOINS ATLANTIC'S SALES FORCE

E. R. Saunders, of Manchester, N. H., has joined the sales force of the Atlantic Dyestuff Company, and will visit the textile mills located in the northern New England territory.

Mr. Saunders is a Harvard man, and was formerly connected with the Waltham Bleachery & Dye Works, Nashua Manufacturing Company and Saunders Dye Works, Inc. His past experience renders him well fitted for both technical and sales duties.

SAYS DYE WASTES HARM DISPOSAL PLANT

As the outcome of a preliminary inspection of the sewage disposal plant at Phillipsburg, N. J., by a representative of the State Department of Health, Town Engineer Tilton has informed the town commissioners that some effort should be made to have the waste from the several industries at least partly treated before it goes to the plant.

Mr. Tilton explained that because a large amount of dyestuffs finds its way to the plant certain machinery is rapidly deteriorating. A communication was received from Dr. J. C. Price, of the State department, in which he referred to the plant as being in an experimental state and informing the commissioners that the State department will soon order a thorough inspection.

CLAUDE FRERES SPRING COLOR CARD

The Claude Freres color card for Spring, 1922, follows the same general lines as that for Winter. In particular, there is a range of six grays and six blues which show very little change from similar ranges on the Winter card, except in names. Other tones follow closely those of the Winter card, which has evidently proved its popularity. A set of six of the fuchsia colors is new, and shows a rich, warm range. This is followed by a range of six citron shades, very Springlike in character. Six browns and six blues are new in shading.

The remainder of the sixty-six colors are in threes, and include three amethyst shades, three pinks, three flames, three corals, three beiges, three greens of the emerald variety, three salmons, three blue lavenders, three yellowish browns and three tans.

Except for the six bluet blues, there are life and warmth in every color. Nearly all are effective by artificial light and would make a good evening range. The whole card is made up to the usual Claude Freres standard.

CASSELLA WORKS AT LYONS MAY BE LIQUIDATED

Reports that the German dye works of the Cassella company (Manufacture Lyonnaise des Matieres Colorantes) are to be liquidated are taking on the color of authenticity, according to a recent press report from Paris.

It is even stated that the public almshouse authorities are asking an option on the property in case of liquidation. The sequestered property was recently put up for sale, but no buyer presented himself at the Government figure. The factory is now employing about 240 workers.

During the month of September dyestuffs and dyes to the value of \$422,600 were imported, of which the aniline dyes were value at \$411,130 and logwood extracts at \$9,470.

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Published weekly by

HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY

Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth
of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased
contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President

LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

**"AU REVOIR, BUT NOT
GOOD-BY"**

With this issue, the twenty-sixth of its present volume and the one hundred and ninety-fifth of its existence, the familiar "pocket-size" weekly edition of the **AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER** will pass from view.

Beginning next week, with the issue dated January 2, its various features will be incorporated with the larger Technical Section which has hitherto made its appearance once a month and which will hereafter be published every other Monday, making twenty-six combined issues in all for the entire year.

'It is the belief of those responsible for its production that this step will give to both subscribers and advertisers a stronger, better balanced and more serviceable magazine than could be achieved by continuing its publication in two sections. Once every two weeks the reader will receive a standard size (9x12) journal of dignified appearance, consisting of forty-eight or more pages devoted to:

1. Technical articles of high standard, designed to keep the reader abreast of the most advanced chemical thought and practice, prepared by leading textile and color chemists and chemical engineers throughout the country.

2. The complete Proceedings of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and its present and future local Sections, together with notices of meetings, announcements and all news relating to the activities of this important organization.

3. General news of all dye making

and dye consuming industries, and of the equipment field, as well as editorial comment, correspondence, patents, reviews and the inquiry department.

In short, all the best features of both Sections of **The REPORTER** will be retained, and the whole welded into a strongly-knit, independent organ, fearing no individual or group and therefore able to serve its readers impartially.

As for the "little **REPORTER**," as it came to be called by many of its friends after the appearance of the Monthly Technical Section, we should be frankly sorry at its passing were it not for the fact that the spirit which animated it is very much alive. It was not old, as publications go, its first number having been issued October 8, 1917. In that issue, it printed on the first page the following statement:

"This is the initial number of the **AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER**. Hereafter it will come weekly to your desk. It is published in the interests of consumers and manufacturers of dyestuffs, colors and allied chemicals. It aims to establish a closer association—a better understanding—among all elements of this newest of American industries. Its mission is worthy: with your help it can succeed.

"... the best interests of both consumers and manufacturers can be served if a spirit of trust, confidence and mutual helpfulness can be established between all parties at interest. To foster such a spirit is the foremost aim of **The AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER**. We believe that a magazine which will represent only the best elements in the field of dyestuffs, colors and allied chemicals can, if edited efficiently, cleanly and fearlessly, do a great deal toward promoting a closer friendship between consumer and manufacturer to the end that all elements of the trade shall be benefited thereby."

Throughout its career it has championed the rights of both parties, and has consistently attacked whatever of politics or deliberate breeding of dissension and misunderstanding may have threatened to obtrude itself. Whatever

its shortcomings, typographical or otherwise, it has been zealous and fair. Often it has sought to do by ridicule that which could never be accomplished by sober logic. Often it has waxed facetious when to have been serious would unquestionably have magnified the importance of this or that false charge. It has tried earnestly in this way to present the truth, and to point out what was merely sham and cheap sensationalism. It has persistently advocated nothing more nor less than adequate protection for the rights of both manufacturers and consumers, and has stood ready to accept and back up any variety of legislation which would accomplish this. Throughout the dye controversy it has lifted up its voice against any hampering of dye users, even in the midst of its most vigorous appeals for protective measures.

And so it will continue to do, in its new dress. This is no swan song for the "little REPORTER." Rather is it a paean of rejoicing at its growth and extension—and, yes, at its increase in dig-

ANNOUNCEMENT

The publishers of The American Dyestuff Reporter announce the discontinuance of the Weekly News Section, to take effect immediately. Details of future plans and policies will be found in the accompanying editorial.

nity! For though its purpose and integrity have never been questioned, it has lacked, shall we say, stature? It was, perhaps, too easily mislaid.

At all events, we are looking forward to its expansion, and while there may be a corner reserved for occasional lapses—along with the unspeakable G. E. T.!—the general tone of this department will be more earnest in the belief that the work which yet remains to be done, and the discussion of new problems

which will arise thereafter, can be more convincingly handled in this way.

We bespeak for the new REPORTER your continued interest and favor. And meanwhile we wish you a very Happy New Year.

AMERICA MUST NOT BREAK FAITH WITH POSTERITY

By RICHARD BUCKMASTER

At the beginning of the European War there were only seven firms and 528 persons employed in the manufacture of dyes in the United States.

To-day there are 124 independent American dye manufacturers, and during the war \$200,000,000 was invested in this industry.

Taken in itself the manufacture of dyes is not a big business, neither is it an exorbitantly profitable one. But taken from a strategic point of view it is one that breathes life and safety into the commercial welfare of any nation, and the people of that nation.

In this country at the present time the industries that are wholly dependent upon dyes for their successful continuation are employing over two million men and women, and producing over three billion dollars' worth of products each year.

Prior to the war the American people little realized the worth of the dyestuff industry. It appeared that they never paused long enough to make inquiry regarding the value, possibilities and advantages a well-going industry of this character would afford them. If they had been told that more than a thousand colors, hues and shades were obtained from the products of that sticky residue known as coal tar that comes after the distillation of gas from coal, they very likely would have regarded the

sanity of the speaker with a great deal of suspicion. If they had been advised that the commercial life of any country mainly depended on that product, they would, perhaps, with an equal degree of sincerity, sympathized with their informant because of his apparent mental derangement.

But if it were clearly proven to them that tariff alone will not now protect the American dye industry, and perforce all the other industries so closely affiliated with and dependent upon it for a continuation of commercial life, and demonstrate why this condition is a true one, there would then be a manifest change in their attitude toward this question which is of such vital importance to the welfare of the American people and their industries.

In the short space of six years the domestic dyestuff industry has made giant strides toward the goal of its own independence. But even so, it is not yet sufficiently strong to compete with a like foreign industry, which is subsidized and encouraged by a still powerful nation, which has most zealously and assiduously devoted more than forty years in the founding and building up of one of the most, gigantic monopolies and trusts the world has ever known.

This overwhelming advantage, together with the colossal investment at stake, and a market that is glutted with sufficient dyestuffs to flood the entire world, makes such an attack upon a new industry easy and inexpensive.

The present vital question is not that of the great fear of building up a giant monopoly in this country, but it is a question as to whether or not the remarkable achievements made in the past six years along this line by the American people shall be forever destroyed and come to naught.

Any other than that of absolute safety beyond the danger point would be incompatible with the fundamental principles of safeguarding a weaker and newer industry from the attacks of a much stronger one. For Amer-

ica to pursue any other course she would be breaking faith with posterity, and the immense sacrifices that have been made, and the experience taught, would have been made and taught in vain.

Should this Colossus be permitted to invade our shores, and glut our markets with a product that was brought into existence by the efforts of those who toiled for a wage that is little better than that received by a pauper; should there be a submission to the cunningly devised intrigues of those who have battered on their adopted, and our native, soil; should we retire shrinking under the lash of sinister influences who indulge in hypochondriacal forebodings lest submission is made to a wanton and ruthless competition, there will then have been removed those hitherto cherished and sacred principles that have for so long a time constituted the security of the American people and American industries.—*Cleaners' and Dyers' Review*.

PURE VANILLIN IS WHITE, STATES MONSANTO CO.

The following statement regarding the color of vanillin crystals has been issued by the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.:

"Pure vanillin is naturally white in color, and therefore any off-color (yellow) vanillin is impure. When the impurities of yellow vanillin are removed by refining, the color of the product is white.

"While the impurities which give to vanillin this yellow color may, in certain cases, represent a deficiency in vanillin content of only 0.01 per cent and in such cases does not substantially affect the virtue of the product, nevertheless this difference is represented by an impurity."

NATIONAL OUT WITH NOVEL COLOR CARD

Supplementary Groupings by Fastness Properties Is Step Forward in Service

The new color card showing Dyes for Cotton, issued by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., marks a new departure in this character of service to customers. It embodies several features which are entirely novel and which cannot fail to be of the greatest possible assistance to users of dyes, and which should be received with appreciation by all consuming industries.

For the first time in the history of American color card making, there has been produced a table of dyeings and tabulations explaining the fastness properties of each one of the dyes embodied in this sample card.

These tabulations explain such conditions as fastness to washing, fastness to light, fastness to acid, fastness to alkali, fastness to hot pressing, hydrosulphite discharge properties, and instead of being simply indexed and indicated by numerals, the information is given in good

plain language, so that it may be easily understood and utilized.

General directions for the use of these dyes for cotton are given, based on carefully tried-out tests and proved experimentation; and, in addition, there have been grouped under several headings those dyes which are best adapted to certain purposes. This in itself is another novelty in point of arrangement. For instance, on page 15 of this new card a list is given comprising "dyes for best fastness to washing,"* and in this list will be found some forty or more dyes that may be depended upon in connection with this test.

Under similar headings are also collected lists of other dyes as of best fastness to light, best fastness to acid, best fastness to alkali, best fastness to hot pressing, dyes most suitable for discharge with hydrosulphite, dyes most suitable for dyeing in a cool or lukewarm bath, and, finally, those which are recommended for combination shades and subsequent shading, as well as for machine dyeing.

In all, in this interesting color card, which is in effect a handy manual for the use of the dyer, no less than 105 dyes are shown, represented by 210 dyeings, two different strengths of each dye being given. The general make-up and typography of the card has been carefully considered, not only for its artistic qualities but for its convenience as a means of ready reference, and there is little doubt that it will be regarded as one of the best and most up-to-date steps in the improvement of service taken by the American dyestuff industry.

The Ray Fabric Mills of the Norfolk Woolen Company, at Unionville, Mass., was sold at auction to Warren B. Lewis, Providence, R. I., who bought for other interests.

The Pioneer Dyestuff and Chemical Company, Inc., New York City, has moved its offices from 150 Nassau Street, to 30 East Fifty-second Street.

ARMS LIMITATION FUTILE WHEN NOT CHEMICAL, SAYS CHOATE

The futility of disarmament under present industrial conditions was emphasized by Joseph H. Choate, Jr., counsel for the American Dyes Institute, in a recent speech before the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was a joint one of the Chamber with the newly formed Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, of which Dr. Charles H. Herty is president. Dr. Herty also spoke, along more technical lines, on some aspects of the dye industry in this country.

Mr. Choate pointed out the extreme importance of the organic chemical industry, and cited some reasons in proof of his claim, the chief, of course, being that the immense difficulties that are encountered in the production of these coal-tar products necessitate preparation and equipment that permit of the transcending of problems confronting other industries. It is only after long and patient research that the large losses resulting from mixing various coal-tar products to make colors can be eliminated. That elimination has been reduced to a minimum by the Germans, but Americans cannot yet be adjudged fully equipped. In one instance, an expensive color when made, only produced about 10 per cent what the Germans got. After much experimenting, the yield was suddenly raised to 90 per cent by merely slowing up the mixing paddle by five revolutions a minute during one process.

Mr. Choate emphasized the importance that organic chemistry can assume in medicine, and pointed out aspirin and salvarsan as two products already widely known and of inestimable value. The knowledge that the human body is hardly more than a series of chemical combinations, that different secretions are entirely chemical and have chemical reactions, and that as soon as they are isolated, with the progress that is evident in research laboratories of different dye

plants—one plant alone employs about 500 chemists constantly—illness will be abolished, he opined.

The futility of disarmament as long as Germany is able to maintain her gigantic dye plants was stressed by Mr. Choate. Unless other nations have as efficient resources in the way of poison gas or methods of detection they cannot hope to compete with a nation as thoroughly versed in chemical warfare and with as vast resources as the Germans have. In the late war the Allies took exactly eleven months to produce mustard gas with which to counterattack. The next war will be a chemical war entirely, he thought, therefore we must keep our dye industry. In the production of colors there are some that cannot possibly be made and sold at a profit, while there are others that can be sold at a good gain, and thus manufacturers equalize their losses. Unless there is absolute exclusion of German colors, the Germans will undersell—even give away, if it should become necessary for the achievement of their ends—those colors that are profitable, and thus the American industry will be annihilated. Absolute protection must be given, and that meant exclusion of German dyes entirely.

RESEARCH BASIS OF WORK AND WAR, DECLARES

H. E. HOWE

Waste in industry can be eliminated, natural resources conserved, and the national defense aided through science in these crucial times, declared Harrison E. Howe in a recent address before the American In-

stitute of Chemical Engineers in session at Baltimore.

The scientists are joined by the Maryland Section of the American Chemical Society in their sessions. Mr. Howe, who is editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," had as his theme, "Fundamental Research in Conservation and Defense."

"The warfare of the future," said he, "seems sure to be of a decidedly different character than that which was known previous to the World War. Those concerned with our defense in the future are pretty sure to think in terms of molecules, atomic structure, and perhaps atomic energy, rather than in millions of men and fleets of battleships. Our most potent defense, therefore, lies in knowledge to be acquired only through continued research."

"In the mastery of the air, for instance," continued Mr. Howe, "chemistry plays a large part. Motor fuels for airplanes suitable for combustion at high altitudes, the production of still stronger and lighter metals for construction, the providing of non-inflammable gases for dirigibles—all involve fundamental research of a high order. The development of balloon fabrics, not easily permeated by gases, the production of poisonous gases and the invention of masks and protective clothing are also essential."

Mr. Howe said that not only in the realm of industrial waste but in many other directions could research bring about conservation and thereby add to efficiency. He said that science could be especially helpful in the solving of problems of agriculture.

The movement to guard against the exhaustion of the soil should be supplemented, in the opinion of the speaker, by investigations of the actual requirements of various types of plants. He said that the use of fertilizers is often based upon more trial and error than upon long-time experiments conducted through the co-operation of experts all over the country.

"We still pay far more attention," continued Mr. Howe, "to the effort to increase the yield of our crops than to the preservation of the fruits of our labors after harvest. It is indeed surprising that, with all the interest in foods, comparatively little has been done looking to the elimination of dangerous plant diseases which attack the growing crop and destroy as high as 75 per cent of the harvested food before it reaches the consumer.

"The efforts to fix atmospheric nitrogen," he added, "have been sufficiently successful to show that the world will not be starved for nitrates, but we are still a long way from achieving the fixation by methods so simple as those to be found in nature. In some directions we have learned how to make products that are better suited to our uses than those to be found in plants, but our labor seems monumental as compared with plant processes. So far as we can see, the indigo plant produces its dyestuff by methods much simpler than our acid boiling, alkali fusing, lengthy process involving expensive plant equipment, time, power and skilled labor.

"The fight that has been waged against corrosion is commendable," said the chemist, "and has brought us non-corrodible alloys of merit, protective coatings of wonderful quality, and has developed effective yet simple systems for the protection of water pipes wherein the oxygen of the water is satisfied with iron before it enters the system. However, rust and decay continue and in our haste to provide non-corrodible metals we have thus far paid practically no attention to why is corrosion. Much

of our work could be classed as engineering tests rather than an inquiry into the fundamentals. The same may be said for protective coatings, in which field there are still a tremendous number of basic problems calling for research. To the best of my information most of our paint studies have been conducted without reference to the different biological characteristics of the woods to be coated.

"Several of our industries have failed to make the most of existing information and have paid practically no attention to the part which research can play in the conservation of their raw materials and resources. It is but lately that the baking industry has been willing to turn to applied science as an aid to their thousands of years of experience. The results obtained within a few years have been so encouraging that now the industry is prepared to engage upon a scientific program of a size beyond anything imagined only two years ago. Our textile industries are still unconvinced as to what research can do for them. The question of sizing and finishing must go back to fundamental facts yet to be established with reference to the colloids used for the purpose. There is still a need for methods whereby cotton can be made as warm as wool and as strong as linen. Perhaps eventually these achievements can be obtained by the trial and error method, but there is reason to believe that research could accomplish the same ends with a great saving of time and at a lower net cost.

"What is needed is research on the underlying fundamentals. It frequently means the establishment of physical and chemical constants on substances, the history of which is known, as contrasted with much of the work heretofore done upon such samples as might be in hand. Instances are known where whole industries are or will be in a state of arrested development until such constants can be determined.

"My whole argument can be sum-

marized by the statement that a certain amount of waste can be eliminated in industry, natural resources can be conserved and broad national interests forwarded to a great extent by the proper application of our present chemical knowledge. Our full duty as chemists and chemical engineers cannot be done, however, unless we are able to engage upon programs of serious fundamental research. Without such research we cannot fail to limit our usefulness or exhaust our capabilities very much as the man at the lathe must eventually wear down the cutting edges of the tools employed unless he can skillfully and frequently sharpen and temper them."

NEW SYNTHETIC SILK APPROVED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

The silk gown of the future will be made in the laboratory, according to chemists of the Department of Agriculture and the War Department.

They have put the seal of Government approval on successful experiments in perfecting the process for the manufacture on a commercial scale of synthetic silk, developed by America's new chemical industry built up during the war to compete with the German world-wide monopoly of the chemical and dyestuff industry.

According to the chemists, the new process laboratory silk will have all the silkiness of the original article spun by the Asiatic silk worm, will be more durable and can be produced at a lower price. They assert that not even an expert will be able to determine whether the ball gown of the future came from the mulberry tree silk farms of China or Japan or out of the test tubes of the chemists. The synthetic fabric will even have the silken "rustle and swish" that characterizes the true silk garment.

The departed spirit of John Barleycorn gave the finishing touch to the new fabric, the chemists say. They began their experiments by producing in the laboratory the exact chemical product turned out by the silk worm in his Asiatic cocoon. But here they struck a

snag. The manufactured silk proved brittle and fragile. It would not hold together while it was being woven into cloth.

The chemists determined that the secret lay in the "weathering," which tempered the silk worm product, and they sought something that would season their product. They found it in the beverage banned by the Volstead law—grain alcohol—and tests just completed have demonstrated that in alcohol lies the secret of a synthetic silk that will readily take the place of the natural product.

N. Y. TEXTILE SCHOOL OFFERS FREE COURSE IN SILK FABRICS

The New York Evening Textile School, under the board of education, announces the reopening of its free evening classes on silk analysis and construction.

The elementary course will give instruction on weave constructions and their derivatives; the plotting of them, the reed draft and harness draft and chain designs on textile paper. The identification and the determination of the counts of silk, cotton and other textile yarns and the recognition of all classes of silk and mixed silk goods will be explained. The textile machinery at the school now being in operation, the throwing, winding, warping, quilling and weaving will be demonstrated, and the students will be taught the theory and practice of the mechanical side.

Actual samples secured in the open market of the most popular fabrics will be analyzed by each student individually under the supervision of the teacher. This class of work will be carried out most thoroughly and comprehensively. Some of the cloths which will be ana-

lyzed this season will be taffetas serges, satins, reps, crepes of all kinds and any other fabrics which may come into vogue or possess any particular interest. In the field of calculation will be taught how to figure the quantity of raw material for a given yardage and the various labor costs which enter into the construction, such as the throwing, dyeing, warping, twisting-in, quilling, weaving and finishing.

This course is intended for those in the wholesale, cutting-up and retail trade as well as for those in the silk mill who desire a more intimate knowledge of silk manufacture. No special qualifications will be required as the instruction will be elementary and progressive. This course will be given on Monday and Wednesday evenings from seven to nine and began on September 19.

The advanced course, which is intended for those who attended last season, will take up more complicated work and later on go into Jacquard analysis and design. This course is held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from seven to nine and opened on September 20.

Prospective students and those interested may register or obtain further information at the Textile School, 124 West Thirtieth Street, any school evening from seven to nine.

Major C. F. Johnson has resigned from the Brighton Mills and has accepted a position as assistant to President Ferdinand Kuhn, of the Botany Worsted Mills.

Dye-a-Grams

"Lumber Prices Are Down"—*Headline*. That is to say, a wheelbarrow of sawdust is now within reach of all!



Among English sparrows, the "black sheep" of the flock is white.



What *has* become of the election promise: "Good Times Just Ahead"?



"Ford Company Orders 100 ~~Big~~ Hammers"—*Headline*. Step aside, Opportunity! Let something in that *really* can "knock"!



Men are known by the company they keep—away from!



Judge Gary says America is facing good times. Let's not turn around!



If Congress keeps up to present form, they'll soon have to build a new wing in which to store the "Congressional Records" of the dye controversy.



Price of gasoline may be down, but in some places, we understand, it's still 65 cents a drink!



Few mouths break down from overwork—as witness the questions General Fries answered.



Presidential implements:

Washington	The Hatchet
Lincoln	The Axe
Roosevelt	The Big Stick
Wilson	The Pen
Harding	The Pruning Knife



Frequently a feather in one woman's hat is a thorn in some other woman's side!



Since the Prohibition blight,
What do "rounders" do at night?
G. E. T.

PERIODICAL

